City of Turlock
Municipal Services Department

This report is prepared in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State of California regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) which require water utilities to provide detailed water quality information to their customers annually.

2015 Water Quality Report

A Message to our Customers:

The ongoing drought in California has been unprecedented and, at times, difficult to struggle through. However, the community of Turlock has rallied together and the response has been significant. In 2015, Turlock reduced water use by more than 25% in comparison to 2013. While we fell short of our state mandated 32% reduction target, your efforts have not gone unnoticed or unappreciated.

With the rain we have seen in the early months of 2016, it is important to understand we are still in a drought. We must continue to do everything we can to conserve as much as possible and meet our new conservation target of 29%. The City of Turlock is here to support its residents and businesses with their water conservation efforts. The Municipal Services Department offers tools, education, and rebates to those who are interested, or simply want to do more, in their efforts to conserve water.

We thank you for taking the time to read the 2015 Water Quality Report. This report affirms the City of Turlock's commitment to providing high quality drinking water. If there is anything we can do to assist you in your water conservation efforts, please feel free to contact the Municipal Services Department at (209) 668-5590 or municipalservices@turlock.ca.us.

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

CONTACT US

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Turlock, CA 95380

Website
www.cityofturlock.org

Follow us on Facebook!
Facebook.com/
CityofTurlockMunicipal
ServicesDepartment

City Council Meetings
156 S. Broadway
Council Chambers
2nd & 4th Tuesday @ 6:00 pm

HEALTH

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

HEALTH-RELATED NOTICE

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the ***Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)***.

MONITORING & REPORTING VIOLATION

On December 14, 2015, the City of Turlock was issued a citation by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water due to a delayed sample for nitrates in Well #33. The sample was to be taken in September; however, it was not conducted until December. The sample results reflected 26.8 mg/L, which is below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 45 mg/L.

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 (as N) in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L (previously 45 mg/L as NO_3) 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 (as N) levels above 10 mg/L (previously 45 mg/L as NO_3) 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.

QUALITY

LEAD & COPPER

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

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

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Turlock is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

LEAD & COPPER TESTING RESULTS

In 2015, the drinking water in 31 homes within Turlock were tested for lead and copper contamination. None of the homes showed a detectable concentration of lead in the tap water, but three of the homes had detectable amounts of copper present. All at levels well below the Regulatory Action Level (AL). The results were as followed:

Compound Limit
(90^{th} percentile)

Lead	**MCL[1]**
ND	15 ppb

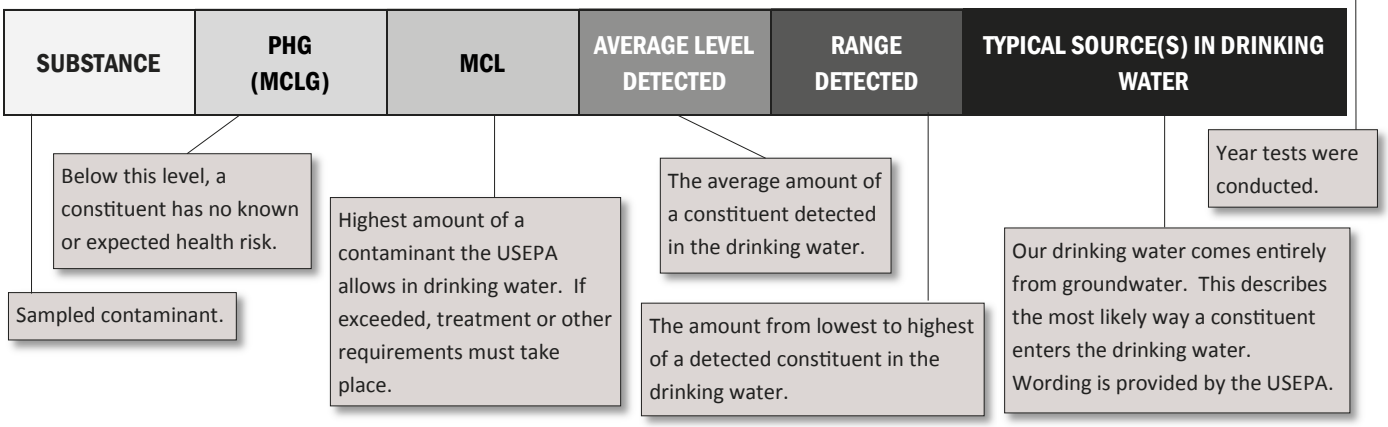
Copper	
0.124 ppm	1.3 ppm

The City of Turlock will be required to test for lead and copper again in 2018.

[1]Maximum Contaminant Level, see page 4.

How to Read this Table in Your Water Quality Report

TABLE OF DETECTED CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS IN 2015



DEFINITIONS

These terms are used throughout this report and in the following tables.

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

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

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.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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.

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

90th Percentile: The results of all samples taken during a monitoring period which are placed in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. Each sample result is assigned a number starting with the number 1 for the lowest value. The number of samples taken during the monitoring period is then multiplied by 0.9. The contaminant concentration in the numbered sample yielded by this calculation is the 90th percentile.

**Compliance with the Arsenic limit is based on a 4-quarter average; therefore, results greater than 10 ug/L do not necessarily constitute a violation.*

****Total Hardness Conversion:** ppm ÷ 17.1 = grains per gallon. 60 to 180 ppm = soft to very hard water.

AL: regulatory action level
MCL: maximum contaminant level
MCLG: maximum contaminant level goal
MFL: million fibers per liter
MRDL: maximum residual disinfectant level goal
mrem/year: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
N/A: not applicable
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
PHG: Public Health Goal
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
TT: Treatment Technique
µs/cm: micro siemens per cm (measure electrical conductivity of water)

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants the City detected during the 2015 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1st and December 31st, 2015. The USEPA and State of California requires the City to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

Lead & Copper: 2015 Sampling Results

Substance	PHG (MCLG)	AL	Level Detected 90th Percentile	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Typical Source(s) in Drinking Water	Violation
Lead (ppb)	0.2	15	ND	0/31	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits	No
Copper (ppm)	0.3	1.3	0.124	0/31	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	No

TABLE OF DETECTED CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS IN 2015

Primary Drinking Water Contaminants

Regulated contaminants with primary MCLs or MCLG

Inorganic Contaminants

Substance	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source(s) in Drinking Water	Violation
Arsenic (ppb)	0.004	10	8.2	4.9 - 12	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes	No*
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.141	0.126 - 0.153	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Chromium (ppb) 2014	50	100	3.64	1.9 - 6.8	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride (ppm)	1	2	0.11	0.1 - 0.13	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	No
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) 2014	0.02	10	5.67	2.4 - 8.5	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits	No
Nitrate (as NO_3) (ppm)	45	45	25.66	3.1 - 40.5	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	No
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	(0)	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	No positive samples	ND	Naturally present in the environment	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	N/A	TT	11	3 - 3.1	Naturally present in the environment	
Turbidity	N/A	TT	0.3	0.1 - 0.5	Soil runoff	
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	6.2	6.16 - 6.3	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium (pCi/L)	0.43	20	6.1	6 - 6.1	Erosion of natural deposits	
Synthetic Organic Contaminants						
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	1.7	200	40	40 - 40	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/ leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit	
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	0.06	5	2.53	1.97 - 3.2	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)	

Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants

Aesthetic standards established by the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water

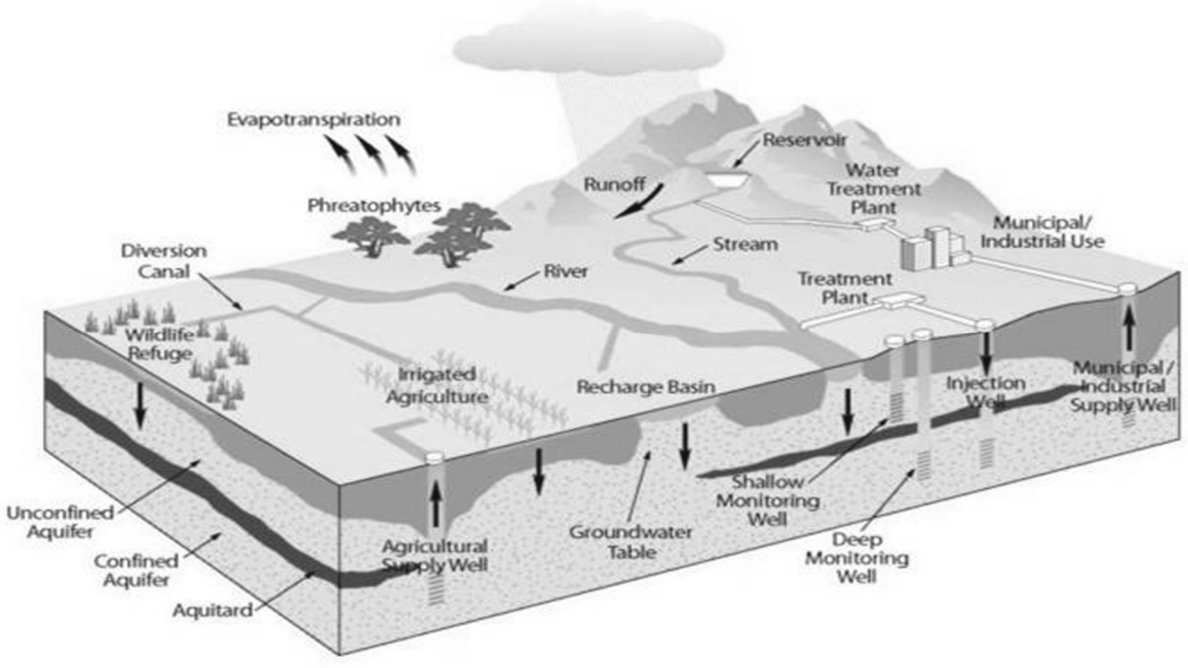
Substance	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source(s) in Drinking Water	Violation
Aluminum (µg/L)	N/A	200	80	80 - 80	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes	No
Chloride (mg/L)	N/A	500	25.43	9.3 - 65.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	No
Color (units)	N/A	15	6.67	5 -10	Naturally-occurring organic materials	No
Odor (units)	N/A	3	1	1 - 1	Naturally-occurring organic materials	No
pH	N/A	6.5 - 8.5	7.46	6.6 - 7.7	Physical measure of water acidity	No
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	N/A	1,600	416.3	309 - 540	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	No
Sulfate (mg/L)	N/A	500	17.23	6.8 - 26.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	No
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	N/A	1,000	302	225 - 416	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	No

Unregulated Contaminants *No proposed health standards for these contaminants.* Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.		
Substance	**Average Level Detected**	**Range Detected**
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as CaCO3	137.63	107 - 174
Calcium as Ca	33.25	23 - 47
Magnesium as Mg	8.1	5.8 - 10.9
Potassium as K	4.8	3.8 - 6
Sodium as Na	30.89	22.2 - 41.8
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	112.91	87.5 - 143
Total Hardness as CaCO3	116**	82 - 160

Comparative Figures for Interpreting Measurements within this Report		
1 PPM	**1 PPB**	**1 PPT**
1 second in 11.5 days	1 second in 31.7 years	1 second in 317.1 centuries
1 penny out of $10,000	1 penny of $10,000,000	1 penny of $10,000,000,000
1 inch of 15.8 miles	1 inch of 15,782.8 miles	1 inch of 657.6 trips around the equator
1 minute in 1.9 years	1 minute in 19 centuries	1 minute in 1,900 millenniums
1 ounce in 62,500 pounds	1 ounce in 31,250 tons	1 ounce in 31,250,000 tons
Source: American Water Works Association (AWWA) Website		

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

- 100% of Turlock's drinking water is provided by groundwater.
- Groundwater is stored underground between fractured rocks, gravel, sand, and sediment.
- Groundwater relies on snowpack and recharge to help replenish the water that is pumped each year.
- The groundwater provided to residents is pumped from the Turlock Sub-basin, which is shared amongst other water districts, irrigation districts, and cities.
- The City of Turlock has 19 active wells pumping groundwater to residents and businesses within Turlock.
- These wells are drilled between 150 - 600 feet into the ground.
- All of the wells are sampled on a regular schedule for contaminants to ensure the water quality meets U.S. EPA and State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) standards.
- In 2015, the City of Turlock pumped a total of 5.6 billion gallons of groundwater to serve to its customers.
- The City of Turlock is currently working on its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, which is a long-term plan for water resources and ensures an available water supply for existing and future demands.
- The City of Turlock is a part of a joint powers authority, the Stanislaus Regional Water Authority (SRWA), which is pursuing a reliable, high quality surface water supply as an additional source of drinking water to Turlock residents.



STORMWATER

The Solution = No Pollution

Storm water runoff is said to account for up to 80% of the pollution in some of our streams. Each year, people pour hazardous chemicals, pesticides, paints, detergents, antifreeze, and used motor oil down storm drains. Along with that, rainwater flows along gutters and into storm drains, eventually flowing into the San Joaquin River.

It is important to understand that roadways are directly connected to our rivers. Whatever lands on the road, whether it is gas, oil, brake dust, or any other number of contaminants, ends up going down the storm drain and into local waterways.

Part of the problem is the misconception that storm water is treated for pollutants the same way household sewage is treated. This is not true. Storm water does not go to a treatment plant. Instead, it carries pollutants that are dumped onto streets, gutters, or into storm drains directly into our waterways that are used for activities such as swimming, fishing, and other recreational uses. These pollutants can also have a negative impact on aquatic life, making them more susceptible to disease.

STORM DRAIN STENCILING PROGRAM

Is your community group, club, or organization looking for a volunteer opportunity? The City of Turlock has the perfect program, **STORM DRAIN STENCILING**!

Storm drains in Turlock have stenciled and placard messages indicating they drain to rivers. The stenciled message is, "The Solution = No Pollution, Drains to River." This serves as a visual reminder to not dump anything down the storm drain and where the water goes when it enters the storm drain system.

The **STORM DRAIN STENCILING** program is available to all community groups, clubs, or organizations as well as all ages. It is required to have adult supervision when groups involve young children.

Contact the Municipal Services Department to get your group involved!
(209) 668-5590
municipalservices@turlock.ca.us

Best Management Practices

By implementing the following best management practices when conducting specific activities, you will help in preventing stormwater pollution!

Lawn Maintenance

- Save water and prevent stormwater pollution by sweeping up lawn clippings and fertilizer when working in the yard.
- Dispose of lawn clippings in the green garbage bin.
- When using fertilizers, use them sparingly and follow the directions indicated on the label.

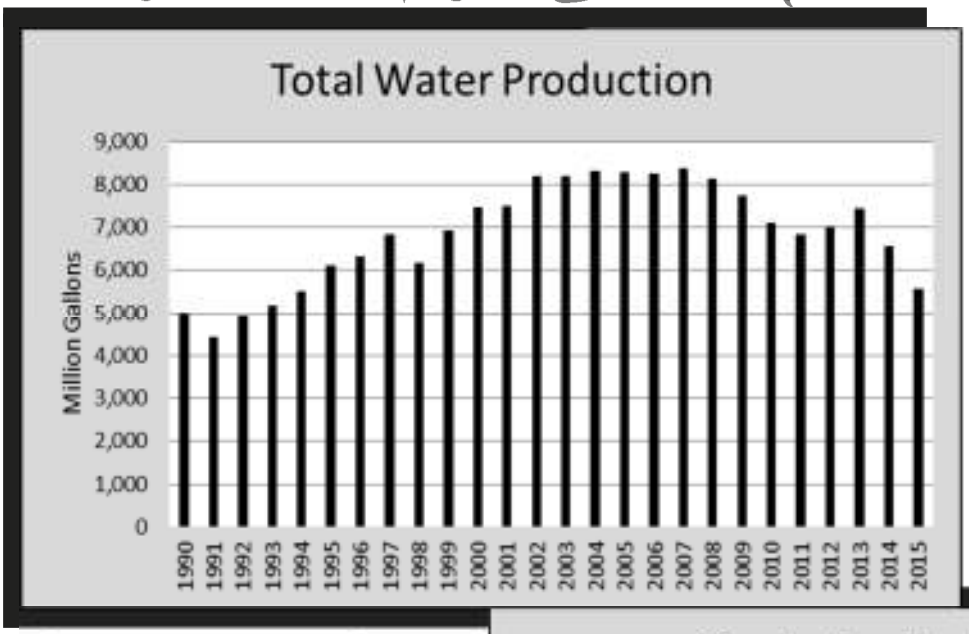
Vehicle Maintenance

- Never repair your vehicles in the street.
- Use a drip pan when changing the oil in your vehicle.
- Place cardboard down on the ground to catch any drips or spills.
- Keep kitty litter handy to absorb any potential spills.
- Drop off all used oil at a used oil recycling facility.

Illegal Dumping

Report illegal dumping by contacting the Municipal Services Department at ***(209) 668-5590*** or filing a report on the City of Turlock's website: *http://ci.turlock.ca.us/watersewergarbageservice/waterquality/reportstormdrainpollution.asp*

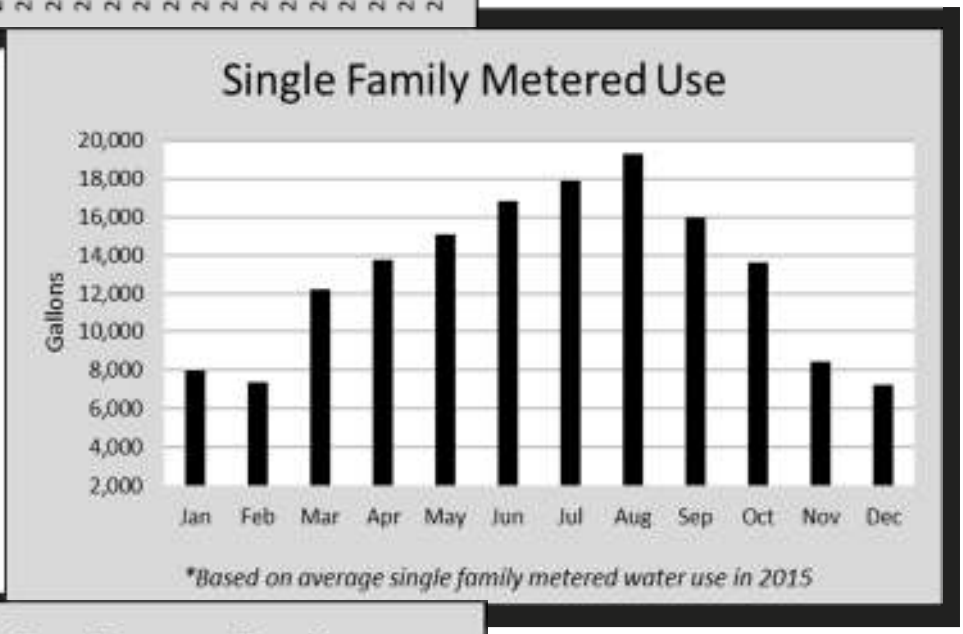
WATER USAGE

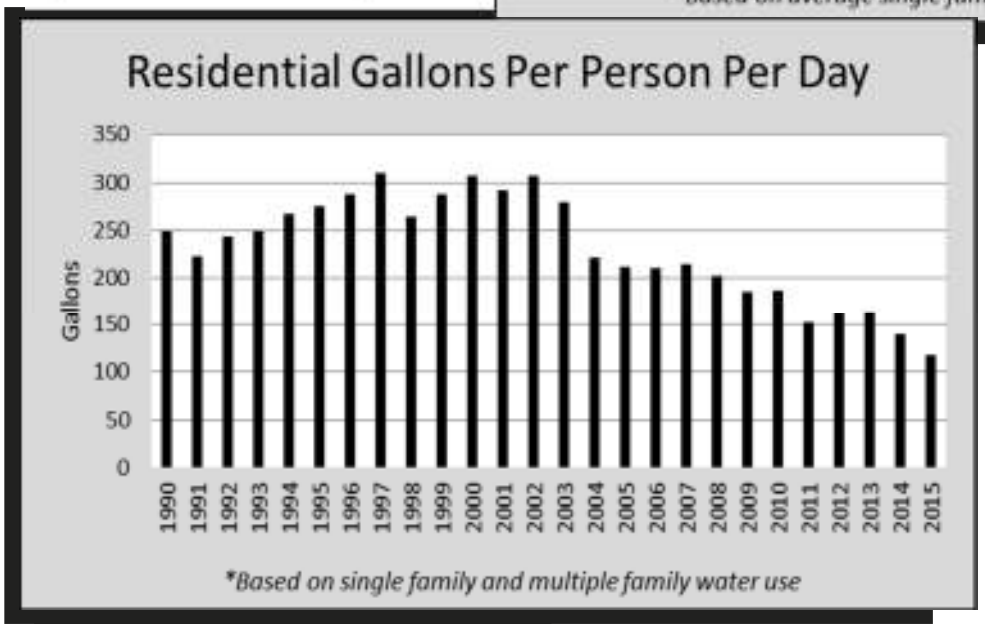


Water conservation has had a noticeable impact the last two years.

2013 - 2015 = 25% reduction

It is common to see increased water use during the summer months due to increased landscape irrigation, with water use dropping off in the winter and fall seasons.





In 2015, residential gallons per person per day was 118, which is 15% less than 2014, and 28% less than 2013.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING For The Future

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) are prepared by California's urban water suppliers to support their long-term resource planning, and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands.

Every urban water supplier that either provides over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, or serves more than 3,000 urban connections is required to assess the reliability of its water sources over a 20-year planning horizon, and report its progress on the 20% reduction in per-capita urban water consumption by the year 2020, as required in the Water Conservation Bill of 2009 SB X7-7.

The plans must be prepared every five years and submitted to the Department of Water Resources (DWR). DWR staff then reviews the submitted plans to make sure they have completed the requirements identified in the Water Code, Sections §10608 - 10656, then submits a report to the Legislature summarizing the status of the plans.

STANISLAUS REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY (SRWA)

The SRWA was formed in 2011 by the cities of Ceres, Modesto, and Turlock with the intention of working together to develop a reliable, supplemental drinking water supply to meet the municipal and industrial needs of the three communities. In 2015, the City of Modesto withdrew from the SRWA and is no longer a part of the project.

The project involves construction of a Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and transmission pipelines to provide surface water from the Turlock Irrigation District (TID) to City of Ceres and Turlock for municipal and industrial uses.

Water would be released from Don Pedro Reservoir, diverted from the Tuolumne River at an existing infiltration gallery near Hughson, and pumped to the WTP by TID, where it would be treated to drinking water standards and then distributed to the cities.

NORTH VALLEY REGIONAL RECYCLED WATER PROGRAM (NVRRWP)

The NVRRWP is a regional solution to address water supply shortages within Del Puerto Water District's service area on the west side of the San Joaquin River in San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Merced Counties, south of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (Delta).

The NVRRWP proposes to initially deliver up to 25,000 acre feet per year of recycled water produced by the cities of Modesto and Turlock directly to the United States Bureau of Reclamation-owned Delta-Mendota Canal.

The NVRRWP represents an opportunity for the cities of Modesto and Turlock to permanently remove their wastewater discharges from the San Joaquin River; this reduces the cities' exposure to increasingly stringent regulatory requirements and allows for their recycled water to be put to beneficial reuse.

SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requires that local agencies in the Turlock Sub-basin form at least one Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA), requires GSAs to develop and implement a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) or plans, and requires the implementation of plans to make strides towards reaching a sustainability goal, all while not experiencing significant and unreasonable "undesirable results."

Failure to comply with any of these requirements leads to potential state intervention by the State Water Resources Control Board, which may create interim management plans and charge interim management fees to local agencies.

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 is considered just one part of a statewide, comprehensive water plan for California that includes investments in water conservation, water recycling, expanded water storage, safe drinking water, wetlands and watershed restoration. The plan is intended to ensure a reliable water supply for California for years to come.

WATER CONSERVATION

Take the Pledge!

To Be A Wiser Water User

Take the pledge to commit to using water more efficiently in your home and receive a free water conservation device from the City of Turlock!

OUTDOOR (SELECT A MINIMUM OF 2)

- ☐ Limit watering schedule to 2 days per week
- ☐ Adjust sprinklers so that only your lawn & plants are watered (not the sidewalk)
- ☐ Use a broom for yard and patio clean-up instead of a hose
- ☐ Install a pool cover to prevent evaporation

INDOOR (SELECT A MINIMUM OF 2)

- ☐ Fix leaky toilets and fixtures!
- ☐ Limit showers to five minutes or less
- ☐ Install low flow aerators and shower heads
- ☐ Run only FULL loads of laundry and dishes

OTHER (DESCRIBE):

_____

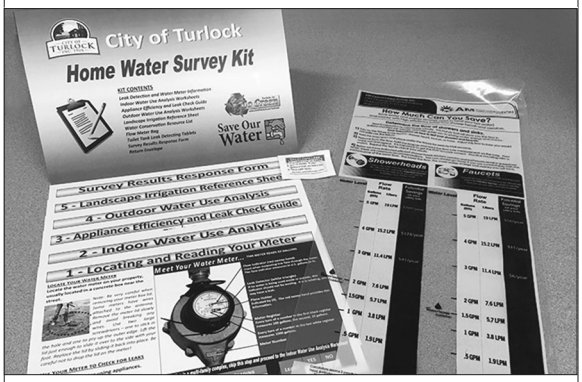
_____

_____

COMPLETE THE PLEDGE ONLINE AT WWW.CITYOFTURLOCK.ORG/WATERPLEDGE

WATER WOMAN

The City of Turlock's Home Water Survey Kit can help you determine your water use as well as learn ways to save water inside and outside your home or business.



The Home Water Survey Kit shows users how to:

- *Read their water meter*
- *Detect for leaks*
- *Evaluate if landscape is being irrigated appropriately*
- *Assess the efficiency of water fixtures and appliances*
- *Identify water saving opportunities*

By completing and returning the "Survey Results Response Form" to the Municipal Services Department, you will receive free water conservation devices.

CHECK YOUR SPRINKLER SYSTEM:

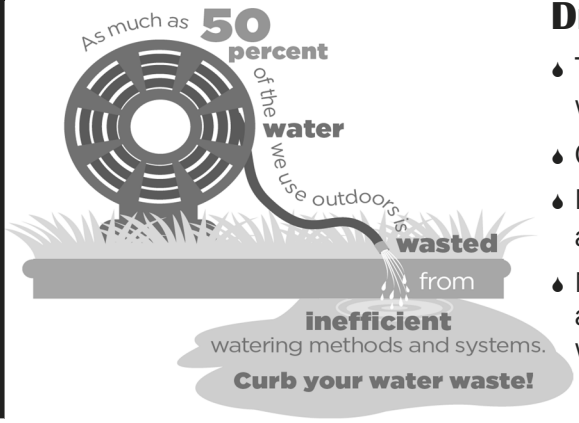
⇒ Check the date and time of your sprinkler controller

⇒ Ensure the controller is set for the correct watering days

Walk each sprinkler station, while they're running and look for the following:

- Broken sprinkler heads
- Overspray onto sidewalks, roads, and fences
- Sprinklers that are not spraying in the correct direction
- If sprinklers are not spraying in the correct direction check to see if the heads need to cleaned or replaced

Save Our Water



Did you know...

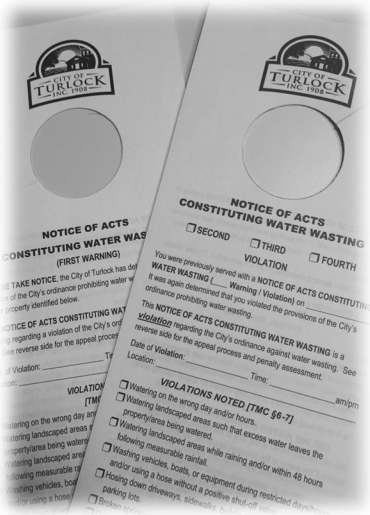
- The average American family uses 320 gallons of water per day.
- Of which, 30% is used outdoors.
- More than half of the 30% is used for watering lawns and gardens.
- Nationwide, landscape watering is estimated to account for nearly 1/3 of all residential water use which totals close to 9 billion gallons per day!

**Information obtained by the USEPA: https://www3.epa.gov/watersense/pubs/outdoor.html*

* * * PLEASE NOTE: NEW WATERING HOURS * * *

Be sure to set your sprinkler timers accordingly!

Effective June 1st



Notice of Acts Constituting Water Wasting are issued when:

- ⇒ Watering on the wrong day and/or hours.
- ⇒ Watering landscaped areas such that excess water leaves the property/area being watered.
- ⇒ Watering landscaped areas while raining and/or within 48 hours following measurable rainfall.
- ⇒ Washing vehicles, boats, or equipment during restricted days/hours and/or using a hose without a positive shut-off valve.
- ⇒ Hosing down driveways, sidewalks, building exteriors, streets, and/or parking lots.
- ⇒ Broken sprinklers, plumbing fixtures or leaky faucets on the premises.
- ⇒ Operating evaporated coolers or fountains that are not equipped with a recirculating pump.

Take the Online Water Conservation Course to waive a violation penalty!

Attend an online water conservation workshop offered by the City of Turlock.

The workshop must be attended within 60 days after the date of the penalty notice.

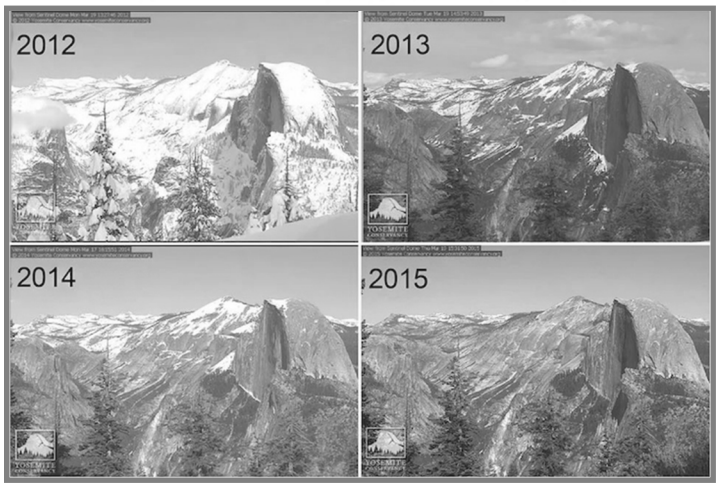
Only one such penalty waiver will be offered for the premises within any 24 month period.

Contact Municipal Services for more information on how to sign up!

(209) 668-5590
or
municipalservices@turlock.ca.us

California's Snowpack

March 30th, 2015's snow study showed only 5% of normal. However, the outcome of 2016's snow study was far different than that of one year ago, showing 97% of the historical average. With the Sierra snowpack providing 30% of California's fresh water supply, this is a great indication of the amount of runoff our reservoirs will receive to supply the state's water demands. However, California is far from being free from the grip of the drought. One season of decent rain and snow fall will not wipe away the impacts of a drought that California has endured for over four years. Therefore, it is critical Californians remain diligent in their water conservation efforts.



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

City of Turlock
2015 Water Quality Report

This Water Quality Report provides important information about Turlock's water supply, water quality, and water conservation. Test results for Turlock's 2015 Water Quality Monitoring Program are summarized on pages 4-6. It is important that you read the messages regarding various water quality issues from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and from the City of Turlock's Regulatory Affairs Division.

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