2022 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

City of Delano – Prepared June 2023

This brochure is a report to consumers regarding the drinking water quality provided by the City of Delano. Included is an explanation of where our water comes from, the results of water quality testing and information on how to interpret this data. We share the results with you, so that you may have confidence in the quality of our drinking water.
We test the water quality for many constituents as required by both State and Federal Regulations. This report gives the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2022.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

Este folleto contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua para beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Water Source and Location
The City of Delano water system is supplied entirely with groundwater from aquifers beneath the city. There are fourteen wells supplying the water system (Well #32 is inactive). Source Locations are:

Well #20 – 22nd & Kalibo
Well #22 – 5th &Randolph
Well #24 – 20th & Flores
Well #25 – Schuster & S. Randolph
Well #26 – Browning and Poplar
Well #29 – Veneto & Primavera
Well #30 – County Line & Randolph
Well #31 – Diaz Ave&Channa Dr.
Well #32 – 400 block S. Lexington
Well #33 – 20th & Trenton
Well #34 – Stradley & Woollomes
Well #35 – Austin &1st Avenue
Well #38 – S99 & County Line
Well #39 – 21st & Albany
Well #40 – N. Kern State Prison
Well #41-Morris and S. Belmont

Drinking Water Assessment Information
A source water assessment was conducted for the City of Delano water supply wells in February 2015. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminates detected in the water supply:

- Fertilizer / Pesticide / Herbicide Applications

The water sources are also considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with the detected contaminants:

- Automobile Repair Shops and Gas Stations
- Machine Shops
- Photo Processing / Printing/Dry Cleaners

For more information contact:
Department of Public Works, 725 S. Lexington Street, Delano, CA 93215. Telephone (661) 721-3350.

The City Council meets on the first and third Monday of each month at 5:30 pm in the City Hall Council Chambers located at 1015 Eleventh Avenue.

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 highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and 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 SDWSs do not affect 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.

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

ND: not detectable at testing limit
mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)
µg/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)
ng/L: nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt)
pg/L: picogram per liter or parts per quadrillion (ppq)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
<: less than

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 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. FDA regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

CITY OF DELANO WATER QUALITY TABLES

(For Explanation of Violations, See End of Tables)

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF MICROBACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria[1]
Total Coliform Bacteria (STATE Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (STATE Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (FEDERAL Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Giardia lamblia, Viruses, Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria*, Legionella, Cryptosporidium*	HPC=5 Others = NA	HPC=5 Others = NA	TT	HPC=NA; Others = (0)	Naturally present in the environment

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

1: Per the SWRCB CCR Guidelines

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant[1]
Lead (µg/L)	2022	3	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	2022	3	0	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant[1]**
Sodium (mg/L)	2022	93.7	NA	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2022	66	NA	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

1: Per the SWRCB CCR Guidelines

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant[1]**
Arsenic (µg/L)	2022	4.26	0-9.6	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Aluminum (mg/L)	2022	.054	0-.054	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Asbestos (MFL)	2022	NA	NA	7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	2022	0.013	0-.039	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories
Chromium [Total] (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (µg/L)	2022	NA	NA	150	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (mg/L)	2022	0.25	0.15-0.39	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2022	N/A	N/A	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury [Inorganic] (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (mg/L) (as Nitrogen, N)	2022	0.84	0-1.81	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrite (mg/L) (as Nitrogen, N)	2022	0.0082	0-0.0164	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium (µg/L)	2022	2.33	0-3.6	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
TTHMs (µg/L) (Total Trihalomethanes)	2022	16.81	0-53	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Sum of Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (µg/L)	2022	3.38	0-14	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	2022	2.16	1.22-2.91	4 as Cl_2	4 as Cl_2	Drinking water for disinfectant added for treatment
Alachlor (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	2	4	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	1	0.15	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ng/L)	2022	6	0-31	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Ethylene Dibromide [EDB] (ng/L)	2022	0	0	50	10	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops
Radium (pCi/L)	2022	NA	NA			
Strontium-90 (pCi/L)	2022	NA	NA	8	0.35	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Tritium (pCi/L)	2022	NA	NA	20,000	400	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L0	2022	NA	NA	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [1,2,3-TCP] (µg/L) [2]	2022	0.0021	0-0.0270	0.005	0.0007	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.

2,4-D (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	70	20	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	50	3	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	2022	NA	NA	TT	(0)	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
Alachlor (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	2	4	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	1	0.15	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Bentazon (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	18	200	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on beans, peppers, corn, peanuts, rice and ornamental grasses
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ng/L)	2022	0	NA	200	7	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution mains
Carbofuran (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	18	0.7	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards
Chlordane (ng/L)	2022	0	NA	100	30	Residue of banned insecticide
Dalapon (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	200	790	Runoff from herbicide used on right-of-way, crops, and landscape maintenance
Di(2ethylhexyl) Adipate (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	400	200	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	4	12	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories; inert ingredient in pesticides
Dinoseb (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	7	14	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables and fruits
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (pg/L)	2022	8	NA	30	0.05	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Diquate (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	20	6	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds
Endothall (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	100	94	Runoff from herbicide used for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defoliant
Epichlorohydrin	2022	NA	NA	TT	(0)	Discharge from Industrial chemical factories; impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Glyphosate (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	700	900	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ng/L)	2022	0	NA	10	8	Residue of banned insecticide
Heptachlor Epoxide (ng/L)	2022	0	NA	10	6	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	1	0.03	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories; byproduct of chlorination reactions in wastewater
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	50	2	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ng/L)	2022	0	NA	200	32	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens
Methoxychlor (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	30	0.09	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens

Molinate (Ordram) (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	20	2	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
Oxamyl (vydate) (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	50	26	Runoff/leaching from insecticides used on field crops, fruits and ornamentals, especially apples, potatoes, and tomatoes
PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls) (ng/L)	2022	0	NA	500	90	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	1	0.3	Discharge from wood preserving factories; cotton and other insecticidal/herbicidal uses
Picloram (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	500	166	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Thiobencarb (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	70	42	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
Toxaphene (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	3	0.03	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Methoxychlor (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	30	0.09	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa and livestock
Benzene (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ng/L)	2022	0	NA	500	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	5	6	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethane (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	5	3	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant
1,2-Dichloroethane (ng/L)	2022	0	NA	500	400	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	2022	NA	NA	6	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	2022	NA	NA	6	13	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	10	50	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Dichloromethane (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	5	4	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
1,2-Dichloropropane (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	5	0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
1,3-Dichloropropane (µg/L)	2022	NA	NA	500	200	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on crops
Ethylbenzene (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	300	300	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	13	13	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories

Monochlorobenzene (µg/L)	2022	NA	NA	70	70	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and dry cleaning facilities
Styrene (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	100	0.5	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	1	0.1	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	5	5	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	200	1000	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	5	0.3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
Trichlorofluoromethane (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	150	1300	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (mg/L)	2022	0	NA	1.2	4	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; dry-cleaning solvent; refrigerant
Vinyl Chloride (ng/L)	2022	0	NA	500	50	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Xylenes (mg/L)	2022	0	NA	1.750	1.8	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent

1: Per the SWRCB CCR Guidelines

2: The MCL for 1,2,3 TCP is 5 ppt. The City became complaint in the 2nd quarter of 2022 for TCP, and the States compliance order was lifted with the startup of the City's new TCP removal GAC treatment facility for wells 26, 20 and 33. The compliance point for these 3 wells is now the GAC Plant's treated effluent.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant[1]
Color (NTU)	2022	5	NA	15 Units	-	Naturally occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	500 µg/L	-	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (µg/L)	2022	13.3	0-40	300 µg/L	-	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Manganese (µg/L)	2022	4.67	0-14	50 µg/L	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE) (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	5 µg/L	-	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories

Odor-Threshold (NTU)	2022	0	NA	3 Units	-	Naturally occurring organic materials
Silver (µg/L)	2022	0	NA	100 µg/L	-	Industrial discharges
Thiobencarb	2022	0	NA	1 µg/L	-	Runoff/leaching from rice herbicide
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	0.46	0.30-0.61	5 Units	-	Soil Runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	2022	0	NA	5 mg/L	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2022	377	310-410	1000 mg/L	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2022	494	320-760	1600 µS/cm	-	Substances from ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	2022	70	28-92	500 mg/L	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2022	93	48-120	500 mg/L	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continue to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in human at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 (1-800-426-4791) or the FDA which regulates bottled water.

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-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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 Delano 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

CITY OF DELANO
Water Conservation Measures

Outside the Home:

1. Water lawn and plants before 8:00 a.m. to limit evaporation.
2. Plant drought-resistant trees and plants when installing new or replacing existing landscape.
3. Check sprinklers weekly for broken or misadjusted heads. Do not water non-landscaped areas such as sidewalks and driveways.
4. Add mulch and dig basins around plants to retain moisture.
5. Use a broom to clean sidewalks, driveways and gutters.
6. Always use a shut-off nozzle with a garden hose.
7. Wash cars with a pail of water instead of a hose, consider washing at a car wash where recycled water is used.
8. Install covers on swimming pools to help limit evaporation.

Inside the Home:

1. Use dishwashers and washing machines with full loads only.
2. Repair leaks in pipes, hoses, faucets, and toilets, especially flush valves.
3. Install low flow devices on faucets and toilets.
4. Cool drinking water in refrigerator instead of running the tap for long periods.
5. Take shorter showers instead of long showers or baths.
6. Turn off the faucet while brushing your teeth, shaving or washing your face.

Water Conservation Extended

This Ordinance does not affect indoor water usage.

The Ordinance reads:

- "13.04.110 Mandatory Conservation Schedule: All customers, residents/businesses shall conserve water in accordance with the following schedule:
- **Even numbered addresses shall only water/irrigate outside of any building on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays**.
- **Odd numbered addresses shall only water/irrigate outside of any building on Saturdays, Tuesdays and Thursdays**.
- No water for any propose outside any buildings shall be used by customers on Mondays.
- **DO NOT WATER** lawns, ground-cover, trees and shrubbery between the hours of eleven a.m. and six p.m. from May 1, to September 30th or during periods of high wind which exceeds 20 miles per hour.
- The wasting of water is prohibited.

The Ordinance includes limiting the use of water for vehicle washing and hosing down of cement areas in front or around structures.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Please follow our water conservation ordinances. We all need to conserve this precious commodity.

WATER CONSERVATION IS SERIOUS BUSINESS!!!

CIUDAD DE DELANO
Medidas para Coservar el Agua

Fuera de la Casa:

1. Riegue el césped y las plantas antes de las 8:00 AM para evitar la evaporación.
2. Plante árboles y plantas resistentes a sequía.
3. Revise las regaderas semanalmente para saber si hay cabezas quebradas o mal ajustadas. No riegue las áreas no-ajardinadas tales como aceras y calzadas.
4. Añada el pajote y cave alrededor de las plantas para conservar la humedad
5. Utilice una escoba para limpiar las aceras, las calzadas y el canal.
6. Utilice siempre una boquilla apagada con una manguera de jardín.
7. Lave los vehículos con un bote de agua en vez de una manguera, considere un lavado de carros donde se utiliza el agua reciclada.
8. Instale cubiertas en las piscinas para limitar la evaporación.

Dentro de la Casa:

1. Utilice las maquinas lavaplatos y lavadora con las cargas llenas solamente.
2. Repare escapes en tubos, mangueras, grifos, y escusados, especialmente válvulas rasantes.
3. Instale los dispositivos del flujo bajo en los grifos y los escusados.
4. Use agua potable fresca en refrigerador en vez de correr la llave por largos periodos.
5. Tome baños más cortos evitando desperdicio de agua.
6. Apague el grifo mientras que cepilla sus dientes o se afeita.

LA CONSERVACIÓN DE AGUA MANDATORIA ES EXTENDIDA

(Esta ordenanza no afecta el uso de agua dentro de su casa)

La Ordenanza Dice:

- 13.04.110 Horario Obligatorio de Conservación de Agua: Todos los clientes, residentes, negocios conservarán el agua de acuerdo con el horario siguiente:
- **Las direcciones pares regarán/irrigan solamente el exterior de cualquier edificio el domingo, miércoles y viernes**.
- **Las direcciones con números impares regarán/irrigan solamente el exterior de cualquier edificio el sábado, martes, y jueves.**
- No se utilizará ninguna agua por ningún propósito al el exterior de cualquier edificio los lunes.
- **NO RIEGUE** los céspedes, árboles y arbustos entre las horas de 11 a.m. y 6 p.m. del 1 de Mayo al 30 de Septiembre o durante períodos de viento alto que excedan 20 millas por hora.
- El desperdicio del agua es prohibido

La ordenanza incluye la limitación del uso del agua para el lavado de vehículos y áreas de cemento en el frente o alrededor de estructuras

Por favor siga nuestra ordenanza de no gastar agua. Tenemos que conservar esta materia preciosa.

LA CONSERVACION DE AGUA ES NEGOCIO SERIO!!!

CITY HALL
1015 ELEVENTH AVENUE
POST OFFICE BOX 3010

DELANO, CALIFORNIA 93216-3010

(661) 721-3300

(661) 721-3317 TDD
www.cityofdelano.org