What's inside

Important information about

- Your drinking water
- Water conservation
- Ways to contact the City

Well 29 groundwater treatment system: featured on page 6

City of Manteca Water Quality Report 2024

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

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

Itong documento ay naglalaman nang mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa tubig na maaring inumin. Mangyaring ipagsalin ito.

इस रपिोर्ट में आपके पीने के पानी से संबंधति महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है। कृपया इसका अनुवाद करें, या कसिी ऐसे व्यक्तसि बात करें जो इसे समझता है।

Last year, we conducted more than 10,000 tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 18 of these contaminants and found only one source at a level higher than the State allows. As we mentioned in our notification, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. However, rest assured that we are working every day to make sure that water delivered to our customers is safe and reliable. For more information, see the water quality table on pages 4 and 5 as well as the section titled “Information about your water quality.”

You can find water quality notices or reports at manteca.gov/departments/public-works/water-division/water-report

Where your water comes from

The City of Manteca has two different sources of drinking water supply: local groundwater pumped from 15 wells located throughout the City and treated surface water from Woodward Reservoir, which is purchased from South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID).

Groundwater

The City owns, operates, and maintains 15 active deep wells for drinking water. The City is always working to increase flexibility in local groundwater supplies, enhance water quality, reduce operating costs, and increase reliability. The City maintains and monitors the wells on a regular basis. Groundwater pumped from most wells is treated or blended with surface water to provide water that meets all drinking water standards.

The City completed the initial source water assessments of all existing wells for the Drinking Water Source Assessment Program (DWSAP) in December 2001. The assessment is the first step in assuring source water protection and is required for new or rehabilitated wells before sending water out to the system for consumption by customers. The City's groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to confirmed leaking underground storage tanks, gas stations, chemical/petroleum processing/storage facilities, metal plating/finishing/fabricating facilities, automobile body/repair shops and sewer collection systems. The DWSAP regulates proper wellhead protection and routine water quality monitoring assures the continued protection of those groundwater sources.

For inquiries about the source water assessments call the City of Manteca, Public Works Department at (209) 456-8400 or to schedule a time to view the City's DWSAP located at 1001 West Center Street, Manteca, CA.

For more information about the DWSAP, you can also visit waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html or contact the State Board at (209) 948-7696.

Surface Water

The City has been supplied 11,500 acre feet per year of treated surface water by SSJID since the summer of 2005 when the Nick C. DeGroot Water Treatment Plant (WTP) was commissioned for the South County Water Supply Program (SCWSP). The treatment consists of membrane filtration to remove particles followed by disinfection. Currently, the WTP has a capacity of 40 million gallons of water per day and treats water from the Stanislaus River that is stored in SSJID's Woodward Reservoir.

Source water assessments were completed in September, 2001. In addition, sanitary surveys are completed for the Stanislaus River and Woodward Reservoir watershed every five years. The last survey was conducted in 2021. The Woodward Reservoir/Stanislaus River source is considered most vulnerable to recreational activities at Woodward Reservoir, agricultural runoff, confined animal facilities (dairy), cattle grazing, wildlife, active and inactive mines, and wastewater disposal.

The SCWSP has plans to expand surface water treatment capacity in the future and may increase supplies to Manteca by as much as 7,000 acre feet per year. In the meantime, the City continues to develop ground water wells within the City to assure a reliable and sustainable water supply to meet customer needs.

North Fork of the Stanislaus River

Protecting your water supply

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 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 byproducts 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.

Protecting the water supply is important to ensure that water is safe from contamination and aesthetically pleasing for use, and it begins in the watersheds. Contamination requires treatment, which increases the cost to deliver water to your tap. Here are ways that you can help protect our watershed:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Dispose of pharmaceuticals at the Police Department dropbox at the Manteca Civic Center or the Hazardous Waste drop-off. Medications should not be flushed down drains or put in the garbage.

Household hazardous waste drop-off

Household hazardous wastes can be taken to:

San Joaquin County Hazardous Waste Facility
7850 Bridgeford Street, Stockton, CA 95206
Thursday – Sunday, 9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

This facility is open to the public and free of charge. For additional information, call the County Solid Waste Office at (209) 468-3066 or visit sjgov.org

Water conservation – a way of life

The City would like to thank the community for working together to save water during years of drought. While water supply conditions have improved, conserving water and using it wisely is good practice. Our water is a precious resource and we encourage you to continue to save water as the "new normal."

Manteca water restrictions and prohibitions

- Residences and businesses are not permitted to water on Mondays or any day between the hours of noon and 6pm. Residences and businesses are allowed to water three days per week only according to the following chart:

Address number	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
ODD (1,3,5,7 or 9)	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
EVEN (0,2,4,6 or 8)	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗

No watering from Noon to 6:00 p.m. any day

- Watering is not permitted within 48 hours of measurable rainfall.
- Watering is not allowed to generate runoff on to adjacent properties or public roadways.
- Washing of sidewalks, driveways or patios is only permitted for the purpose of maintaining the area in a clean, safe and sanitary condition.
- Washing automobiles or boats is permitted with the use of a positive shut-off nozzle on the hose.
- Repair any water leak, break or malfunction of the user's plumbing system within 24 hours of discovery or notification.
- Hotels and motels must offer guests the option to NOT have their linens and towels laundered daily and prominently display this option in each guest room.

To stay up-to-date on water conservation efforts, requirements, rebate programs and water saving tips, visit manteca.gov/departments/public-works/water-division

Please report water waste to (209) 456-8410 or email the water conservation coordinator at waterconservation@manteca.gov.

Steps to save water indoors

- Turn off the faucet while you brush your teeth or soap up your hands.
- Install water-efficient faucet aerators and showerheads in your home.
- Take shorter showers. For each minute you will save 2.5 gallons of water.
- Do not use the toilet as a wastebasket.
- Rinse fruits and vegetables in a bowl of water instead of running water.
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator. Running tap water to cool is wasteful.
- Only wash full loads of laundry and dishes.
- Replace your old top-loading clothes washer with a high-efficiency model.
- If your toilet uses more than 3.5 gallons per flush, replace it with a high-efficiency toilet. New models use 70% less water.

Steps to save water outdoors

- Use a broom to sweep off pavement. Using a hose to wash sidewalks, driveways, and patios wastes money and water.
- Plant native or drought-tolerant plants that require less watering.
- Apply organic mulch around plants to reduce moisture loss, keep weed growth down and promote healthier soil.
- Check for leaks in pipes, sprinkler heads, and valves.
- Water during cool parts of the day. Early morning is the best time because it helps prevent growth of fungus.
- Water your lawn only when it needs it. If the grass springs back up after stepping on it, it does not need watering.
- Avoid watering on windy days. Deeply soak your lawn to ensure moisture reaches the roots.
- Use drip irrigation in larger gardens with weather-based irrigation control.

2024

Water quality test results

The City of Manteca has instituted a comprehensive water quality monitoring program that encompasses City-owned wells and all water purchased from SSJID. This program ensures that all of our customers receive water that complies with all regulatory criteria and that no maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) or action levels (ALs) for regulated chemicals, bacteria, or pollutants are exceeded.

To ensure water quality standards are met, drinking water samples are collected weekly throughout Manteca and analyzed for a variety of regulated and unregulated contaminants. Samples are tested by our certified laboratory and by an independent certified laboratory using the latest testing procedures and equipment. We collect more samples than required by the State Water Board to provide you with the highest quality of water at all times. In addition, the City's wholesaler, SSJID, conducts their own testing before delivering water to the City. Such measures help us to continue meeting established water quality standards.

The table to the right shows the results of the distribution system and source water analyses conducted by the City and SSJID. Water quality data are grouped by water source. Compliance testing for 2024 required more than 10,000 tests for more than 80 parameters. We detected only 18 of these parameters, and found only one contaminant at a level higher than the State Water Board allows.

Only the parameters detected are shown. Other constituents were analyzed but are not listed because they were not detected. Additionally, other parameters are shown to provide you with supplemental information.

Some data—although representative—were collected prior to 2024, as the State Water Board requires monitoring for some constituents less than once per year since the concentrations do not vary frequently or significantly.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PUBLIC HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS)

PARAMETER	Unit	MCL, (AL), or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG), or [MRDLG]	Groundwater Well		SSJID		Typical Sources*
				Average or [Max]	Range	Average or [Max]	Range	
SOURCE WATER SAMPLING								
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	5	0–10	ND	ND	2, 18, 19
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.13	ND–0.28	ND	ND	2, 17
Chromium (Hexavalent)	ppb	10	0.02	2.4	ND–4.3	ND	ND	2, 21
Chromium (Total)	ppb	50	(100)	ND	ND–14	ND	ND	2, 20
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.11	ND–0.19	ND	ND	2, 3, 4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	3.6	0.8–8.9	ND	ND	2, 5, 6
ORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ppt	200	3	ND	0–51	ND	ND	22
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	ppt	50	10	ND	ND–31	ND	ND	22, 23, 24
Tetrachloroethylene	ppb	5	0.06	ND	ND–0.8	ND	ND	25, 28
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP)	ppt	5	0.7	ND	**ND–30**[a]	ND	ND	26, 27, 28, 29
RADIONUCLIDES								
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	6	ND–13	ND	ND	2
Radium-226	pCi/L	5	0.05	ND	ND–2	NA	NA	2
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	5	1–11	ND	ND	2
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Turbidity	NTU	TT	NA			[0.064][b]	100%[b]	1
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING								
LEAD AND COPPER RULE STUDY (Manteca 2024 at-the-tap sampling)				**90th Percentile**		**# of Samples Above AL**		
Lead	ppb	(15)	0.2	ND		0 out of 32		2, 13, 15
Copper	ppm	(1.3)	0.3	0.15		0 out of 32		2, 13, 14
DISINFECTION RESIDUALS AND BYPRODUCTS				**Highest Location RAA**		**Range**		
Disinfectant Residual as Chlorine	ppm	[4]	[4]	1.00		0.30–1.74		16
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	55		13–41		7
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	47		14–35		7

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (AESTHETIC STANDARDS)

PARAMETER	Unit	MCL	Average	Range	Average	Range	Sources*
Chloride	ppm	500	25	9–79	2.9	2.9	8, 9, 11
Color	Color Unit	15	0.7	0–5	ND	ND	10
Iron	ppb	300	ND	ND–100	ND	ND–260	9, 12
Manganese	ppb	50	3	ND–22	ND	ND	9
Odor	TON	3	ND	ND–2	ND	ND	10
Sulfate	ppm	500	24	11–46	1.6	1.6	8, 9, 12
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	343	200–570	68	68	8, 9
Turbidity	NTU	5	0.12	ND–0.42	ND	ND–0.1	1

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

PARAMETER	Unit	MCL	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Sodium	ppm	NS	33	25–49	3.6	3.6	
Hardness (as Calcium Carbonate)	ppm	NS	167	73–330	34	34	

Abbreviations

DDW	Division of Drinking Water
Max	Maximum
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NS	No standard
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity unit
ppb	parts per billion (micrograms per liter)
ppm	parts per million (milligrams per liter)
ppt	parts per trillion (nanograms per liter)
RAA	Running annual average
SSJID	South San Joaquin Irrigation District
TON	Threshold odor number

Table notes

a. The City had an MCL exceedance of TCP at one well in 2024. See Page 7 for more detail.

b. For filtered water, the MCL is ≤0.1 NTU 95% of the time and cannot exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.

* Typical sources in drinking water

1 Soil runoff
2 Erosion of natural deposits
3 Water additive that promotes strong teeth
4 Discharge from fertilizer and aluminium factories
5 Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
6 Leaching from septic tanks and sewage
7 Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
8 Runoff from natural deposits
9 Leaching from natural deposits
10 Naturally-occurring organic materials
11 Seawater influence
12 Industrial wastes
13 Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
14 Leaching from wood preservatives
15 Discharges from industrial manufacturers
16 Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
17 Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries
18 Runoff from orchards
19 Glass and electronics production wastes
20 Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating
21 Transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities
22 Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former crop use
23 Discharge from petroleum refineries
24 Leaking underground fuel storage tanks
25 Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
26 Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories
27 Leaching from hazardous waste sites
28 Used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent
29 Byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides

Definitions of key terms

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. MCLs are established by USEPA and the State Water Board.

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 USEPA.

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.

Notification level (NL). Notification levels are health-based advisory levels established by the State Water Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs. When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification levels, certain requirements and recommendations apply.

Primary drinking water standard (PDWS). MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

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 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

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

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

Total organic carbon (TOC). TOC has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts including trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Drinking water containing disinfection byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects and may lead to an increased risk of cancer.

Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. It is a measure of the clarity of the water and is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of a filtration system. The MCL for turbidity is based on the TT. For filtered water, the MCL is ≤0.1 NTU 95% of the time.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). UCMR requires monitoring for contaminants not currently regulated. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health.

Waiver. State permission to decrease the monitoring frequency for a particular contaminant.

Water Quality Highlight – Well 29 Treatment Project

The City of Manteca's 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP) Treatment Project was recognized by Engineering News-Record (ENR) as Northern California's Best Project of 2022 in the Water/ Environment category. This project involved the installation of granulated activated carbon (GAC) treatment systems designed to remove TCP from the water produced by five of the City's groundwater supply wells. Construction and installation are now complete for the last supply well, Well 29, and the treatment system is set to begin operations in the coming months, ensuring that the City's Water System is in full compliance with all drinking water standards and regulations.

Well 29 is located in Yosemite Village Park at 600 El Portal Avenue, near the intersection of Union Road and Wawona Street. The well was placed into service on August 29, 2019, and was originally equipped to treat for arsenic. On October 12, 2020, water quality testing yielded a detection of TCP that exceeded the MCL, prompting the City to initiate plans for a new treatment system to reduce TCP concentrations.

Following the detection, the City secured funding for a new GAC treatment system through litigation that resulted from the contamination of the well. The completion of this system marks a significant milestone in the City's ongoing efforts to protect public health and ensure high-quality drinking water for all residents.

Information about your water quality

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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; persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; some elderly; and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline ▶ (800) 426-4791

Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City at (209) 456-8400. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The State Water Resources Control Board, in partnership with the USEPA, enforces regulations designed to reduce lead exposure and ensure all water service lines are lead-free. As part of these requirements, water systems must create and submit a detailed inventory of all service lines within their service area.

The City of Manteca has completed its inventory and confirmed that its water system contains no lead service lines or galvanized service lines that require replacement.

To learn more about the City's service line inventory, visit manteca.gov/departments/public-works/water-division/water-report

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.

Nitrate

In November 2024, we had a monitoring violation when we failed to collect nitrate samples from two raw water sources according to our annual monitoring schedule. Customers received notification of this violation with their April 2025 utility bill. While we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time, samples collected on January 21, 2025 met drinking water quality standards for nitrate.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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 10 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.

1,2,3-Trichloropropane

In 2024, one well exceeded the MCL for 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP). Water sample results collected throughout all four quarters of 2024 showed that this well had an average TCP concentration of 25 ng/L, which exceeds the MCL of 5 ng/L. Some people who drink water containing TCP in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Following this detection, the City immediately reduced water production from the affected well. Customers would have received a blend of water from all active wells and surface water from SSJID, resulting in significantly lower concentrations in the distribution system. As of March 6, 2025 the City has completed the installation of water treatment on all affected City wells to remove TCP.

Hardness

Water hardness is determined mainly by the presence of calcium and magnesium salts. Although hard water does not pose a health risk, it may be considered undesirable for other reasons. Some benefits of water softening are reductions in soap usage, longer life for water heaters and a decrease in encrustation of pipes; disadvantages are an increase in sodium intake, an increase in maintenance and servicing, and potential adverse effects on salt-sensitive plants. To convert hardness from ppm to grains per gallon, divide by 17.1. A hardness scale is provided for your reference.

Hardness Classification	Grains per Gallon	mg/L or ppm
Soft	less than 1.0	less than 17.1
Slightly hard	1.0–3.5	17.1–60
Moderately hard	3.5–7.0	60–120
Hard	7.0–10.5	120–180
Very hard	over 10.5	over 180

Important contact information

City contacts

City of Manteca
1001 West Center Street
Manteca, CA 95337
(209) 456-8000
TTY through CA Relay at: 7-1-1
manteca.gov

Utility Billing
(209) 456-8740

Hours of operation

7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Mon–Thurs
Closed Friday–Sunday

Water Division
(209) 456-8466

Water Conservation Coordinator
(209) 456-8492
waterconservation@manteca.gov

Useful resources

Division of Drinking Water
waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water

US EPA
water.epa.gov/drink

Department of Water Resources
water.ca.gov

American Water Works Association
awwa.org

More information

For more information about this report or the City's water quality monitoring program, please contact:

George Montross
Deputy Director of Public Works
City of Manteca
(209) 456-8468
gmontross@manteca.gov

Water service area

The map below shows the boundary of the water service area, which coincides with the City boundary. Groundwater wells, which are not shown on this map, are located throughout the City.

Cross connection control program

Cross-connection control is vital for protecting the City's water supply from contamination. A cross-connection refers to a connection between a safe drinking water supply and non-potable source not suitable for consumption. Backflow is the unintended reversal of flow, where non-potable water enters the City's distribution system. The primary objective of the City's Cross-Connection Control Program is to prevent backflow into the City's distribution network, thereby safeguarding customers and water supply from potential contamination. Properly installed and regularly maintained/inspected Backflow Prevention Assemblies (BPAs) and a well-developed program serve as effective safeguards against cross-connection and contamination.

The City's Cross-Connection Control Program enables the City to actively identify and rectify any cross-connections present in either the distribution system or individual service connections. Corrective measures, such as flushing the distribution system, are conducted after a detected cross-connection to mitigate any potential for adverse health effects from affected water in the distribution system.

City residents play an important role in preventing cross-connections and maintaining water safety. The City wishes to raise awareness and encourage responsible water usage so that we can all contribute to the overall protection of our water resources.

To get involved

To provide input on decisions that affect drinking water quality, you are welcome to speak on any issue specifically coming before the City Council at a regularly scheduled council meeting. You can submit public comments in person, virtually, or in writing, on any agenda item or other topic you wish to bring to the Council's attention during the "Public Comment" portion of the meeting agenda.

City Council Meetings
Council Chambers
1001 W. Center St.
Manteca, CA 95337
First and third Tuesdays, 6 p.m.

A list of City Council meetings, agenda items and study issues can be obtained by visiting manteca.gov or by calling the City Clerk's office at (209) 456-8000.


City Council Chamber