

APPENDIX G: CCR Certification Form

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certific/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: City of Manteca

Water System Number: 3910005

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 20, 2020 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: George Montross
Signature: 
Title: Director of Utilities
Phone Number: (209) 456-8468 Date: July 15, 2026

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Notification on June's Utility Bills of the internet address and that a physical copy can be picked up at City Hall in the Finance Department
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at <https://www.manteca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/2110/638851608070470000>
 - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - ☒ Posted the CCR in public places: City Clerk's Office and Finance Departments
 - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.
- ☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

What's inside

Important information about

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



Well 30 groundwater treatment system, featured on page 7



City of Manteca

Water Quality Report 2025

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 रिपोर्ट में आपके पीने के पानी से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है। कृपया इसका अनुवाद करें, या किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति से बात करें जो इसे समझता है।

Last year, we conducted more than 10,000 tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 24 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, the issue was quickly addressed to make sure that water delivered to our customers is safe and reliable. The City meets all drinking water standards as of January 2026. 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 16 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 16 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 15 of the existing wells for the Drinking Water Source Assessment Program (DWSAP) in December 2001. An initial source water assessment for the 16th well, which was constructed in 2024, was completed in October 2025. 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 groundwater wells within the City to assure a reliable and sustainable water supply to meet customer needs.



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 sigov.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) 456-8492 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.

2025

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 2025 required more than 10,000 tests for more than 80 parameters. We detected only 24 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 2025, 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								
Aluminum	ppb	1,000	600	ND	ND–110	ND	ND	2, 28
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	4.9	0–13.6 _a	ND	ND	2, 18, 19
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1	ND–0.2	ND	ND	2, 17
Chromium (Hexavalent)	ppb	10	0.02	2.4	ND–4.3	ND	ND	2, 21
Chromium (Total)	ppb	50	none	ND	ND–15	ND	ND	2, 20
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	ND–0.2	ND	ND	2, 3, 4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	3.4	0.4–7.4	ND	ND	2, 5, 6
ORGANIC CHEMICALS								
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP)	ppt	200	3	ND	ND–50	ND	ND	22
Tetrachloroethylene	ppb	5	0.06	ND	ND–1.1	ND	ND	23
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP)	ppt	5	0.7	ND	ND–23_b	ND	ND	24, 25, 26, 27
RADIONUCLIDES								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	4.2	ND–14.6	ND	ND	2
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	4.4	ND–10.2	ND	ND	2
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Turbidity	NTU	TT	NA			[0.047] _c	100% _c	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]	0.97		0.21–1.81		16
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	38		13–45		7
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	35		14–41		7
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (AESTHETIC STANDARDS)								
PARAMETER	Unit	MCL		Average	Range	Average	Range	Sources*
Aluminum	ppb	200		ND	ND–110	ND	ND	2, 28
Chloride	ppm	500		25	10–76	3.1	3.1	8, 9, 11
Iron	ppb	300		ND	ND–40	ND	ND	9, 12
Manganese	ppb	50		ND	ND–22	ND	ND	9
Odor	TON	3		ND	ND–1	ND	ND	10
Sulfate	ppm	500		24	11–47	1.7	1.7	8, 9, 12
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000		338	220–540	46	46	8, 9
Turbidity	NTU	5		ND	ND–0.4	ND	ND	1
Zinc	ppb	5,000		ND	ND–30	ND	ND	8, 9, 12
OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS								
PARAMETER	Unit	MCL	PHG, (MCLG), [NL]	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ppt	10	(10), {3}	ND	ND–7.5 _d	ND	ND	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	4	0.007, {4}	ND	ND–2.8	ND	ND	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ppb	NA	{1}	ND	ND–0.0037	ND	ND	
Sodium	ppm		NS	34	25–46	ND	ND	
Hardness (as Calcium Carbonate)	ppm		NS	158	71–318	31	31	

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. Arsenic above 10 ppb was detected at one well in 2025; however, the City did not have an MCL exceedance since the RAA did not exceed the MCL.
- b. The City had an MCL exceedance of TCP at one well in 2025. See Page 6 for more detail.
- c. For filtered water, the MCL is ≤0.1 NTU 95% of the time and cannot exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
- d. The City exceeded the PFHxS NL at one well in 2025. See Page 6 for more detail.

* 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 aluminum 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 factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
- 24 Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories
- 25 Leaching from hazardous waste sites
- 26 Used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent
- 27 Byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides
- 28 Residue from some surface water treatment processes

Information about your water quality

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (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 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

1,2,3-Trichloropropane

Due to prior detections of 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP) in City wells, the City has been under a State issued compliance order and has been installing water treatment on all affected wells to remove TCP. All treatment plants are operational as of June 2025, and the City achieved compliance with the State issued deadline.

Since compliance with drinking water standards for TCP is determined based on a running annual average (RAA), samples collected earlier in 2025 prior to the installation of additional treatment are included when determining compliance.

In quarters one and two of 2025, prior to treatment being installed, one well exceeded the MCL for TCP. MCL compliance for TCP is based on the running average of all samples collected in the prior 12 months. Water sample results collected in quarter two of 2025 showed that this well had a running annual average TCP concentration of 31 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.

After treatment was implemented and operational in June 2025, monitoring was conducted on the treated water and all samples showed no detection of TCP. There is no action required on your part, and all City wells sampled since June 2025 show no detection of TCP.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

PFAS are a group of thousands of manufactured chemicals that have been used in a variety of industrial and consumer products since the 1940s. On April 26, 2024, the USEPA published a final PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for six PFAS. This regulation requires public water systems to monitor these six PFAS over three years, with initial monitoring to be completed by April 26, 2027.

Water samples collected from one of the City’s wells on September 16, 2025 showed levels of one PFAS compound, Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS), above the State notification level (NL), which is a nonregulatory, health-based advisory level and not an enforceable standard. The sample results were 7.5 ppt, which is above the NL of 3 ppt. The health-based risks associated with PFHxS include problems with the liver, immune system, thyroid and may lead to an increased risk of certain cancers, including testicular and kidney cancers.

The City is currently designing a treatment system at this well to completely remove all PFAS including PFHxS. Protecting public health and ensuring our water is safe to drink remains the highest priority of the City’s Public Works Department.

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

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

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.

Water Quality Highlight – Nile Garden Elementary School Water Supply Project

On July 29, 2025, The City of Manteca proudly celebrated the completion of the Nile Garden Elementary School Water Supply Project — a milestone that represents more than the delivery of clean water; it represents our collective commitment to protecting public health, investing in reliable infrastructure, and building a stronger future for generations to come.

This \$9.1 million project, funded in partnership with the State Water Board, now ensures safe, clean, and reliable drinking water for more than 1,200 students and staff at Nile Garden Elementary School. The project was a true team effort, made possible through the collaboration of the City of Manteca, Manteca Unified School District, San Joaquin County, and the State Water Board.

Key elements of the project include construction of a new 2,000 gpm well (Well 30) at Palmer Memorial Park, installation of a state-of-the-art water treatment system, and more than 6,000 feet of 12-inch pipeline connecting the City’s water system directly to the school.

We are deeply grateful to the State Water Board for their investment in the health and safety of our community, as well as to the many consultants, contractors, and City staff who helped bring this project across the finish line. Their dedication and expertise ensure a safe, reliable water supply that will serve students and families for decades to come.

This project is a shining example of what is possible when strong partnerships work toward a common goal. Together, we are creating a healthier community, a safer infrastructure network, and a brighter future for the City of Manteca.



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 and ≤1 NTU at any 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.

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
Director of Utilities

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.

