City of Turlock

Water Quality

2011 Annual Report

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

The City of Turlock is proud to present its Annual Water Quality Report for January through December 2011. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted more than 3,000 tests for more than 120 contaminants. We only detected one of these contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. As we notified you at the time, routine monitoring confirmed that two of our wells exceeded the drinking water standard for Arsenic. As soon as the City was aware that these wells exceeded the drinking water standard for Arsenic, they were immediately removed from service and have not been operated since. For more information, see the paragraph marked **Violations** inside.

As the City grows and develops, preserving an adequate supply of high quality water for our customers remains our top priority. You are encouraged to closely read this report, as it contains important information on water quality and related local water issues.

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact the Regulatory Affairs Division at (209) 668-5590.

THIS REPORT IS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (USEPA) AND STATE OF CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS UNDER THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA) THAT REQUIRE WATER UTILITIES PROVIDE DETAILED WATER QUALITY INFORMATION TO THEIR CUSTOMERS ANNUALLY.

2011 Water Highlights

- For the eighth year in a row, per capita water use has leveled off. Thank you for conserving water.
- After three years of drought, 2010-2011 was an above average water year.
- However, The California Department of Water Resources reports that, statewide, snowpack water content is only 40% of normal.
- Meter-based water billing began in January 2011.
- Over the past two years, three wells have been removed from service due to poor water quality.
- One new well was placed in to service in 2011.

Get Involved

Community members are always invited to participate in City Council meetings to voice concerns about drinking water. The City Council meets at 156 S. Broadway twice per month on the second and fourth Tuesdays at 7:00 pm. More information can also be found on the City's website at www.cityofturlock.org

Contact Us

You may contact the City of Turlock Municipal Services Dept. by phone, mail, or on the City of Turlock's website at www.cityofturlock.org.

Phone
(209) 668-5590

Mail
City of Turlock
Municipal Services
156 S. Broadway, Ste. 270
Turlock, Ca 95380

E-Mail
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Municipal Services Director
dmadden@turlock.ca.us

On the Web
www.cityofturlock.org

What's in Our Water?

DID YOU KNOW?

In Turlock, total water consumption averages 273 gallons per person, per day! (all uses)

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 by-products 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 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).

An assessment of the drinking water source(s) for the City of Turlock was completed on February 17th, 2010. The source(s) considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: industrial solvents, septic tanks, pesticides/herbicides and private wells. A copy of the complete assessment is available at 156 S. Broadway, Ste. 270, Turlock, Ca 95380. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the City of Turlock Municipal Services Department at (209) 668-5590.

Where Our Water Comes From

- The water supplied to the City of Turlock's customers is comprised solely of groundwater.
- In 2011, the City's 24 active wells pumped a total of 6.59 billion gallons of drinking water.
- The City's water distribution system contains more than 234 miles of pipeline.
- City wells draw water from 150-600 feet below ground.
- The City's water well system draws from the local groundwater basin, known as the Turlock Sub-Basin of the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin.
- The Turlock Sub-Basin is bordered by the San Joaquin River on the west, the Merced River on the south, the Tuolumne River on the north, and the Sierra foothills on the east.
- Contrary to popular belief, the groundwater is not located in a big underground lake, but is contained between the sand grains of the sediment.
- Runoff from the Sierras, rain in the valley, and irrigation of agricultural and residential lands all contribute to maintaining the local groundwater supply.
- Turlock shares its groundwater source with many other users. The major users include agricultural irrigation wells, the cities of Ceres, Hughson, Modesto, and the Communities of Delhi, Denair, Hickman, Hilmar, and Keyes.
- In periods of drought, all users rely heavily on this source of water.
- To conserve drinking water, in 2011 the City pumped 188.3 million gallons of non-potable water for landscaping in City parks, sports complexes and green spaces.

Important Health Information

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).

LEAD AND COPPER TESTING RESULTS

Since 1993, the City has been required to sample tap water from some older homes every three years. This sampling requires the homeowners (all volunteers) to take a sample of their tap water first thing in the morning before any other use. These samples are collected and analyzed for lead and copper.

Lead and Copper are rarely found in source water, but can enter tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Some older homes have lead and copper pipes, fixtures and solder. All water is corrosive to metal plumbing materials to some degree, resulting in the leaching of lead and copper into the water. Elevated levels of copper and lead can result in health problems.

In 2009, the drinking water in 30 homes within Turlock was tested for lead and copper contamination. None of the homes showed any detectable concentration of lead in the tap water. Eleven of the homes had detectable amounts of copper present, but at levels well below the Regulatory Action Level (AL).

The results of the 2009 testing for Lead and Copper are as follows:

Compound	Limit
90th percentile	
Lead	15 ppb
ND	
Copper	1.3 ppm
0.12 ppm	

The City of Turlock will be required to test for Lead and Copper again in 2012.

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. The City of Turlock is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

ARSENIC

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.

The USEPA lowered the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for arsenic to 10 parts per billion, (ppb) effective in 2006.

NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with

Important Health Information Cont'd...

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 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 advice from your health care provider.

VIOLATIONS:

ARSENIC

In May 2011, we notified our customers that the water produced by Wells 28 and 38 of our water system failed the drinking water standard for Arsenic. This was not an emergency, but we did notify you of what happened and what we were doing to correct this situation. As soon as the City was aware that these wells exceeded the drinking water standard for Arsenic, they were immediately removed from service and have not been operated since.

We routinely monitor for the presence of many drinking water contaminants, including Arsenic. Compliance with the Arsenic maximum contaminant level (MCL) is based on the average concentration of four consecutive quarterly samples (or an annual average) for each well. Testing results from Wells 28 and 38 collected over four quarters showed that the system exceeded the Arsenic MCL of 10 micrograms per liter (ug/L). The average Arsenic concentrations from these wells ranged from 10 ug/L to 12 ug/L.

An exceedance of the Arsenic MCL did not pose an immediate health risk. However, some people who drink water containing Arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. As noted above, as soon as the City was aware that Wells 28 and 38 exceeded the drinking water standard for Arsenic, they were immediately removed from service and have not been operated since. Since being deactivated, Wells 28 and 38 have been tested periodically to monitor Arsenic concentrations in the groundwater. The water produced during such monitoring is discharged to the sewer system - none of the water from these wells enters into the public drinking water supply. In the future, the wells will only return to service if they are in compliance with the drinking water standard for Arsenic.

Protecting Water Quality

THE SOLUTION = NO POLLUTION

The City of Turlock hosts an ongoing storm drain stenciling and community outreach program. The stenciled message "The Solution = No Pollution, Drains To River," provides a visual reminder of the consequences of improper waste disposal in storm drains. The program consists of stenciling the storm drains throughout the community as well as distributing educational materials to residents.

The Storm Drain Stenciling Project is open to volunteers from all community clubs, groups and organizations. If you would like more info on how to participate in the program, contact the City of Turlock Municipal Services Department at 668-5590 or visit the City of Turlock's website at:

WWW.CITYOFTURLOCK.ORG/GOGREEN

(click the Pollution Prevention tab on the right)

Do Your Part to Keep it Clean!

WASHING THE CAR

Car washing contributes to storm water pollution by washing soap and other street pollutants, such as debris and oil residue, into the storm drain system. A commercial car wash, on the other hand, recycles the water and then discharges it to the sanitary sewer system where it is treated before entering the river.

FERTILIZING THE LAWN

- ☑ Prevent runoff by keeping irrigation systems maintained and watering only when needed.
- ☑ If you must use fertilizers and pesticides, follow the directions on the labels and use sparingly.
- ☑ Sweep the driveway and sidewalk and place debris in appropriate disposal containers.
- ☑ Properly dispose of unwanted or unused pesticides and fertilizers at a household hazardous waste facility. Call us at 668-5590 or Stanislaus County at 525-4123 for more information on the nearest collection facility.

REPAIRING VEHICLES AT HOME

- ☑ Never repair your vehicle on the street.
- ☑ Put cardboard down to catch any drips before you begin.
- ☑ Keep kitty litter handy for those unexpected spills. Completely absorb the liquid, place it in a container, and take it to a household hazardous collection facility.
- ☑ When changing the oil, pour it in a container, seal it and take it to one of the used oil recycling centers in town.
- ☑ Please call the Municipal Services Department at 668-5590 to report anyone illegally dumping chemicals, paint, auto fluids or any other material into the storm drain or the city streets.

CITY OF TURLOCK
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2011

KEY: *(Definitions for the Data Table found on Page 6)*

AL= Regulatory Action Level
MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level
PHG= Public Health Goal
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
N/A= Not Applicable
ND= Not Detected
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
µS/cm = electrical conductivity of the water

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants the City detected during the 2011 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1st and December 31st, 2011. The State and EPA requires the City 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 representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

Primary Drinking Water Contaminants

(These compounds are regulated in order to protect against possible adverse health effects)

Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliforms including Fecal coliforms and E. Coli *(at the ground water source)*	2	0	0 positive samples	ND	2011	No	Naturally Present in the Environment / Human or animal fecal waste

Substance	MCL (Legal Limit)	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation	Typical source(s) when found in Drinking Water
Turbidity	5 NTU	N/A	0.1	ND to 1	No	Soil runoff.

2009 Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Substance	Number of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding Action Level (AL)	Action Level (AL)	PHG	Typical sources(s) when found in Drinking Water
Lead	31	ND	0	15 ppb	2 ppb	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	31	ND	0	1.3 ppm	0.17 ppm	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Inorganic Chemicals Detected

Substance	MCL (Legal Limit)	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation	Typical sources(s) when found in Drinking Water
Arsenic	10 ppb	4 ppb	7.6 ppb	4.5 to 11.8 ppb	*Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	1 ppm	2 ppm	0.04 ppm	0 to 0.13 ppm	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

See page 4, Violations, "Arsenic" for detailed information on Arsenic Violation.

Inorganic Chemicals Detected cont...

Substance	MCL (Legal Limit)	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation	Typical sources(s) when found in Drinking Water
Chromium	50 ppb	100 ppb	0 ppb	0 to 19 ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1.4-2.4 ppm	1.0 ppm	0.09 ppm	0 to 0.18 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper	1 ppm	0.3 ppb	ND	ND	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate (as NO3)	45 ppm	45 ppm	20 ppm	1 to 38.2 ppm	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	0	2.9 pCi/L	0.3 to 8.6 pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	20 pCi/L	0	3.7 pCi/L	0 to 11.4 pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 & 228	5 pCi/L	0	0.9 pCi/L	0 to 3.5 pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	200 ppt	1.7 ppt	0	0 to 0.08 ppt	No	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	5 ppb	5 ppb	0.3 oob	0 to 2.98 ppb	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)

Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants

(There are no PHGs or MCLGs for these constituents because the limits are set to protect the aesthetics of the water)

Substance	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation	Typical sources(s) when found in Drinking Water
Aluminum	200 ppb	NA	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	500 ppm	NA	19.8 ppm	8.6 to 69.6 ppm	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron	300 ppb	NA	ND	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	50 ppb	NA	ND	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	900 µS/cm	NA	360 µS/cm	251 to 529 µS/cm	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants cont...

(There are no PHGs or MCLGs for these constituents because the limits are set to protect the aesthetics of the water)

Substance	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation	Typical Sources(s) when found in Drinking Water
Sulfate	500 ppm	NA	13 ppm	2.9 to 21.5 ppm	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	1,000 mg/L	NA	251 mg/L	205 to 374 mg/L	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc	5 ppm	NA	0	0 to 0.078 ppm	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Color (no units)	15	NA	0	0 to 0.4	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (no units)	3	NA	ND	ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
MBAS	500 ppb	NA	10 ppb	0 to 70 ppb	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges

Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

(No health standards have been proposed for these contaminants)

Sampling Results

Substance	Average Level Detected	Range of Results
Total Alkalinity (CaCO3)	116 ppm	86 to 178 ppm
Calcium	28 ppm	14 to 42 ppm
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	96 ppm*	51 to 160 ppm
Magnesium	6.8 ppm	3.9 to 13.8 ppm
Potassium	4.2 ppm	1.3 to 5.3 ppm
Sodium	26 ppm	20.7 to 38 ppm
pH (no units)	8	7.2 to 8.8

Comparative Figures for Interpreting Measurements within this Report

1 ppm	1 ppb	1 ppt
1 second in 11.5 days	1 second in 31.7 years	1 second in 317.1 centuries
1 penny out of $10,000	1 penny of $10,000,000	1 penny of $10,000,000,000
1 inch of 15.8 miles	1 inch of 15,782.8 miles	1 inch of 657.6 trips around the equator
1 minute in 1.9 years	1 minute in 19 centuries	1 minute in 1,900 millenniums
1 ounce in 62,500 pounds	1 ounce in 31,250 tons	1 ounce in 31,250,000 tons

***Source: American Water Works Association (AWWA) Website**

Terms Used in This Report

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 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 (USEPA).

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

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

NA: not applicable

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

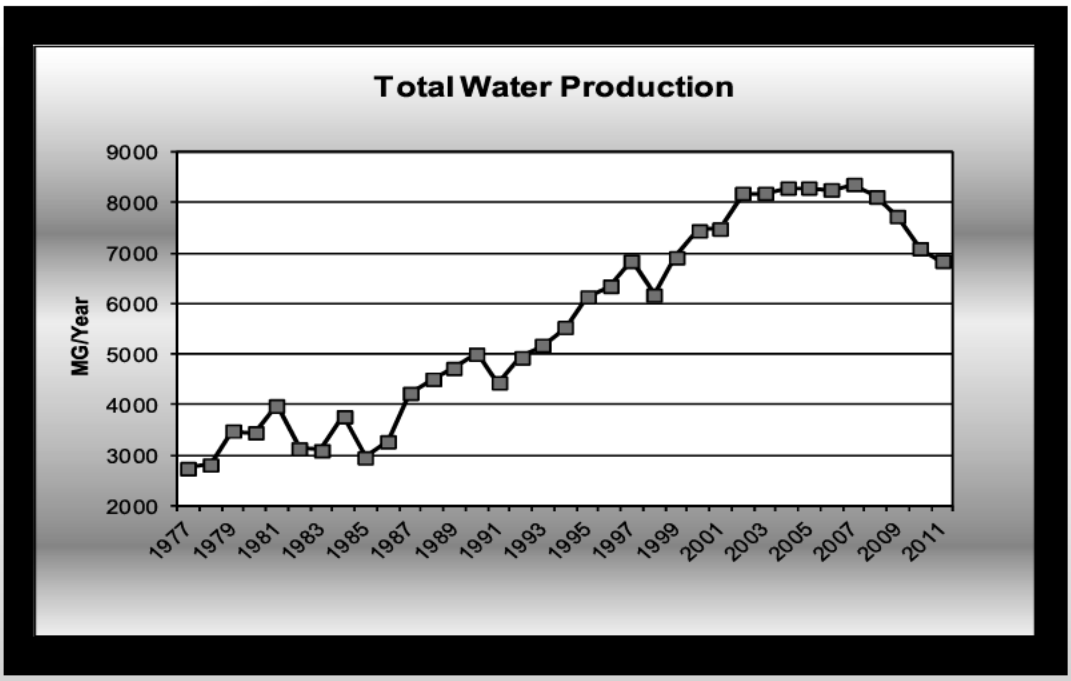
ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

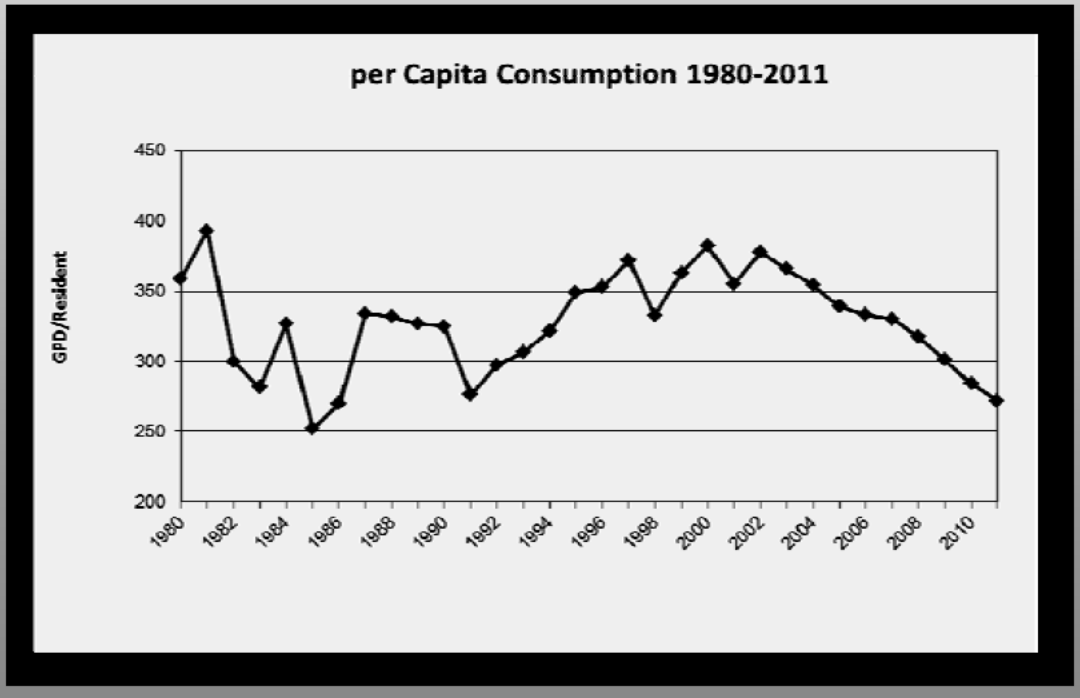
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**** Total Hardness Conversion:*** *Ave. 96 ppm = 5.6 grains per gallon*

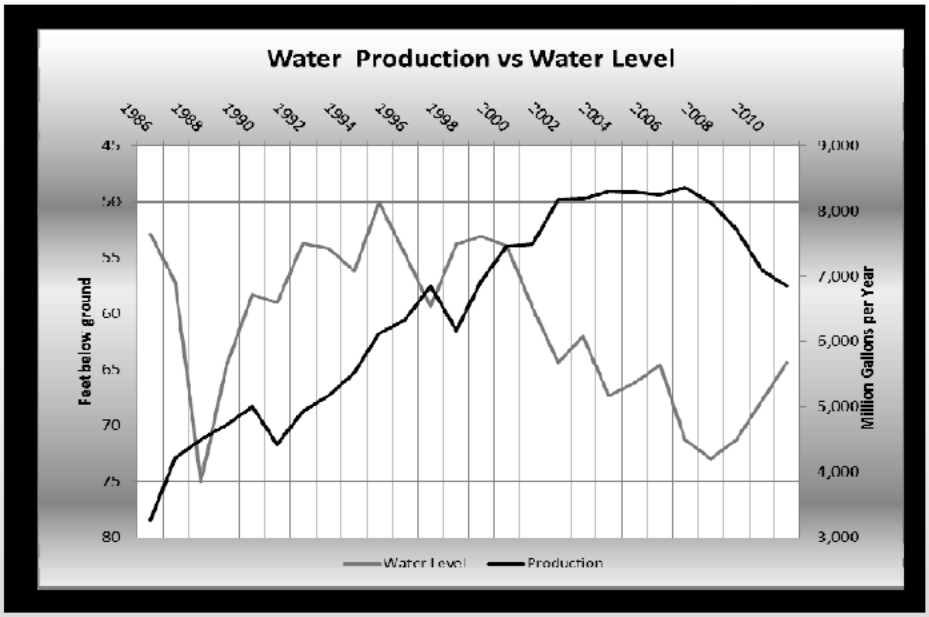
Water Consumption

Despite population and business growth, water consumption in Turlock is actually beginning to level off. This is good news and appears to be a hopeful sign that people recognize the importance of conserving water.





Water Resources

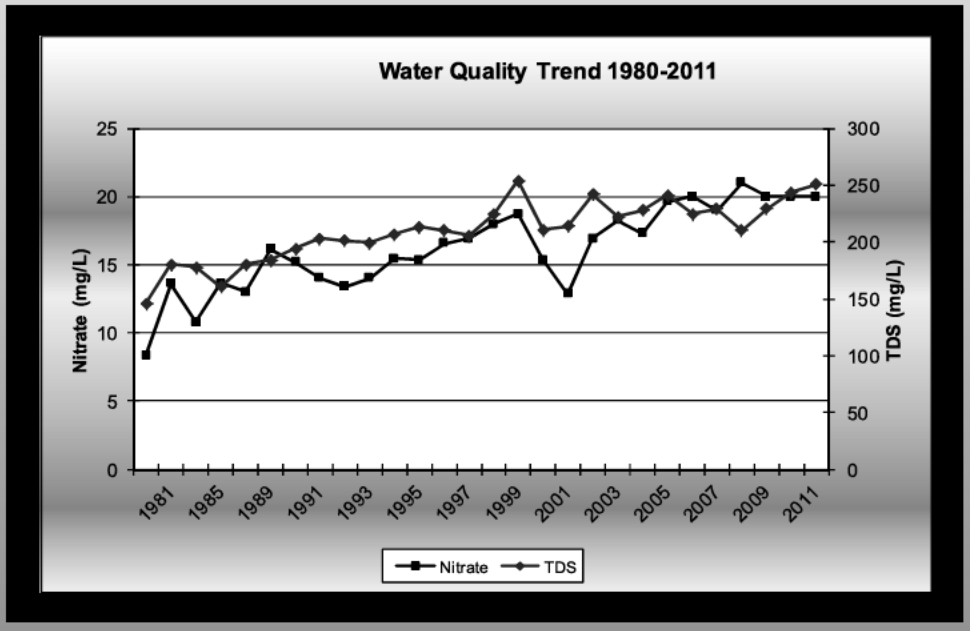


WATER STORAGE

The City of Turlock draws all of its water from below ground. The amount of water available is indicated by static water levels measured at each well after the pump has been off for an extended period. This information is an indicator of the amount of water stored underground.

Since 2000, the groundwater elevation in the City has dropped significantly. More recently, however, due to water conservation efforts, water levels have started to recover slightly.

Hopefully, this is the beginning of a positive trend for our precious groundwater resources. Not only does water conservation make sense, it is also the law. Senate Bill x7-7 was enacted in November 2009, requiring all water suppliers to increase water use efficiency. The legislation sets an overall goal of reducing per capita urban water use by 20% by December 31, 2020. So, we ask our customers to continue to use water wisely.



WATER QUALITY

Over time, a decline in water quality has occurred (as seen in the graph at the bottom of page 9). This is largely due to an increase in total dissolved solids and nitrate levels.

Water Conservation

DON'T BE A WATER WASTER

In the summer, the City of Turlock pumps 30 million gallons of water per day; approximately, 20 million gallons are used for landscape irrigation. More than half of the water consumed at a typical residence is used for irrigating landscaping; therefore, increased watering efficiency has the greatest potential for water savings. If you have questions about water conservation or would like to report water wasting, please call (209) 668-5590.

FREE SPRINKLER TIMER SET-UP

City of Turlock staff is available to help you set your sprinkler timer for free! Contact us at:

668-5590

YEAR ROUND LANDSCAPE WATERING SCHEDULE

	IF ADDRESS ENDS IN AN ODD NUMBER (1, 3, 5, 7, OR 9)	IF ADDRESS ENDS IN AN EVEN NUMBER (0, 2, 4, 6, OR 8)
MONDAY	***WATERING PROHIBITED***	***WATERING PROHIBITED***
TUESDAY	***WATERING PROHIBITED***	12 MIDNIGHT – 12 NOON AND 6PM – 12 MIDNIGHT
WEDNESDAY	12 MIDNIGHT – 12 NOON AND 6PM – 12 MIDNIGHT	***WATERING PROHIBITED***
THURSDAY	***WATERING PROHIBITED***	12 MIDNIGHT – 12 NOON AND 6PM – 12 MIDNIGHT
FRIDAY	12 MIDNIGHT – 12 NOON AND 6PM – 12 MIDNIGHT	***WATERING PROHIBITED***
SATURDAY	***WATERING PROHIBITED***	12 MIDNIGHT – 12 NOON AND 6PM – 12 MIDNIGHT
SUNDAY	12 MIDNIGHT – 12 NOON AND 6PM – 12 MIDNIGHT	***WATERING PROHIBITED***

Last year, the City of Turlock documented 742 violations of the water conservation ordinance.

REMEMBER– NO WATERING BETWEEN 12 noon and 6 pm
NO WATERING ON MONDAYS

Every Drop Counts!

Adjusting Sprinkler Heads:

Walk each station on your irrigation system while it is running. Look for overspray onto areas that should not be watered, such as pavement or fences. Adjust the direction and pressure of the sprinkler heads (see manufacturer's instructions) so that the water is only hitting the areas that require watering. If any of the nozzles are not performing well, then they might need to be cleaned or replaced.

City of Turlock Watering Rules:

Newly planted lawns will be allowed daily watering until the second mowing. When installing a new lawn, call the Municipal Services Department at 668-5590 to be placed on the "exemption list". Washing down or hosing of sidewalks, gutters and outside structures is generally prohibited. Sweeping or brushing is the best option. Filling of wading pools is permitted but "Slip-n-Slides" are prohibited. Washing of vehicles at a residence is limited to one (1) washing per week and is only allowed if a positive shut-off valve (nozzle) is used and is in proper operating condition. However, most automated car wash services are the preferred option, since most have reclamation systems that recycle fresh water for re-use. If you have any questions regarding the Water Conservation Program or if you observe water wasting, please call 668-5590 or visit the City of Turlock's website at www.cityofturlock.org.

Water Survey Program

Free service helps you find ways to conserve!

This City-wide program is offered free-of-charge to single-family and multifamily (up to eight units) water customers who pay their water bills to the City of Turlock. As part of this program, a Water Conservation Representative will tour your property to identify leaks and water-saving opportunities. Participants can receive water-saving equipment and information including low-flow showerheads, faucet aerators and other free items. The City Representative will also evaluate your landscape and irrigation systems. Since this program emphasizes customer education, it is important the tenant/occupant be present at the time of the survey.

BENEFITS OF THE WATER SURVEY PROGRAM

During the home water survey, the water conservation specialist will:

- Provide useful conservation tips to help you manage your water use.
- Inspect irrigation stations and provide a checklist of suggested improvements.
- Provide irrigation scheduling information to assist you with programming your timer.
- Check for signs of leaks
- Demonstrate how to read your water meter and use it to monitor your use.
- Provide high-efficiency showerheads and kitchen faucet aerators, if needed.

This free service is offered to City of Turlock customers.

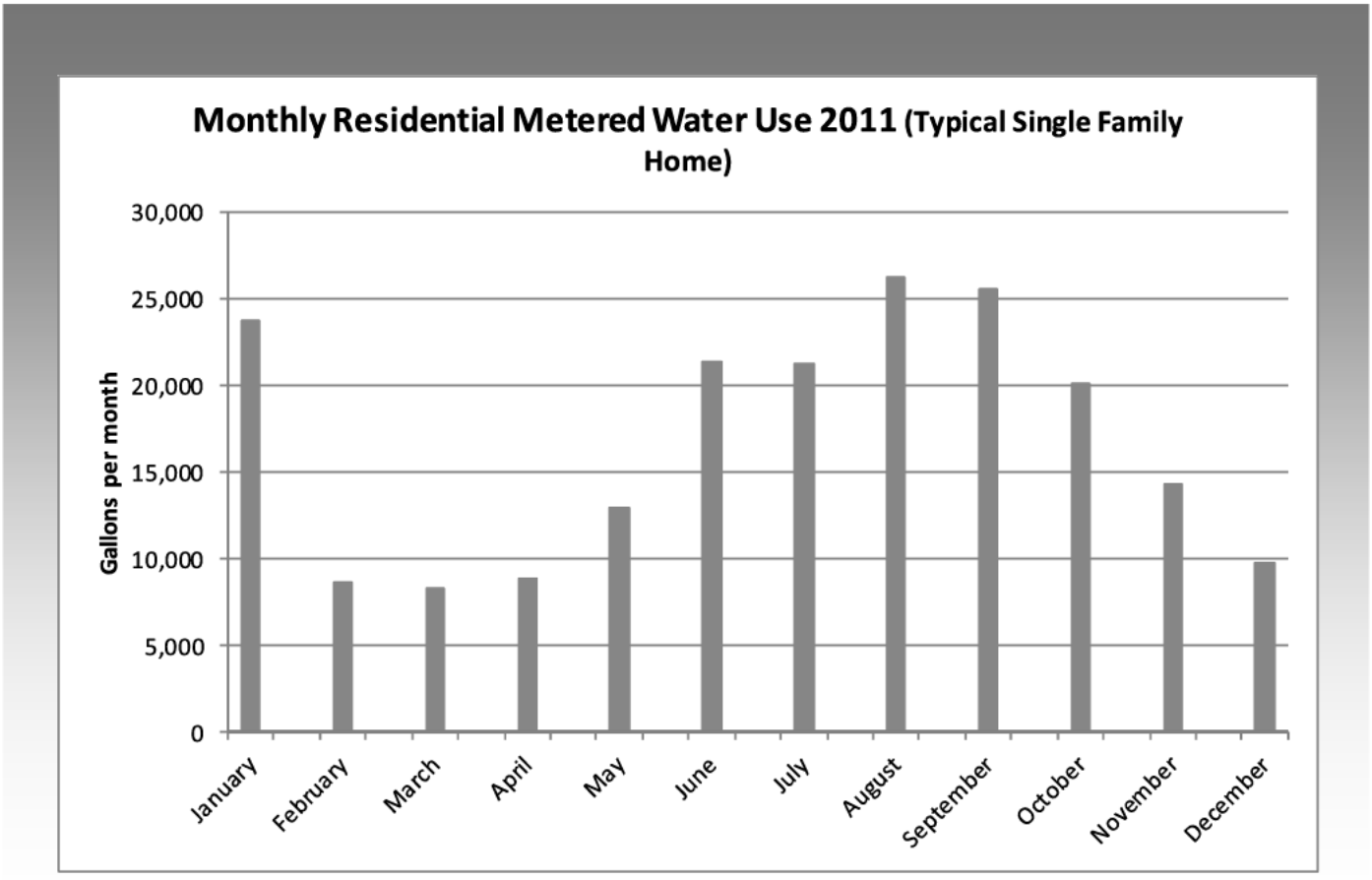
For more information, or to schedule a Water Survey, call the City of Turlock Municipal Services Department at:

(209) 668-5590

or send an email to

Municipalservices@turlock.ca.us

(please write "water survey program" in the message line and provide your contact info in the message body)



City of Turlock
Municipal Services Department
156 South Broadway, Ste 270
Turlock, CA 95380

City of Turlock

Water Quality

2011 Annual Report

This Annual Water Quality Report provides important information about Turlock's water supply, water quality, and water conservation. Test results for Turlock's 2011 Water Quality Monitoring Program are summarized on pages 5-7. It is important that you read the messages regarding various water quality issues from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and from the City of Turlock's Regulatory Affairs Division.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Para información en español, llame por favor al (209) 668-5590.**