Water Conservation is Strongly Encouraged

In 2011, California continues to face water delivery challenges, conservation efforts are being stepped up across the state in an effort to reduce those challenges and to meet the State of California's 20 x 2020 Plan. This plan mandates that all municipalities must reduce their per capita water use by 20% no later than 2020. The 20x2020 plan mandates require the City of Tracy consumers to lower their gallons per capita per day (gpcd) use to 180 gpcd by 2020. It further sets a goal of 202 gpcd by 2015. The City of Tracy consumers used 178 gpcd in 2010 but that figure is estimated to rise considerably once foreclosed homes begin to sale and the new residents begin to use water in them again. Some local water agencies have already issued mandatory rationing measures while others like the City of Tracy have requested voluntary measures from its consumers in an attempt to lower its water demand.

What does all this mean for the City of Tracy residents and business owners in the future? It means that continued voluntary conservation measures will need to be observed by all. These simple indoor measures such as; taking shorter showers, washing full loads of laundry, never using the toilet as a trash receptacle, repairing drips and leaks quickly, and always turning off water while brushing teeth. Simple outdoor measures like sweeping instead of rinsing off driveways, parking lots or sidewalks; using an automated carwash instead of hand washing; only watering lawns between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. and never on a windy day for longer than 8 minutes per cycle.

Also, mandatory measures under new Federal and State laws will need to be enacted. These mandatory measures include installing separate meters for new water service in landscaped areas between 1,000 and 5,000 square feet for indoor and outdoor potable water use; on new non-residential construction between 1,000 and 2,500 square feet of landscaped area, install automatic weather or soil-moisture based irrigation controls and sensors that automatically adjust; and developing a water budget for landscape irrigation that conforms to local ordinances.

For more information on drought conditions visit http://www.water.ca.gov/drought/.

Substances Expected to be in the Drinking Water

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 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 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 contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Special Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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.

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 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.

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 2010, surface water from the Stanislaus River comprised 62%, or 3.4 billion gallons. Surface water from the Delta-Mendota Canal comprised 35% of the total water supply, or 1.9 billion gallons. The groundwater supply comprised 3%, or 0.2 billion gallons of the total water supply. 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.

Water Quality Control

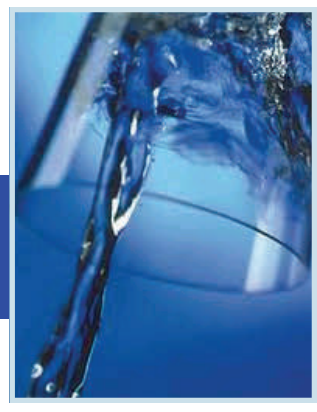
Before the water reaches your tap, samples are collected and tested in State-certified laboratories. The City of Tracy Utilities Division of the Public Works Department has a regular program of water quality monitoring and system inspection that ensures safe drinking water is delivered to you and your 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 Supervisor 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. You are welcome to call Dan Wengrin, Water Production Supervisor, at (209) 831-6302.

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.

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business compiled with, or exceeded, all state and federal drinking water requirements! We have compiled a table showing what substances were detected in our drinking water. Although all of the substances listed are under the maximum level allowable set by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.



CITY OF TRACY

2010 Consumer Confidence Report

TRACY

Think Inside the Triangle™

What's in My Water?

ANALYTICAL PARAMETER	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 LIMITS: MCLG or PHG	REGULATORY LIMITS: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)	TYPICAL SOURCE
PRIMARY STANDARDS								
INORGANIC (ug/L)								
Aluminum	ND	20	ND	ND	ND	none	1000 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ND	ND	2	1	3	0	10 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	11	20	26	20	28	2000	1000 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ND	ND	5	1	6	100	50 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	ND	ND	53	30	68	NA	300 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ND	ND	18	2	47	NA	50 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (mg/L)								
Fluoride	ND	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.18	1.0	2.0 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE/NITRITE								
Nitrate (as NO3)[1]	ND	1.4	6	2	9	45	45 mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (sum as N)	ND	0.3	1	0.4	2	10	10 mg/L	
Nitrite (as N)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	1 mg/L	
REGULATED ORGANICS (ug/L)								
TRIHALOMETHANE								
Bromodichloromethane	1.4	8.8	ND	ND	ND	NA	ug/L	
Bromoform	ND	1.3	ND	ND	ND	NA	ug/L	
Chloroform	17.0	10.0	ND	ND	ND	NA	ug/L	
Dibromochloromethane	ND	7.3	ND	ND	ND	NA	ug/L	
Total Trihalomethane	18.4	27.4	ND	ND	ND	NA	80 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination
SECONDARY STANDARDS								
Aesthetic - Related								
Apparent Color (Units)	ND	ND	3	3	3	NA	15 Units	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity Index	-0.3	-1.2	0.3	-0.1	1	NA	Non-corrosive	Naturally occuring
Odor (TON)	1.0	2.0	1	ND	2	NA	3 TON	Naturally occuring organic materials
Potassium (K) (mg/L)	ND	1.4	3	2	4	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)[2]	0.2	0.1	1	0.2	2	NA	5 NTU	Soil runoff
Bicarbonate (HCO3) (mg/L)	48	59	153	110	240	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity (CaCO3)(mg/L)	40	48	127	94	200	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron (B) (mg/L)	NA	0.1	1	0.7	2	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (Ca) (mg/L)	15.0	14	57	27	90	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (Mg) (mg/L)	1.9	7.6	22	11	31	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (Na) (mg/L)	4	22	106	78	140	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (CaCO3) (mg/L)	46	66	230	110	350	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
TDS (mg/L)	78	160	622	380	880	NA	1000 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	120	250	948	600	1300	NA	1600 umhos/cm	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride (mg/L)	9.1	29	97	62	120	NA	500 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	2	31	203	100	300	NA	500 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	8.3	7.4	7.9	7.8	8.0	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			57			NA	80 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids			25			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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS: 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.

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 the City water supplies by having a third source of supply and provides redundancy in treatment facilities by having a second water treatment plant. Delivery of this water comprises the majority of water consumed in the City and is the only supply source used during the winter months.

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 probably 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 Dan Wengrin, Water Production Superintendent 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. The City has minimized the use of groundwater and therefore minimized the amount of boron in the water supply.

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 2009 was

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)	41	1.3	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	41	0.22	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.