2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

FRUITRIDGE VISTA | PWS ID: 3410023

CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2019 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who work to provide high quality drinking water.

During the COVID-19 public health emergency, California American Water activated business continuity plans to strengthen our ability to provide reliable, high quality service to our customers, continue to deliver water and wastewater services and protect our employees and customers.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) based on current research, the risk to water supplies is low. The USEPA has also relayed that Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.

California American Water remains committed to the delivery of safe, reliable water. That includes operation of drinking water treatment barriers, which provide an added layer of protection that includes filtration and disinfection of our surface water supplies (e.g., those from lakes, reservoirs or rivers) and disinfection of our groundwater sources (e.g., underground wells).

We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 650 different tests on over 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than $74 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment helps maintain the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high quality water service that remains an exceptional value for such an essential service.

We are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2019.

Sincerely,

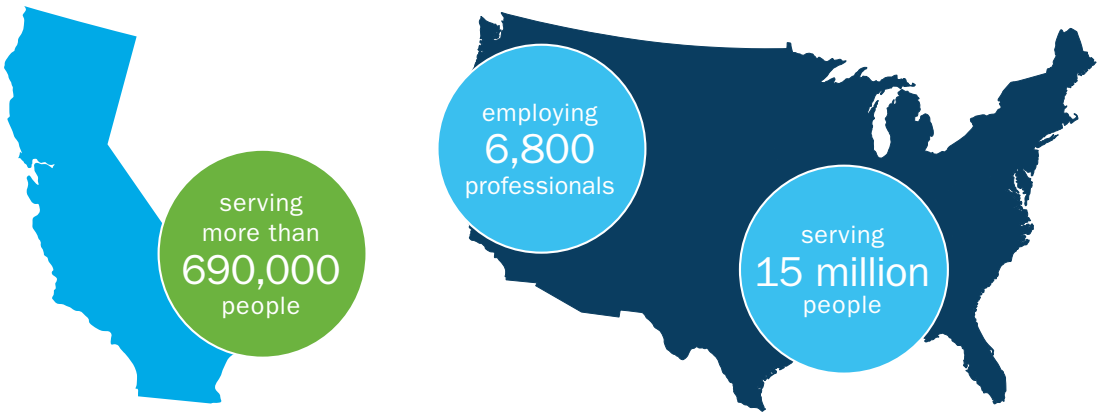
RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2019. As in the past, we are committed to delivering high quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water Works Company, Inc. (NYSE: AWK), provides high quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 690,000 people. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,800 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.



WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

The CCR is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water suppliers collected during 2019. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

California American Water acquired the Fruitridge Vista Water Company in February 2020. This Consumer Confidence Report reflects the Fruitridge Vista Water Company's 2019 water quality before California American Water's acquisition and operation of the water system. We are committed to delivering high-quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.

ABOUT YOUR WATER

The Fruitridge Vista water system is served by deep wells that pump groundwater from aquifers here in the Sacramento Valley. Various drinking water treatment technologies used to treat the groundwater used in the Fruitridge Vista system including granular activated carbon (GAC) to remove low levels of organic chemical contaminants, iron and manganese removal, and chlorination of the water for bacteriological quality.

In 2019, Fruitridge Vista water system received less than 0.03% of water from the City of Sacramento. This source's contribution is considered insignificant. The water from the City of Sacramento originates from the American and Sacramento Rivers. These surface water supplies are treated by conventional treatment technologies including coagulation, sedimentation and filtration (using sand and anthracite filters), lime addition for corrosion control, fluoridation to promote dental health, and chlorination for disinfection. The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking 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 can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS
including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS
such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS
such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS
which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

LEAD & NITRATES

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

There are steps that you can take to reduce your household's exposure to lead in drinking water. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. For more information, please review our Lead and Drinking Water Fact Sheet at www.amwater.com/caaw/water-quality/lead-and-drinking-water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.

NITRATES

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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 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 you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

GROSS ALPHA & TCR/RTCR

GROSS ALPHA

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TCR/RTCR

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The purpose of the new federal rule is to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system by monitoring for the presence of microbiological organisms (i.e., coliforms and E.coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

URANIUM & ARSENIC

URANIUM

Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets the state and federal standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard set for arsenic balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing it 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. Compliance with the arsenic standard is based on the running annual average of four consecutive quarters of monitoring.

EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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 at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter (µS/cm)** – A measurement of a solution's ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

PARTS PER MILLION:
1 second
in 12 days

PARTS PER BILLION:
1 second
in 32 years

PARTS PER TRILLION:
1 second
in 32,000 years

1 second	1 second	1 second
12 days	32 years	32,000 years

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2019, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the "Definition of Terms" section.

1. Starting with a **Substance,** read across.
2. **Year Sampled** is usually in 2019 or year prior.
3. **MCL/MRDL/Action Level** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
4. **MCLG/PHG/MRDLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
5. **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
6. **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
7. A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
8. **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

2019 Annual Water Quality Results | Fruitridge Vista[1]

[1] Fruitridge Vista company changed ownership to California American Water company in March 2020. This report is preprared by California American Water based on the data provided be the previous owner and the Division of Drinking Water.

Regulated Substances

Substance (units)	Year Sampled*	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range		Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Low	High		
Arsenic (ppb)	2017 - 2019	10	0.004	3.6	2.7	5.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Glass, and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2017 - 2019	1	2	0.1	ND	0.2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	2019	10	10	5.6	1.3	7.4	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2012 - 2018	15	(0)	3.4	ND	7.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (ppb)	2017 - 2019	5	1.7	ND	ND	0.65	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ppb)	2019	5	0.06	ND	ND	1.1	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium (pCi/L)	2019	20	0.43	4.2	ND	8.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Distribution System Monitoring: Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-products Precursors (Fruitridge Vista service area)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL/MRDL	MRDLG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range		Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Low	High		
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	MRDL=4.0	4.0	0.78	0.27	1.75	No	Treatment chemical used to disinfect drinking water
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)[2]	2019	60	NA	ND	NA		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)(ppb)[2]	2019	80	NA	3.5	ND	5.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (the highest number of positive samples collected in any one month)	2019	1	0%	1			No	Naturally present in the environment

[2] TTHM/HAA5 - Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Trihalomethanes: Bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); chloroform (0.07mg/L); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L). Haloacetic Acids: Dichloroacetic Acid (zero); Trichloroacetic Acid (0.02mg/L). Monochloroacetic Acid (0.07mg/L), Bromoacetic Acid and Dibromoacetic Acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs. The "Average Amount Detected" is the Highest Running Annual Average.

Secondary Substances

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	SMCL [3] (NL)	Average Amount Detected	Range		Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High		
Chloride (ppm)	2017 - 2018	500	32	33	55	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2017 - 2018	1600	533	260	740	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2017 - 2018	500	23	2.7	38	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2017 - 2018	1000	321	180	420	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2017 - 2018	5	0.1	ND	0.4	No	Soil runoff

[3] Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

Lead and Copper (tap water samples from Fruitridge Vista System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples	Amount Detected (90th Percentile)	Homes Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	0.3	30	0.23	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0.2	30	ND	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharges from industrial manufacturers

Unregulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility or within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	PHG (NL)	Average Amount Detected	Range		Notes
				Low	High	
Dichlorodifluoromethane [Freon 12] (ppm)	2017, 2019	(1)	0.00033	ND	0.0014	Dichlorodifluoromethane exposures resulted in reduced body weight in rats.

Additional Constituents

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters that are often of interest to consumers. The averages shown are calculated from the levels detected at each source used to supply water in 2019. Values may vary from day-to-day. There are no health-based limits for these substance in drinking water.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range	
			Low	High
Bicarbonate as CaCO3 (ppm)	2017 - 2018	230	120	320
Calcium (ppm)	2017 - 2018	51	24	74
Magnesium (ppm)	2017 - 2018	24	8.0	35
pH	2017 - 2018	7.8	7.7	8.0
Sodium (ppm)	2017 - 2018	19	13	24
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	2017 - 2018	226	92	330
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (grains/gallon)	2017 - 2018	13.2	5.4	19

"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

*The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Additional Monitoring - In addition to the parameters in this table, other parameters were monitored for, including regulated pesticides, herbicides, petroleum by-products and metals. None of those parameters were detected in the water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Customer Service at 1-888-237-1333.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) 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 allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter (µmhos/cm): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

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 EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent

HOW TO CONTACT US

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call California American Water's Customer Service toll free at (888) 237-1333.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board
www.swrcb.ca.gov

State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water (DDW)
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al (888) 237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm (888) 237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電(888) 237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया (888) 237-1333 पर हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону (888) 237-1333.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa (888) 237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số (888) 237-1333.