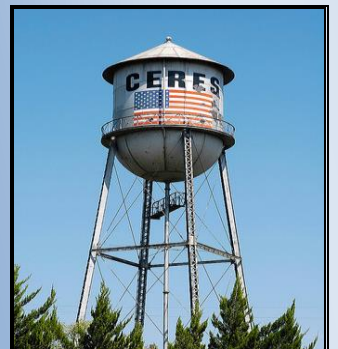




CITY OF CERES CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

2019 Annual Report

City of Ceres
"Together We Achieve"



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Thank you

For choosing the City of Ceres as your place of residence

Once again, it is our pleasure to present our annual consumer confidence report covering all water quality information during the 2019 calendar year. By reading this report, you will learn where your drinking water comes from, different types of contaminants, how the water is monitored and how it is treated to remove any impurities. Our continued commitment to you, our valued customer, is to remain vigilant in protecting our precious water resources while delivering the safest, highest quality drinking water at an affordable price. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we will continue to strive to adopt new methods for delivering high quality drinking water; while meeting the goals of both state and federal water standards, water conservation regulations and community outreach. Should you have any questions or concerns about the water or its quality staff is available to assist you and can be reached by phone at (209) 538-5732.

Sincerely,

Jeremy Damas
Public Works Director
City of Ceres



Water Source

Where Our Water comes from and how we protect it

An aquifer is an underground layer of gravels, sand, and clay that is filled with water. Aquifers must be refilled or “recharged” with non-polluted water to remain healthy and available for use. This recharge is accomplished through the natural percolation of rain and snow runoff through soil infiltration.

In Ceres, all of our drinking water is drawn from groundwater supplies deep within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater aquifer Turlock Subbasin from 13 individual groundwater wells owned and operated exclusively by the City of Ceres. In addition, the water distribution system has two storage tanks with a total storage capacity of 3.8 million gallons respectively.

The water delivered to you our residents is pumped out of these wells, disinfected and distributed into the water system through approximately 154 miles of water distribution lines. In order to maintain a high degree of quality water, staff continually monitors the disinfection process, making necessary adjustments as needed. In 2019 alone 4,898 water quality tests were performed in order to properly monitor the quality within our water distribution system. Through this continuous process, the Water Division ensures that all drinking water delivered to you, our customer, is safe and meets regulatory state & federal requirements.

During the 2019 calendar year, The City of Ceres water division pumped 1,959 million gallons of drinking water for its residential and commercial users; which averages roughly 5.4 million gallons of water each day.

As part of the on-going water quality program, the Water Division runs a routine year-round flushing program. Flushing protects the water within the system by clearing out the buildup of naturally occurring sediments within the system that can cause discoloration, taste and odor problems. Flushing is also a critical part of the hydrant maintenance program which ensures adequate water flow is available for Ceres firefighters.



Cross Connections

A Cross Connection is a link between a consumer's drinkable water and a potentially contaminated water line. If a change in the pressure occurs near a cross connection, water can flow backward into your home's plumbing and into your fresh water supply. This is known as a backflow and it can pose serious risks. Due to the potential hazard cross connection can pose to you and the water system, the City actively enforces new installation when needed and annual testing compliance of the hundreds of existing backflow prevention assemblies located throughout the City of Ceres.

Source Water Assessment The City of Ceres drinking water source assessment & the vulnerability summary was updated in 2017 with the addition of the new well in Riverview Park. If you would like to review these reports, please contact the Public Works office at (209) 538-5732 to schedule an appointment.

Partnerships

At the local and state level



The City has partnered with neighboring City of Turlock & Turlock Irrigation District to form the Stanislaus Regional Water Authority (SRWA) to develop a future potable water supply plan from Turlock Irrigation District. This alliance is noteworthy because the amount of groundwater in storage in each basin is dependent on the precipitation, recharge and the total extraction of water from the groundwater wells within the system. The groundwater management plan is being designed for the political, institutional, legal and technical specifics of the basin, which will help adjacent agencies, maintain the quality and quantity of the groundwater supply. This alliance will help the City plan additional programs that will lead to more efficient water management.

Local agencies within the Turlock Groundwater Basin have been working together on groundwater management issues since 1994. In 2014, Governor Brown signed the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) which went into effect January 1st, 2015. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was adopted in September of 2015, by the City of Ceres stating that the City will coordinate groundwater management activities with the Turlock Groundwater Basin Association (TGBA) for the purpose of developing a basin-wide groundwater management plan to meet compliance with the SGMA. For additional information on this cooperation or to find out when the next meeting will be held please visit the TGBA website at <http://www.turlockgba.org/home/>



In October of 2016, the City adopted a Joint Powers Agency (JPA) to become a Groundwater Sustainable Agency (GSA) for a portion of the Turlock Subbasin. This will allow the City to collaborate with other GSAs within the basin to develop, adopt and implement a single Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). As required by SGMA, the City of Ceres and all basins designated as medium or high priority that are subject to critical conditions of overdraft shall be managed within a GSA by June 30, 2017. The City has met this requirement and is working diligently with neighboring agencies on the adoption of a Groundwater Sustainable Plan (GSP) to meet the January 2022 deadline.

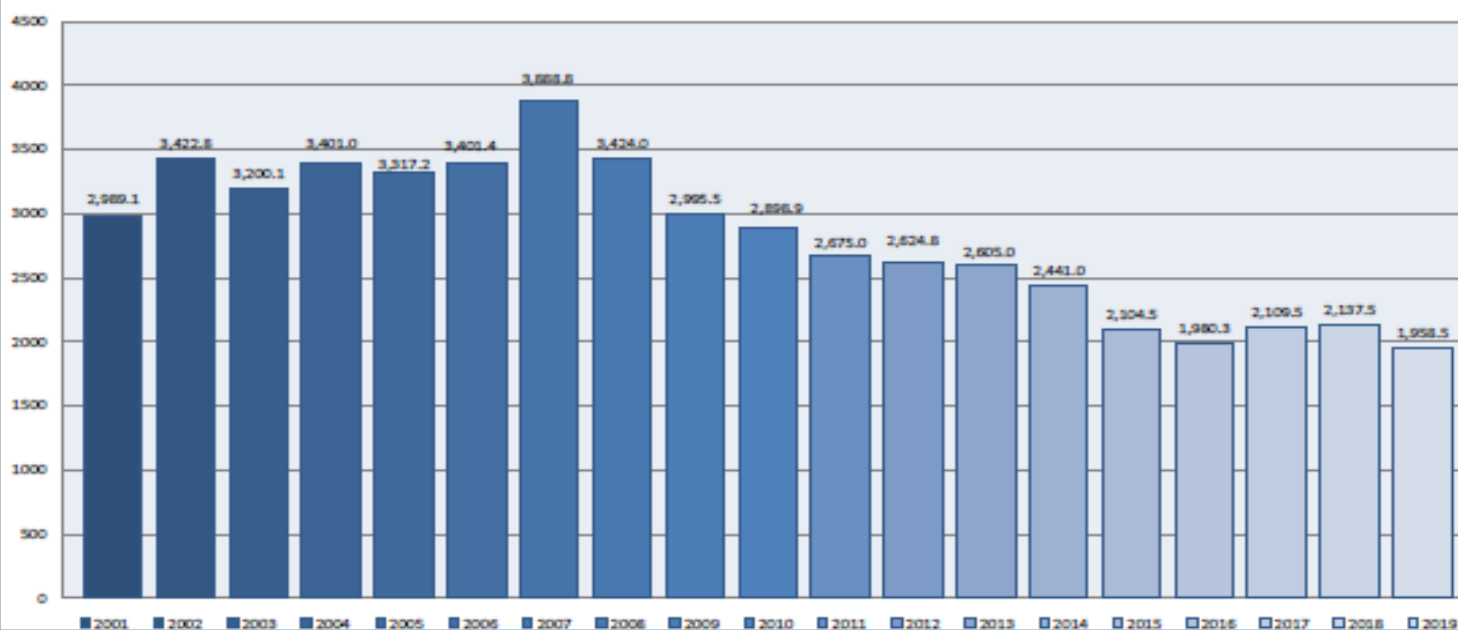
The City continues to be committed to water conservation and our residents; making every effort to efficiently utilize our produced water supply. As a city we have made great progress in reducing our gallons per capita, keeping us on track to meet the water reduction goals set in our 2015 Urban Water Management Plan. For instance, in 2015 the City surpassed its updated reduction goal of 202 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) with a total of 123 GPCD; which is a remarkable 39% difference. The updated 2020 reduction goal is set at 180 GPCD. Nevertheless, as we continue to monitor our water levels we know there is more work to be done on the local and state level to secure and sustain a reliable water source for all Californians. For a complete list of water restrictions, rebates and programs the City of Ceres offers our residents, please visit the City of Ceres Water Conservation website at <http://www.ci.ceres.ca.us/172/water-conservation>. For additional conservation tips and information please visit the Save our Water website at <http://saveourwater.com/>.

Water supply and demand

As demand for water increases, the stresses on the available water supplies increase. Drought conditions and climate change have also had adverse effects on available water supply and quality, and has negatively impacted the agricultural community. To deal with these evolving challenges the City has taken extensive measures to address these circumstances, such as an increased focus on water conservation efforts to assist in meeting future demands while tackling water quality issues.

In 2019, the City pumped 1,959 million gallons (mg) with a pumping capacity of 9,620 gallons per minute averaging 5.4 mg daily. The gallons per day per capita usage in 2019 was 112 gallons; which is a reduction of 45% from the City's all-time high in 2007 at 248 gallons as shown below.

Annual Pumped Totals (mg)



GPD/Capita



City of Ceres Water Meter Portal

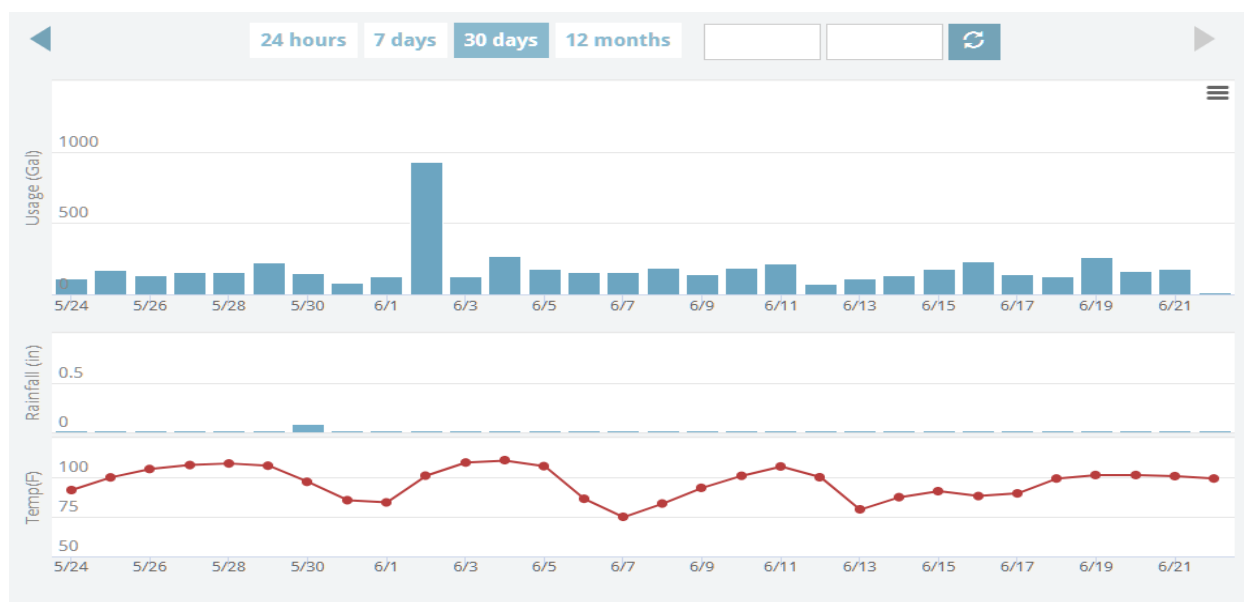
For the past 10 years, the City of Ceres Water Meter Portal has been accessible to all city residents. This personalized data base enables Ceres residents the ability to view and monitor their own water consumption. Starting July 1, 2020, this has been transferred to the Customer Portal on Sensus-Analystic.com.

Once residents are in the portal they have a variety of tools available to them that include; usage reports, high consumption alerts, leak alerts via email or text message, ability to view water usage targets, and a side by side comparison option. The portal is live and updated daily with the previous day's usage and allows the resident to view their water usage on an hourly, daily, monthly and yearly base.

The portal serves as a great tool and educator to help promote accountability and the reduction of water waste. The chart below displays the usage for a residential account so far this year. We encourage all of our residents with access to a computer and or a smart phone to utilize their free water meter portal account.



To create your free portal account residents need a valid email address and the account number listed on their water utility bill. The username and password is created by the resident during enrollment. To foster the most relevant information within our region the portal continues to be updated to promote water conservation and can be accessed via the internet at the following link: <https://my-ceres.sensus-analytics.com/login.html#/signin>

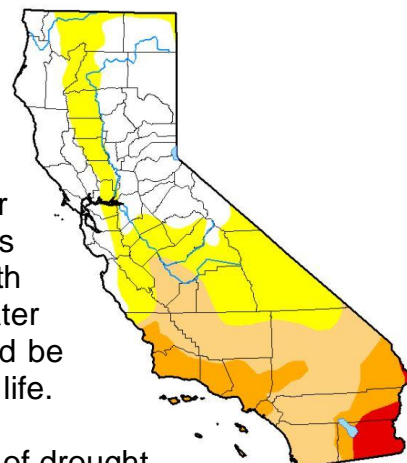


Water Conservation

Year-round outdoor watering schedule

Drought Stage II

Although the Governor has lifted the Emergency Regulation on water conservation, groundwater systems such as ours are still impacted. With the drought still in effect for our water system it is important to remember that the next drought could be right around the corner and that water conservation is a way of life.



In 2018 roughly 66% of the state was in one of the five stages of drought classifications with 14% in the severe drought stage. With that in mind, the City's stage II of the drought preparedness resolution remains in effect until the monthly reporting to the State has ended.

These limitations include a reduced outdoor watering schedule of only two days a week.



In addition, to emphasize the importance of water conservation, City officials implemented water usage targets that went into effect on June 1st, 2015 that are still in place. The current targets are set for a family of four as a default, if you have additional people in the home please contact the Public Works and request a water audit. For your reference the current watering schedule, increased fees structure, and water usage targets are listed below. To report Water Wasters, request free assistance with setting of your irrigation timers, or request a water audit please call the Public Works office at (209) 538-5732.

All Days	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
No watering is allowed between 12:00 p.m. (noon) to 7:00 p.m.	Odd Address	<u>No watering allowed</u>		Odd Address	<u>No watering allowed</u>	<u>No watering allowed</u>	
			Even Address				Even Address
<u>Odd</u> addresses end in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 <u>Even</u> addresses end in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8							

Penalty Structure for Water Waste / Water Usage Targets

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1st offense is a Warning ➤ 2nd offense is a \$20 fine ➤ 3rd offense is a \$100 fine ➤ 4th offense is a \$250 fine ➤ 5th offense is a \$500 fine ➤ All subsequent fine within a year from the last citation is \$500 each. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ January & February 12,000 gals per month ➤ March 22,000 gals for the month ➤ April thru September 27,000 gals per month ➤ October 22,000 gals for the month ➤ November & December 12,000 gals per month ➤ No changes will be made to your targets without a completed water audit.
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Water Conservation

Rebates and programs offered to our residents

The City is committed to partnering with our residents in meeting our mandated water conservation goal of 13% per month and is appreciative for all the water conservation efforts to date.



To aid in meeting our reduction goal, Senate Bill X7-7 the 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan and Senate Bill 407 the City has amplified its efforts to partner with our residents by increasing our programs and rebates. Water conservation is a mindset that we all can embrace! Please review the current programs below:

- **Dishwasher:** Rebate of \$75.00 dollars for the replacement of an inefficient model with a model that displays the energy star label and utilizes 4.25 gallons or less per cycle for standard models and 3.50 gallons per cycle for compact models.
- **Smart Irrigation Controller:** Rebate of \$50.00 dollars for the replacement of a standard model with a model that displays the water sense label and modifies the irrigation schedule based on evapotranspiration.
- **Toilet:** Rebate of \$75.00 dollars for the replacement of an inefficient model with a model that displays the water sense label and produces 1.6 gallons per flush or less.
- **Washing Machine:** Rebate of \$75.00 dollars for the replacement of an inefficient model with a model that displays the energy star label and uses no more than 4.5 gallons of water per cubic foot of space.
- **Turf Replacement:** Rebate of \$1.00 dollar for every square foot of lawn removed and replaced with low to drought tolerant landscape up to 500 square feet.
- **Usage Targets and Water Audits:** The City of Ceres Water Conservation Program offers free residential water audits so that residents can ensure they get the water usage target that is appropriate for their homes.
 - Water division staff can work with residents to identify possible water waste, such as water leaks and wasteful watering. Residents will also request water saving equipment such as low-flow shower heads, faucet aerators and other items to help promote permanent water savings. To schedule a water audit please contact the Public Works office at (209) 538-5732.



During the 2019 calendar year the City's Water Conservation program granted 60 rebates to our residential and commercial accounts. For additional information on the City's rebate programs please visit the City of Ceres Water Conservation website at <http://www.ci.ceres.ca.us/172/water-conservation>.

Conservation Tips:

Checking for leaks around your house can save you MONEY!!

Water conservation measures are an important step in protecting our water supply. Such activities not only save water but can also save you money by reducing your monthly water bill. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature. Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. For example,



- ✓ Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full to save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- ✓ Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving to save up to 500 gallons a month.
- ✓ Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save up to 750 gallons a month.
- ✓ Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilets for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring or dye tablets in the tank. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak and should replace your toilet flapper as soon as possible.

According to the EPA nearly 50% of water used for irrigation is wasted due to evaporation, wind, or runoff from inefficient watering. Follow these simple instructions to ensure your lawn and garden receives adequate water without wasting our community's precious finite water resources.

- ✓ By sweeping the driveway & sidewalk you can save up to 100 gallons.
- ✓ Turn your landscape irrigation controller off during winter months allowing rain to water your lawn and surrounding plants.
- ✓ Keep turf grass between the height of 2½ - 3" to promote root growth.
- ✓ Replace damaged sprinkler valves and heads to reduce water waste.
- ✓ Check direction of sprinklers to ensure you are only watering lawn area.
- ✓ Aerate your lawn, use mulch and bark around plants, shrubs and trees to help reduce evaporation and alleviate weed growth.
- ✓ When using a water hose utilize a positive shut off nozzle.
- ✓ Lawns only need 1 inch of water per week; by taking the "Tuna Can Test" you can measure the efficiency of your irrigation system. For your reference please visit the website below to see how to conduct a "Tuna Can Test" on an irrigation system.



<http://www.conserveh2o.org/measure-your-sprinklers-water-use-watering-gauges>

JAR TESTING FOR SOIL TYPE



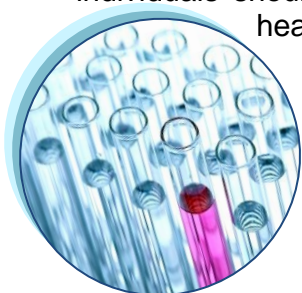
Apply the right amount of water for your soil to absorb. Good soil is the secret to healthy lawns and plants. You can check your soil type by performing a jar test. For your reference please visit the website below to get information on how to conduct a soil type test.

<http://www.todayshomeowner.com/diy-soil-texture-test-for-your-yard/>

Message from EPA

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. **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 individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/Center 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or by visiting the website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/>.



Disinfection of drinking water was one of the major public health advances in the 20th century. Disinfection reduces waterborne disease epidemics caused by pathogenic bacteria and viruses, and it remains an essential part of our drinking water treatment today. Chlorine disinfection which is added to your drinking water at the source of supply (groundwater well) has almost completely eliminated the risks of microbial waterborne diseases. The “residual” chlorine helps to prevent the growth of bacteria in the pipes that carry drinking water from the source into your home. However, chlorine can react with naturally occurring materials in the water to form unintended chemical byproducts, called disinfection byproducts (DBPs), which may pose health risks. It is important to provide protection from these microbial pathogens while simultaneously ensuring decreasing health risks from disinfection byproducts. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the USEPA to develop rules to achieve these goals.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are the most common and most studied disinfection byproducts (DBPs), found in drinking water treated with chlorine. In 2002, the EPA lowered the total THMs maximum annual average level to 80 parts per billion & added HAAs to the list of regulated chemicals in drinking water. The drinking water in our City complies with Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rules.



In order to ensure your tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribed regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water **BEFORE** we treat it include:

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic water discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes & petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Community Corner

Before you dig... Did you know?

Have you ever walked along a street and noticed painted lines of all different colors marked about in no particular pattern and wondered what it is this used for? Well, that's a good question and one the City is often asked.

What you are looking at is actually a very important color code that utilities use to identify the location of their buried facilities. These colors are important as they identify the type of facility such as electric lines, water lines, gas lines, and the direction that they run. Knowing the type and location of underground lines in advance of digging helps protect workers and property owners during excavations. It also helps prevent costly damages and service interruptions to these critical utilities.



Bottle vs. Tap

If you are looking for ways to save money, make the smart choice of drinking tap water instead of bottled water. Bottled water costs up to 1,000% more than your tap water, plus add to the environmental cost of the plastic, manufacturing, distribution and disposal of all those bottles and we think you'll agree; tap water can save you money and it is the environmentally responsible thing to do!

In order to ensure the tap water & bottled water is safe to drink, the EPA & the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems and distributors.

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 risks. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

If you plan on doing any excavation on your property (i.e. planting trees, etc.) please contact **USA North 811 call before you dig at 811**. This single call will connect you to the center which in turn will notify all of the utility providers in your area. Upon receiving notice, they will in then mark their facilities around your property at no cost to you.

Clearances... Did you know?

That clearance around City water infrastructures such as water meters and fire hydrants is critical for ensuring the safety of emergency workers, citizens and staff. When these features are obstructed valuable time is lost on gaining access instead of concentrating on the emergency at hand. With over 1,800 fire hydrants & 11,898 water meters throughout the City we need your help to keep these facilities free from obstructions and ready for use.



What's in our water?

The table on page 12 lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2019 calendar year. In addition, the state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. With that in mind, some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old and will be noted accordingly. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. We routinely perform additional monitoring for contaminants that could pose health concerns. As water travels through the aquifer over geological formations, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.



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 (EPA) continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. The EPA lowered the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for arsenic from 50 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb in 2006. In 2019, the highest Arsenic result found in the City's water supply was 9.5 ug/L with an average of 5.77 mg/L. The current monitoring requirement for the City is to perform weekly monitoring on Arsenic for a monthly average. Contamination of a drinking water source by arsenic can result from either natural or human activities. Arsenic is an element that occurs naturally in rocks, soil, water, air, plants, and animals. For instance, volcanic activity, the erosion of rocks and minerals, and forest fires are natural sources that can release arsenic into the environment. Although about 90% of the arsenic used by industry in the United States is currently used for wood preservative purposes, arsenic is also used in paints, drugs, dyes, soaps, metals and semi-conductors. Agricultural applications, mining, and smelting also contribute to arsenic releases.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above the MCL level of 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 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. In 2019, the highest Nitrate result found in the City water supply was 10 mg/L with an average of 5.6 mg/L.

What's in our water continued

1.2.3-Trichloropropane (TCP)

1,2,3-trichloropropane or TCP was an impurity in soil fumigants used from the 1950's to the 1980's, has been detected in some of the wells used to supply your drinking water. Prior to 2018 TCP was an unregulated contaminant. However, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted a new Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 parts per trillion (ppt) for TCP that went into effect on January 1st of 2018. The average TCP level detected in the City water supply during the 2019 calendar year was 0.039 ppt. The City is currently working diligently on examining TCP treatment alternatives. Some people who drink water containing TCP in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.



Gross Alpha / Uranium

Approximately 80% of our exposure to radioactivity is natural and another 20% is from manmade sources, although more frequent use of diagnostic imaging involving radiation (x-rays, CT scans) is increasing exposure from this source. We are exposed to naturally occurring radiation for example from radon gas emanating from rocks and soil, and cosmic radiation from space. We also carry small amounts of potassium-40 in our bodies from the foods containing potassium. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for gross alpha is 15 Picocuries per liter (pCi/L). In 2019, the highest Gross Alpha result found in the City water supply was 12.2 (pCi/L) with an average of 9.54 (pCi/L). The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Uranium is 20 Picocuries per liter (pCi/L). In 2019, the highest Uranium result found in the City water supply was 16 (pCi/L) with an average of 10.11 (pCi/L).

Definitions Used in this report and in the water quality table...

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

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

(MRDLG) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

(ND) Non-Detected: Not detected by laboratory analysis.

(PHG) Public Health Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

(PPM) Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

(PPB) Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l).

(PPT) Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

(pCi/L) Picocuries per liter: A measure of radioactivity.

(PDWS) Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCLs, MRDLs, and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

Secondary Standards: Federal drinking water measurements for substance that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and appearance. These standards are recommendations, not mandates.

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

Water quality table

Chemical	MCL (Legal Limit)	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Microbiologicals							
Total Coliform Bacteria	5.00%	0	0	0	2019	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radiologicals							
Gross Alpha(pCi/L)	15	0	11.35	4.03 to 22.2	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0	10.11	1.9 to 16	2019	No	Decay of man-made or natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ug/L)	10	4	5.8	0 to 9.5	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (BA) (ug/L)	1000	2000	210	60 to 430	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (mg/l)	2	1	0.038	0 to .08	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	1	0.02	0	0	2019	No	Discharge from factories, tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits *There is currently no MCL for Hexavalent Chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was with drawn on Sept. 11, 2017
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	5.6	.76 to 10	2019	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Selenium (ug/L)	50	30,000	2.07	0 to 5.7	2019	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Organic Chemicals							
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ug/L)	0.2	1.7	<.010	<.010	2019	No	Soil Runoff
Trichloroethane (PCE) (ug/L)	5	0.06	1.9	0 to 3.7	2019	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, auto shops
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP) (ppt)	0.005	0.0007	0.039	0-1	2019	Yes	Historical application of soil fumigants *See section whats in our water (TCP) for more details
Secondary Regulated Chemicals							
Chloride (mg/L)	600	n/a	213.6	38 to 530	2019	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Color (color units)	15	n/a	1.25	1 to 2	2019	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (µg/L)	50	n/a	10.78	10.78 to 54	2019	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Iron	300	n/a	56.5	53-60	2019		
Odor (odor units)	3	n/a	1	1	2019	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	n/a	15.35	2.4 to 28	2109	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1500	n/a	546	320 to 1500	2019	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU Units)	5	n/a	0.072	<.10 to 0.17	2109	No	Soil Runoff
PH (PH Units)	6 to 8	n/a	7.96	7 to 8.26	2019	No	Physical measure of water acidity
Unregulated Chemicals							
Total Alkalinity as COC3 (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	208	140 to 330	2019	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	293.5	84 to 560	2019	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	123.25	66 to 180	2019	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	80	n/a	3.39	<2.0 to 8.6	2019	No	By-product of water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	60	n/a	0.24	<1.0 to 1.5	2019	No	By-product of water disinfection
Disinfection							
Chlorine Residual	4	4	0.57	.2 to 1.5	2019	No	Used to disinfect drinking water

Questions about your water?

Contact us for answers. For information or concerns about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Karen Morgan at (209) 538-5732, or send an email to Karen.Morgan@ci.ceres.ca.us. You may also address your concerns at the regularly scheduled City Council Meetings held at City Council Chambers at 2701 Fourth Street, Ceres. City Council meeting are held at 6:00 p.m. on the second and fourth Monday of each month (unless the Monday is a holiday, then the meeting will be held on Tuesday). Please feel free to participate in these meetings. The City firmly believes in the public's right to know as much as possible about the quality of their drinking water and the health of their watershed. Your input and concerns are very important to us. For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the following tables, call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the Internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. Some good sites – both local and national – to begin your own research are:

City of Ceres: www.ci.ceres.ca.us/

Rebates for City of Ceres residents: www.ci.ceres.ca.us/201/Resources

Water Education Foundation: www.watereducation.org

California Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management:

www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:

www.epa.gov/safewater/

California Department of Water Resources: www.water.ca.gov

Water Conservation Tips: www.bewaterwise.com www.wateruseitwisely.com

For information on water and energy efficient products: www.energystar.gov

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

هذا التقرير يتضمن معلومات هامة عن بلادكم مياه الشرب.

وترجمته, أو التحدث مع شخص يفهم.

Arabic

この報告はあなたの飲用水についての重要な情報を含んでいます。

それを翻訳するか、あるいはそれを理解している誰かと話してください。

Japanese

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo, o hable con alguien que comprende.

Spanish

这份报告包含有关你的喝酒水的重要信息。

翻译它，或跟理解它的某人讲话。

Chinese

이 보고서에는에 대한 중요한 정보를 물었습니다.

번역하거나 다른 사람과 이야기를 이해하고 이었습니다.

Korean

این گزارش حاوی اطلاعات مهمی درباره آب آشامیدنی بود.

ترجمه است, یا حرف زدن با کسی که قابل فهم باشد.

Persian