

Where Does Your Water Come From?

Sources of the City of Tracy's water supply include the Stanislaus River, the Delta-Mendota Canal, and groundwater pumped from wells. In 2014, 67% of the surface water supply, or 4.3-billion gallons, came from the Stanislaus River. Surface water from the Delta-Mendota Canal comprised 29% of the total water supply, or 1.8-billion gallons. The groundwater supply comprised 4%, or 0.3-billion gallons of the total water supply.

During 2015, the City anticipates having an adequate water supply for the community. This is due to the healthy groundwater supply (well water) underneath Tracy. Unfortunately, using well water results in an increase in water hardness (mineral content), however, the water is still safe to drink. City staff will minimize the use of well water as much as possible. In addition, residents and businesses are encouraged to conserve water whenever possible.



Water Quality Control

Before the water reaches your tap, samples are collected and tested in State-certified laboratories. The City of Tracy has a water quality monitoring program and inspection system that ensures safe drinking water is delivered to you and your family.

As required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the City's water supplies must meet stringent water quality standards set by the California Department of Public Health and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The City of Tracy completed a watershed sanitary survey of its drinking water sources in 2010. This survey can be obtained by contacting the Water Production Superintendent at the number provided below.

Water customers who are landlords receiving this report are asked to share this information with any tenant or user on the premises. The City of Tracy staff is available to answer your questions and provide further information: (209) 831-6302.



WHAT DOES A 20% REDUCTION in water use look like?

AVERAGE DAILY USE
The average Californian uses 196 gallons of water per day. Here are some easy ways to reduce water use. Find the right combination for you to reduce by 20% or 39 gallons a day.

196 GALLONS PER DAY

- TURN OFF WATER WHEN BRUSHING TEETH OR SHAVING **saves 10 GALLONS per person/day**
- TAKE FIVE MINUTE SHOWERS INSTEAD OF 10 MINUTE SHOWERS **saves 12.5 GALLONS with a water efficient showerhead**

- WASH ONLY FULL LOADS OF CLOTHES **saves 15-45 GALLONS per load**
- USE A BROOM TO CLEAN OUTDOOR AREAS **saves 8-18 GALLONS per minute**
- INSTALL DRIP-IRRIGATION **saves 15 GALLONS each time you water**
- FILL THE BATHTUB HALFWAY OR LESS **saves 12 GALLONS per person**
- WATER PLANTS EARLY IN THE AM **saves 25 GALLONS each time you water**
- ADJUST SPRINKLER TO WATER PLANTS, NOT DRIVEWAY **saves 12-15 GALLONS each time you water**

Learn more ways to save water inside and outside of your home at www.saveourh2o.org

FOLLOW US

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Think Inside the Triangle™

CITY OF TRACY

The City of Tracy is pleased to report that from January 1 - December 31, 2014 the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or exceeded, all state and federal drinking water requirements! Provided in this brochure is a table that lists detectable and non-detectable substances found in the City's drinking water, and the maximum allowable substance levels set by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).



In California, drinking water standards, also called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), are set in two categories: Primary Standards related to public health, and Secondary Standards which relate to the aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and color. Within you will find a complete listing of both types of standards along with the results of the analysis of your water supply.

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

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), USEPA is responsible for setting national limits for hundreds of substances in drinking water and also specifies various treatments that water systems must use to remove these substances. Each system continually monitors for these substances and reports directly to the California Department of Public Health if they were detected in the drinking water. USEPA uses this data to ensure that the consumers are receiving clean water and to verify that states are enforcing the laws that regulate drinking water. This publication conforms to the regulation under SDWA requiring water utilities to provide detailed water quality information to each of their customers annually. We are committed to providing you with this information about your water supply because customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest quality drinking water standards.

Safe Drinking Water Act



Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. California Department of Public Health regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contamination and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

- Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban runoff and septic systems;
- Radio Active Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Substances Expected to be in the Drinking Water



Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, and 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/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Special Health Information

How can you voluntarily help meet the Governor's request for simple indoor measures include: taking shorter showers, turning water off while shampooing, washing full loads of laundry, never using the toilet as a trash receptacle, repairing drips and leaking faucets quickly, and always turning off water while brushing teeth. Businesses might also consider offering water to customers only if asked, reminding hotel guests to conserve water when showering, and changing out high water consuming appliances and toilets to more efficient models. The biggest use of water by homeowners and businesses is outdoor activities. Mandatory outdoor water conservation measures include: sweeping instead of rinsing off driveways, parking lots, or sidewalks; using a triggered handheld sprayer when washing your car; only water lawns and landscapes between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.; and turning off non-recirculating fountains and ornamental water features. Some simple voluntary measures are: turning off irrigation timers in the winter months; never water landscaping on a windy day; and do not water for longer than 8 minutes per cycle. For more information on drought conditions visit <http://www.water.ca.gov/waterconditions/drought/>. Also, you may report any water waste by calling (209) 831-4333 or online at www.thinkinsidethetriangle.com. You're continued efforts will assist the City in attaining its water conservation goals!

WATER YOU DOING TO CONSERVE

The City has prepared for such droughts with a diverse portfolio of water supplies and public outreach campaigns. Efforts have been made to share the message of mandatory outdoor water restriction and radio advertisements, utility billing messages and theater and radio advertisements, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban runoff and septic systems;

The State of California has issued mandatory water conservation measures for outdoor irrigation practices. We believe that water users who change their water usage habits now, will create water savings that will result in increased water supply for use this summer and possibly into next year should the drought continue into 2016.



The State of California will be in its fourth year of drought for the summer of 2015 according to the California Department of Water Resources. As of March 3, 2015 the second lowest early March reading snowpack was just 19 percent of average, statewide, the water content of the Sierra Water Resources. As of March 3, 2015 the second lowest early March reading snowpack was just 19 percent of average, statewide, the water content of the Sierra Water Resources. As of March 3, 2015 the second lowest early March reading snowpack was just 19 percent of average, statewide, the water content of the Sierra Water Resources.

WATER CONSERVATION IS MANDATORY!

What's in My Water?

ANALYTICAL PARAMETER	TREATED SURFACE WATER	TREATED SURFACE WATER	WELL WATER			REGULATORY LIMITS		TYPICAL SOURCE
	SOUTH SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATION DISTRICT	JOHN JONES WATER TREATMENT PLANT	AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MCLG or PHG	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)	
PRIMARY STANDARDS								
INORGANIC (ug/L)								
Aluminum	10	34	ND	ND	ND	none	200 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ND	1.1	2.1	1.2	3.8	0	10 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	14.1	34	29	23	41	2000	1000 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ND	ND	3.9	ND	8.4	100	50 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ND	2.3	6.7	5.8	7.6	170	1000 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	ND	ND	0.054	0.032	0.098	NA	300 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ND	ND	9.2	ND	37.0	NA	50 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	ND	ND	2.8	ND	25.0	NA	5000 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (mg/L)								
Fluoride	ND	0.098	0.14	0.07	0.19	1.0	2.0 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE/NITRITE								
Nitrate (as NO ₃) ¹	0.6	1	6.4	ND	15.0	45	45 mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (sum as N)	0.14	0.23	1.5	ND	3.4	10	10 mg/L	
Nitrite (as N)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	1 mg/L	
REGULATED ORGANICS (ug/L)								
TRIHALOMETHANE								
Bromodichloromethane	1.8	19	0.27	ND	1.20	NA	ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform	ND	2.2	ND	ND	ND	NA	ug/L	
Chloroform	14.2	15	2.5	ND	17	NA	ug/L	
Dibromochloromethane	ND	14	ND	ND	ND	NA	ug/L	
Total Trihalomethane	32.2	50.2	2.7	ND	18	NA	80 ug/L	
SECONDARY STANDARDS								
Aesthetic - Related								
Aluminum (ug/L)	10	34	ND	ND	ND	none	200 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Apparent Color (Units)	ND	ND	1.7	ND	10.0	NA	15 Units	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ug/L)	ND	2.3	1.5	ND	7.6	170	1000 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ug/L)	ND	ND	0.054	0.032	0.098	NA	300 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ug/L)	ND	ND	9.2	ND	37.0	NA	50 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (TON)	1	2	1.0	ND	2.0	NA	3 TON	Naturally occurring organic materials
Potassium (K) (mg/L)	4	3	3.3	1.3	4.7	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) ²	ND	0.1	0.75	0.16	2.90	NA	5 NTU	Soil runoff
Zinc (ug/L)	ND	ND	2.8	ND	25.0	NA	5000 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃) (mg/L)	20	82	144	58	210	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbonate (CO ₃) (mg/L)	50	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	20	79	120	48	170	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron (B) (mg/L)	ND	0.31	1.5	0.2	2.4	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (Ca) (mg/L)	13	26	62	20	90	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (Mg) (mg/L)	2	17	23	5	32	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (Na) (mg/L)	2	63	128	24	190	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	40.7	130	250	69	360	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
TDS (mg/L)	70	340	676	160	870	NA	1000 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	98	600	1088	260	1300	NA	1600 umhos/cm	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride (mg/L)	3	90	115	20	220	NA	500 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	1.9	69	221	30	310	NA	500 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	8.1	7.5	7.6	7.2	8.4	NA	6.5 - 8.5 Units	NA
WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DATA SHEET								
BACTERIOLOGICAL (% Present)								
Coliform Density	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	5% Present/mo.	Municipal and industrial waste discharge
ORGANICS (ug/L)								
RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE								
Total Trihalomethane			35			NA	80 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids			18			NA	60 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination

¹ Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 ppm 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.

² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of disinfectants.

DEFINITIONS

- AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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 (SMCL):** Are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- PHG (Public Health Goal):** 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.
- PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard):** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- NA:** Not applicable.
- ND:** Not detected.
- NS:** No standard.
- NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.
- ppb (Parts Per Billion):** One part per billion (or micrograms per liter).
- ppm (Parts Per Million):** One part per million (or milligrams per liter).
- pCi/L (Picocuries Per Liter):** A measure of the natural rate of radioactive disintegration.
- umhos/cm (Micromhos Per Centimeter):** A measure of electrical conductance.

DISINFECTION PRACTICES

The City uses two types of disinfectant:

CHLORINE: Chlorine is used as the primary disinfectant chemical to kill or inactivate bacteria, viruses and other potentially harmful organisms in drinking water. Chlorine also serves as a secondary or residual disinfectant in the distribution system.

CHLORAMINES: Chloramines are created by adding ammonia that then combines with the chlorine as the drinking water leaves the treatment plant. Chlorine will still be used as the primary disinfectant; however, chloramines will be used as the secondary disinfectant in the water distribution system when treating source water from the Delta Mendota Channel.

For most regular uses of potable water, chloraminated water is the same as chlorinated water. **However, chloramines must be removed for kidney dialysis treatment and may require recalibration of dialysis equipment. If you are receiving kidney dialysis treatment, please contact your doctor or dialysis technician.**

STANISLAUS RIVER WATER

The City of Tracy is committed to providing a safe, reliable and affordable water supply to meet the needs of the community today and in the future. The City has participated with the cities of Manteca, Lathrop, Escalon, and the South San Joaquin Irrigation District to bring high quality Sierra water from the Stanislaus River. This water source has increased the reliability of City water supplies by having a third source of supply and redundancy in treatment facilities. Delivery of this water comprises the majority of water consumed in the City and is the only supply source used during the winter months. The Stanislaus River water supply is very soft water and has significantly reduced the minerals in the City's water supply. You may no longer need to use a water softener.



CROSS CONNECTION PROTECTION

Backflow prevention assemblies are designed to allow water to flow into your home or office from the public water system but not allow water to flow in the reverse direction, creating effective cross connection protection. Reverse flow can carry untreatable pollutants and contaminants back to the public water system, compromising the water quality for all customers. Backflow prevention assemblies are required to be tested annually to ensure they are effectively protecting the public water system. If your residence has an active well on the premises or your business has fire sprinklers and/or landscaping, you should have a backflow prevention assembly. For questions regarding annual testing requirements, please call Erich Delmas, Laboratory Supervisor at (209) 831-4488.

WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Tracy's water system was completed in June 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: airports (maintenance and fueling areas), gas stations (historic and current), mining activities (historic and current), septic and waste landfill dumps (historic and current). You may request a copy of the assessment by contacting the Water Production Superintendent, Dave Carter, at (209) 831-6302.

The native groundwater under Tracy contains boron. Boron is a naturally occurring, non-carcinogenic, unregulated contaminant. Six of the City's wells contain elevated levels of boron. Although well water comprises only a small portion of the City's total water supply, well water does contain boron that may affect the babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water (type of approved filtration technology used).

Turbidity of the filtered water must:

- Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.
- Not exceed 1 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.
- Not exceed 3 NTU at any time.

Turbidity Performance Standards: Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results, which meet performance standards, are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements (that must be met through the water treatment process).

Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No.1: 100%. Highest single turbidity measurement during 2014 was 0.18 NTU.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper (To be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	# Of Samples Collected	90TH Percentile Level Detected	# Sites Exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	33	1.4	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	33	0.38	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.