Conservation

Everyone's Responsibility! On average, the Sierra snowpack supplies about 50 percent of the San Joaquin Valley's water needs as it melts in the late spring and early summer and is stored in lakes and streams for use in the summer and fall. The City of Tracy depends on this snowmelt to fill the reservoir that supplies its water. Unfortunately, even with a lot of rain and snow early in the water year, with hotter temperatures, this snowpack begins to melt too early and the rivers, lakes and streams will not receive the continued water they need to remain at or above ideal conditions. What does this mean for you?

Make Conservation a Way Of Life. New laws require that all water suppliers, like the City of Tracy, must reduce their daily water consumption for all users. This includes indoor and outdoor water uses, as well as commercial, industrial and institutional water uses. In order to meet the ever-increasing mandates by the State, the City of Tracy enacts Water Stages for conservation measures. Currently, the City is in Stage 3 of its Water Conservation Ordinance. This limits outdoor water use, such as irrigating your landscape, to the hours of 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m., three days per week depending on your odd or even address. It also prohibits using water from your hose to wash off driveways, patios and other hardscapes.

Water You Doing to Conserve? What are you able to do to help? Some simple indoor measures include: taking shorter showers, turning water off while sham-pooing, 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 changing out high water consuming appliances and toilets to more efficient models. The biggest use of water by homeowners and businesses is out-door activities. Mandatory outdoor water conservation measures include: using a triggered handheld sprayer and bucket when washing your own car; 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 eight minutes per cycle.

For more information on drought conditions visit https://water.ca.gov/Water-Basics/Drought. Also, you may report any water waste by calling (209)831-6333 or online at www.cityoftracy.org. Your continued efforts will assist the City in attaining its water conservation goals!

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

A publication of the City of Tracy

Operations & Utilities Department

Think Inside the Triangle

City of Tracy

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

The City of Tracy is pleased to report that from January 1 - December 31, 2023, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or exceeded, all state and federal drinking water requirements! Within 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 para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Tracy a 209-831-6330 para asistirlo en español

Regular City Council meetings are held at 7:00pm on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Meetings are held at the Council Chambers at City Hall, 333 Civic Center Plaza.

Information

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 2023, 45% of the water supply, or 2.66 billion gallons, came from the Stanislaus River. Water from the Delta-Mendota Canal comprised 56% of the total water supply, or 3.30 billion gallons. The groundwater supply comprised 1%, or 0.72 billion gallons. During 2024, the City anticipates having an adequate water supply for the community.

More About 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; however, if you do, the recommended setting is two grains per gallon.

Water Quality Control

Before the water reaches you, 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 State Water Resource Control Board Division of Drinking Water and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The City of Tracy completed a watershed sanitary survey of its drinking water sources in 2021. This survey can be obtained by contacting the City Utilities Division at 209-831-6330.

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 by calling: (209) 831-6330 or by visiting https://www.cityoftracy.org/our-city/departments/utilities/water-resources/water-quality-supply.

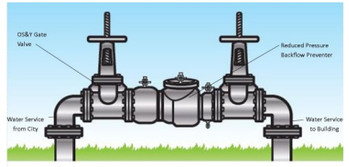
Water Source Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Tracy's water system was completed in January 2021. 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 City Utilities Division at 209-831-6330.

The native groundwater under Tracy contains boron, 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. Some pregnant women who drink water containing boron may have an increased risk of developmental effects in their baby, based on studies.

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 untreated 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. All backflow devices are required to be tested before June 30th every year. Visit https://www.cityoftracy.org/our-city/departments/operations-and-utilities-department/utilities/cross-connection-backflows for more information.



Backflow prevention assemblies protect our drinking water supply.

Disinfection Practices

The City effectively disinfects the drinking water using three processes: ultraviolet (UV) light, chlorine, and chloramines.

Chloramines: The City monitors the chlorine residuals in the water system to determine the need for switching to Chloramines. When the water temperature rises the chlorine residual can degrade quickly and form Trihalomethanes, as seen in the table. Chloramine is a compound formed by adding ammonia to chlorine. This compound is a more stable disinfectant that does not degrade as quickly as chlorine alone. Also, chloramines do not react as quickly with the organics in the water and form Trihalomethanes. **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.**

Definitions

RAL (Regulatory 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) or µg/L: One part per billion (or micrograms per liter).
ppm (Parts Per Million) or mg/L: 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.

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:
1. Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.
2. Not exceed 1 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.
3. 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 2023 was 0.12 NTU.

Substances Expected To Be In The Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **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.

In order to ensure that the water supplied to your property by the City is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board Division of Drinking Water prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Resource Control Board Division of Drinking Water 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 contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Safe Drinking Water Act

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 State Water Resource Control Board Division of Drinking Water if they were detected in the drinking water. USEPA uses this data to ensure that the consumers are receiving drinkable water and to verify that states are enforcing the laws that regulate drinking water.

This publication conforms to the regulation under the 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.

Special Health Information

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.

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	Sample Date	90TH Percentile Level Detected	# Sites Exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	36	2021	0.00083	0	0.015	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	36	2021	0.4	0	1.3	1.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

What's In My Water?

SOURCE WATER

ANALYTICAL PARAMETER (UNITS)	TREATED SURFACE WATER: SOUTH SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATION DISTRICT	TREATED SURFACE WATER: JOHN JONES WATER TREATMENT PLANT	WELL WATER: AVERAGE	WELL WATER: MINIMUM	WELL WATER: MAXIMUM	REGULATORY LIMIT: MCLG OR PHG	REGULATORY LIMIT: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)	REGULATORY LIMIT: VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
PRIMARY STANDARDS									
INORGANIC									
Arsenic (ug/L)	ND	ND	1.0	ND	2.4	0.004	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; run off from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ug/L)	ND	10	30	26	38	2000	2000	No	Discharge of drilling wates; discharge form metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ug/L)	ND	ND	4	ND	8	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ug/L)	ND	N/A	0.6	ND	3.3	1300	1300	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	ND	ND	0.5	ND	1.2	NA	5	No	Soil runoff
FLUORIDE									
FLUORIDE (mg/L)	ND	ND	0.14	ND	0.20	1	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE / NITRITE									
Nitrate (as NO3) (mg/L)	ND	0.58	9	ND	13	45	45	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (sum as N) (mg/L)	ND	0.13	2	ND	3	11	11	No	
Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	1	No	
REGULATED ORGANICS (ug/L)									
TRIHALOMETHANE									
Bromodichloromethane (ug/L)	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	Total < 80	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND				
Chloroform (ug/L)	48	1.3	3	ND	16				
Dibromochloromethane (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND				
Total Trihalomethane (ug/L)	53	ND	3	ND	17	NA	80	No	
SECONDARY STANDARDS									MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Aesthetic - Related									
Iron (ug/L)	ND	ND	35	ND	120	NA	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Manganese (ug/L)	ND	ND	6	ND	22	NA	50		Leaching from natural deposits
Apparent Color (Units)	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	15		Naturally-occuring organic materials
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	0.5		Municipal and industrial waste discharge
Odor (TON)	ND	2	ND	ND	1	NA	3		Naturally-occuring organic materials
Bicarbonate (HCO3) (mg/L)	56	12	165	95	220	NA	NS		Erosion of natural deposits
Carbonate (CO3) (mg/L)	ND	ND	1	ND	5	NA	NS		Erosion of natural deposits
Hydroxide Alkalinity (OH) (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	NS		Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity (CaCO3)(mg/L)	46	12	136	78	180	NA	NS		Erosion of natural deposits
Boron (B) (mg/L)	ND	ND	2	ND	3	NA	NS		Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (Ca) (mg/L)	12	6.9	67	26	97	NA	NS		Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (Mg) (mg/L)	2.9	2.6	25	7	34	NA	NS		Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (Na) (mg/L)	4.6	8	124	48	170	NA	NS		Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (CaCO3) (mg/L)	42	28	267	94	380	NA	NS		Hardness is the sum of naturally occurring cations present in the water, generally calcium and magnesium
TDS (mg/L)	63	71	637	60	1100	NA	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	93	100	1034	133	1350	NA	1600		Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride (mg/L)	4.0	7	109	16	210	NA	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	2.9	19	239	64	330	NA	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
pH (S.U.)	8.1	7.0	8.1	7.9	8.5	NA	6.5-8.5		NA

WATER DISTRIBUTION DATA SHEET

ANALYTICAL PARAMETER	AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	REGULATORY LIMIT: MCLG OR PHG	REGULATORY LIMIT: MCL	TYPICAL SOURCES
BACTERIOLOGICAL (% Present)						
Coliform Density	<1	<1	<1	0	5%Present/mo	Municipal and industrial waste discharge
ORGANICS (ug/L)	RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE					
Total Trihalomethane (ug/L)	33.6			NA	80	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	27.7			NA	60	By-products of drinking water disinfection