Appendix A

DWR UWMP Tables

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail Only: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2020	Volume of Water Supplied 2020 *
Add additional rows as needed			
CA5010028	City of Ceres	11,755	2,151
	TOTAL	11,755	2,151
**** Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)*** *must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.*			
NOTES:			

Number of municipal connections 2020 was provided by Karen Morgan on 6/9/21.

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification			
Select Only One	**Type of Plan**		**Name of RUWMP or Regional Alliance** *if applicable* (select from drop down list)
☑	**Individual UWMP**		
	☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a RUWMP	
	☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a Regional Alliance	
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**		
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☐	Supplier is a wholesaler
☑	Supplier is a retailer
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☑	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☐	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
Units of measure used in UWMP * (select from drop down)	
Unit	MG
**** Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)*** *must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.*	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange
The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with Water Code Section 10631.
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
Add additional rows as needed
Turlock Irrigation District
NOTES:

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected						
Population Served	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045*(opt)*
	48,430	57,010	67,110	79,000	79,000	

NOTES: 2020 population served is from DOF, Report E-4, Table 2 for 1/1/2020. Year 2035 population served is from the Ceres General Plan 2035, Table 2-4. Population served for 2025 and 2030 is estimated assuming a uniform growth rate from 2020 to 2035 of 3.3 percent. Ceres is assumed to be built-out in 2035, with minimal population increasing afterwards. Therefore, the 2040 population is the same as the 2035 population. The projections for population served differ from the 2015 UWMP. The 2015 UWMP relied on projections from the 2010 Water Master Plan.

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Demands for Potable and Non-Potable Water - Actual			
Use Type	2020 Actual		
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	Level of Treatment When Delivered Drop down list	Volume*
Add additional rows as needed			
Single Family		Drinking Water	1,324
Multi-Family		Drinking Water	234
Commercial		Drinking Water	181
Institutional/Governmental		Drinking Water	106
Landscape		Drinking Water	181
Losses		Drinking Water	125
		TOTAL	2,151
**** Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)*** *must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.*			
NOTES: Losses are estimated as the difference between well production and metered water use.			

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Use for Potable and Non-Potable Water - Projected						
Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Water Use* *Report To the Extent that Records are Available*				
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (opt)
Add additional rows as needed						
Single Family		1,844	2,171	2,556	2,556	
Multi-Family		326	384	452	452	
Commercial		252	297	349	349	
Institutional/Governmental		148	174	205	205	
Landscape		252	297	349	349	
Losses		174	205	241	241	
TOTAL		2,996	3,527	4,152	4,152	0
**** Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)*** *must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.*						
NOTES: Projected water use based on population projections from Table 3-1, and an assumed water demand of 180 gpcd, equivalent to the SB X7-7 2020 Target. An additional 20 percent reduction in demand due to implementation of Stage 3 Shortage Response Actions were included. Projected water uses for each use type were proportionally increased based on their percentage of the total water use for 2020.						

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Total Water Use (Potable and Non-Potable)						
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (opt)
Potable Water, Raw, Other Non-potable *From Tables 4-1R and 4-2 R*	2,151	2,996	3,527	4,152	4,152	0
Recycled Water Demand[1] *From Table 6-4*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Optional Deduction of Recycled Water Put Into Long-Term Storage[2]						
TOTAL WATER USE	2,151	2,996	3,527	4,152	4,152	0

[1] Recycled water demand fields will be blank until Table 6-4 is complete *[2] Long term storage means water placed into groundwater or surface storage that is not removed from storage in the same year. Supplier **may** deduct recycled water placed in long-term storage from their reported demand. This value is manually entered into Table 4-3.*

NOTES:

Submittal Table 4-4 Retail: Last Five Years of Water Loss Audit Reporting	
Reporting Period Start Date (mm/yyyy)	Volume of Water Loss [1,2]
01/2020	101.00
01/2019	42.12
01/2018	126.93
01/2017	104.27
01/2016	85.85
[1] *Taken from the field "Water Losses" (a combination of apparent losses and real losses) from the AWWA worksheet.* [2] ***Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)*** *must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.*	
NOTES: Water loss audit for 2020 was estimated based on water production and demand data for 2020. The audit was not available prior to publication of the 2020 UWMP.	

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail Only: Inclusion in Water Use Projections	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? (Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook) *Drop down list (y/n)*	Yes
If "Yes" to above, state the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found.	Stage 3 Shortage Response Actions per the WSCP
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? *Drop down list (y/n)*	Yes
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 5-1 Baselines and Targets Summary
From SB X7-7 Verification Form
Retail Supplier or Regional Alliance Only

Baseline Period	Start Year *	End Year *	Average Baseline GPCD*	Confirmed 2020 Target*
10-15 year	*2001*	*2010*	*224*	*180*
5 Year	*2005*	*2009*	*219*	

**All cells in this table should be populated manually from the supplier's SBX7-7 Verification Form and reported in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)*

NOTES:

Submittal Table 5-2: 2020 Compliance **From** **SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form** *Retail Supplier or Regional Alliance Only*				
2020 GPCD				
Actual 2020 GPCD*	2020 TOTAL Adjustments*	Adjusted 2020 GPCD* *(Adjusted if applicable)*	2020 Confirmed Target GPCD*	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020? Y/N
121	*0*	*121*	*180*	*Yes*
**All cells in this table should be populated manually from the supplier's SBX7-7 2020 Compliance Form and reported in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)*				
NOTES:				

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped						
☐	Supplier does not pump groundwater. The supplier will not complete the table below.					
☐	All or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated.					
Groundwater Type ***Drop Down List*** *May use each category multiple times*	Location or Basin Name	2016*	2017*	2018*	2019*	2020*
Add additional rows as needed						
Alluvial Basin	Turlock Subbasin	1980	2109	2138	1959	2151
	TOTAL	1,980	2,109	2,138	1,959	2,151
**** Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)*** *must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.*						
NOTES:						

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2020						
☐	There is no wastewater collection system. The supplier will not complete the table below.					
	Percentage of 2015 service area covered by wastewater collection system *(optional)*					
	Percentage of 2015 service area population covered by wastewater collection system *(optional)*					
Wastewater Collection			**Recipient of Collected Wastewater**			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? *Drop Down List*	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2020 *	Name of Wastewater Treatment Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Treatment Plant Name	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? *Drop Down List*	Is WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party? *(optional)* *Drop Down List*
City of Ceres	Metered	334	City of Turlock	Turlock Regional Water Quality Control Facility	No	
City of Ceres	Estimated	333	City of Modesto	Water Quality Control Facility	No	
City of Ceres	Metered	543	City of Ceres	Wastewater Treatment Plant	Yes	
Total Wastewater Collected from Service Area in 2020:		1,210				
**** Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)*** *must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3* **.**						
NOTES:						

Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area in 2020

☐	**No wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area.** The supplier will not complete the table below.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Discharge Location Name or Identifier	Discharge Location Description	Wastewater Discharge ID Number *(optional)* [2]	Method of Disposal ***Drop down list***	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the Service Area? ***Drop down list***	Treatment Level ***Drop down list***	**2020 volumes** [1]				
							Wastewater Treated	Discharged Treated Wastewater	Recycled Within Service Area [3]	Recycled Outside of Service Area	Instream Flow Permit Requirement
Ceres Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)	Percolation Ponds	On Site		Percolation ponds	No	Secondary, Undisinfected	543	543			
						Total	543	543	0	0	0

[1] **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.
[2] If the **Wastewater Discharge ID Number** is not available to the UWMP preparer, access the SWRCB CIWQS regulated facility website at https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/CiwqsReportServlet?inCommand=reset&reportName=RegulatedFacility

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area

☑	Recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will not complete the table below.

Name of Supplier Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water:	
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System:	
Supplemental Water Added in 2020 (volume) *Include units*	
Source of 2020 Supplemental Water	

Beneficial Use Type *Insert additional rows if needed.*	**Potential** Beneficial Uses of Recycled Water (Describe)	Amount of **Potential** Uses of Recycled Water (Quantity) *Include volume units* [1]	General Description of 2020 Uses	Level of Treatment *Drop down list*	2020 [1]	2025 [1]	2030 [1]	2035 [1]	2040 [1]	2045 [1] (opt)
Agricultural irrigation										
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)										
Golf course irrigation										
Commercial use										
Industrial use										
Geothermal and other energy production										
Seawater intrusion barrier										
Recreational impoundment										
Wetlands or wildlife habitat										
Groundwater recharge (IPR)										
Reservoir water augmentation (IPR)										
Direct potable reuse										
Other (Description Required)										
				Total:	0	0	0	0	0	0
				2020 Internal Reuse						

[1] ***Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)*** *must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.*

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2015 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2020 Actual

☑	Recycled water was not used in 2015 nor projected for use in 2020. The supplier will not complete the table below. If recycled water was not used in 2020, and was not predicted to be in 2015, then check the box and do not complete the table.

Beneficial Use Type	2015 Projection for 2020 [1]	2020 Actual Use[1]
Insert additional rows as needed.		
Agricultural irrigation		
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)		
Golf course irrigation		
Commercial use		
Industrial use		
Geothermal and other energy production		
Seawater intrusion barrier		
Recreational impoundment		
Wetlands or wildlife habitat		
Groundwater recharge (IPR)		
Reservoir water augmentation (IPR)		
Direct potable reuse		
Other (Description Required)		
Total	0	0

[1] **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.

NOTE:

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use			
☑	Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
	Provide page location of narrative in UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use *
Add additional rows as needed			
		Total	0
***Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.*			
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs						
☐	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.					
☐	Some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.					
	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP					
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Description (if needed)	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type *Drop Down List*	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier* *This may be a range*
	Drop Down List (y/n)	*If Yes, Supplier Name*				
Add additional rows as needed						
SWRA Regional Surface Water Supply Project	Yes	City of Turlock, Turlock Irrigation District		2023	All Year Types	1,825
***Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.*						
NOTES:						

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual				
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2020		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times.These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		Actual Volume*	Water Quality Drop Down List	Total Right or Safe Yield* (optional)
Add additional rows as needed				
Groundwater (not desalinated)		2,151	Drinking Water	
	Total	2,151		0
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) *must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.*				
NOTES:				

Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supply * Report To the Extent Practicable									
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		**2025**		**2030**		**2035**		**2040**		**2045** (opt)	
		Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)
Add additional rows as needed											
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Groundwater	3,258		3,258		3,258		3,258			
Surface water (not desalinated)	Purchased from TID	5,000		5,000		5,000		5,000			
	Total	8,258	0	8,258	0	8,258	0	8,258	0	0	0

***Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.*

NOTES Groundwater supply is based on Water Master Plan which estimated 3,258 MG per year as the sustainable average groundwater production.

Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)			
Year Type	**Base Year** If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2019-2020, use 2020	**Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats**	
		☐	Quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location _____
		☐	Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.
		Volume Available *	**% of Average Supply**
Average Year	2019	1959	100%
Single-Dry Year	2011	2675	140%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2011	2675	140%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2012	2625	130%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2013	2605	130%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2014	2441	120%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2015	2104	110%

Supplier may use multiple versions of Table 7-1 if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Table 7-1, in the "Note" section of each table, state that multiple versions of Table 7-1 are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each table.

***Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG**) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.*

NOTES: Volume available was estimated based on the volume pumped for the base year listed. % of average water supply is averaged to the nearest 10%.

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 *(Opt)*
Supply totals (*autofill from Table 6-9)*	8,258	8,258	8,258	8,258	0
Demand totals *(autofill from Table 4-3)*	2,996	3,527	4,152	4,152	0
Difference	5,262	4,731	4,106	4,106	0
NOTES:					

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt)
Supply totals*	8,258	8,258	8,258	8,258	
Demand totals*	4,195	4,938	5,813	5,813	
Difference	4,063	3,320	2,445	2,445	0
***Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.*					
NOTES:					

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison						
		2025*	2030*	2035*	2040*	2045* (Opt)
First year	Supply totals	8,258	8,258	8,258	8,258	
	Demand totals	4,195	4,938	5,813	5,813	
	Difference	4,063	3,320	2,445	2,445	0
Second year	Supply totals	8,258	8,258	8,258	8,258	
	Demand totals	3,895	4,586	5,398	5,398	
	Difference	4,363	3,672	2,860	2,860	0
Third year	Supply totals	8,258	8,258	8,258	8,258	
	Demand totals	3,895	4,586	5,398	5,398	
	Difference	4,363	3,672	2,860	2,860	0
Fourth year	Supply totals	8,258	8,258	8,258	8,258	
	Demand totals	3,596	4,233	4,983	4,983	
	Difference	4,662	4,025	3,275	3,275	0
Fifth year	Supply totals	8,258	8,258	8,258	8,258	
	Demand totals	3,296	3,880	4,567	4,567	
	Difference	4,962	4,378	3,691	3,691	0
Sixth year *(optional)*	Supply totals					
	Demand totals					
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
***Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.*						
NOTES:						

Submittal Table 7-5: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables to address Water Code Section 10635(b)	
2021	**Total**
Total Water Use	2,636
Total Supplies	3,258
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	623
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	623
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%

2022	Total
Total Water Use	2,726
Total Supplies	3,258
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	532
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	532
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%

2023	Total
Total Water Use	2,816
Total Supplies	8,258
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	5,442
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	5,442
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%

2024	Total
Total Water Use	2,906
Total Supplies	8,258
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	5,352
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	5,352
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%

2025	Total
Total Water Use	2,996
Total Supplies	8,258
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	5,262
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	5,262
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%

Submittal Table 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels		
Shortage Level	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Shortage Response Actions** **(*Narrative description)***
1	Up to 10%	Provision of rebates, water surveys, and water usage data to customers; landscape irrigation limitations; timely leak repair requirement.
2	Up to 20%	Same as Level 1
3	Up to 30%	Increased landscape irrigation limitations; water served upon request at restaurants; vehicle washing limitations; decorative water feature limitations.
4	Up to 40%	Same as Level 3
5	Up to 50%	Same as Level 3
6	>50%	Prohibit all landscape irrigation; vehicle washing limitations; additional water feature limitations; no new potable water service permitted.
NOTES:		

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions ***Drop down list*** *These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.*	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? *Include units used (volume type or percentage)*	Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)*	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? ***For Retail Suppliers Only*** *Drop Down List*
Add additional rows as needed				
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)		No
1	Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)	Toilets, washing machines, dishwasher, and smart irrigation controller	No
1	Provide Rebates for Turf Replacement	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)	$1/sf of lawn removed	No
1	Offer Water Use Surveys	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)		No
1	Other	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)	Water usage available for customer viewing; leak notifications available	No
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)	No watering from 12 PM to 7 PM	Yes
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	60 gpcd	Three days per week	Yes
1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)	Ceres Municipal Code: A-1 (b)	Yes
1	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)	Ceres Municipal Code: A-1 (c)	Yes
1	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)	Ceres Municipal Code: A-1 (d)	Yes
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)	Ceres Municipal Code: A-1 (e)	Yes
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	3-6 gpcd	Within 24 hours of notification by City	Yes
1	Decrease Line Flushing	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)		No
1	Increase Water Waste Patrols	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)		Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	20 gpcd	Two days per week	Yes
3	Other	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)	No outdoor water is permitted with use of a hose or shutoff nozzle	Yes
3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)	Drought Preparedness & Response Plan Section 11.2	Yes
3	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)	Drought Preparedness & Response Plan Section 11.1	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)	Sprinklers can run no more than 10 minutes per day	Yes
6	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	20 gpcd	Drought Preparedness & Response Plan Section 11.3	Yes
6	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)	High pressure/low volume wash systems are also permitted	Yes
6	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)	Prohibit re-filling of ornamental lakes or ponds	Yes
6	Other	Supports other demand reduction actions. Less than 2 gpcd (1% of baseline water demand)	No new potable water service provided	No
NOTES: Per Ceres Municipal Code and Corresponding Ordinances				

Submittal Table 8-3: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier ***Drop down list*** *These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool*	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? *Include units used (volume type or percentage)*	Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)*
Add additional rows as needed			
1	Expand Public Information Campaign		Drought Preparedness & Response Plan Section 12.1.2, 12.2.2, 12.3.2
3	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge		Resolution No. 2015-64
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties		
City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Add additional rows as needed		
Modesto	Yes	Yes
Turlock	Yes	Yes
Hughson	Yes	Yes
County Name *Drop Down List*	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Add additional rows as needed		
Stanislaus County	Yes	Yes
Merced County	Yes	Yes
NOTES:		

Appendix B

DWR UWMP Checklist

Appendix F: UWMP Checklist

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and Overview	Section 1.1 Page 1-1
x	x	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Summary	Section 1.6 Page 1-5 to 1-6
x	x	Section 2.2	10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.1.1 Page 2-1

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 2.6	10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.4.2 Page 2-4 to 2-5
x	x	Section 2.6.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.4.2 Page 2-5
x		Section 2.6, Section 6.1	10631(h)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) - if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Section 2.5.1 Page 2-5

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
	x	Section 2.6	10631(h)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 3.1	10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Section 3.1 & 3.2; Page 3-1 to 3-3
x	x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 3.3; Page 3-3 to 3-4
x	x	Section 3.4	10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Description	Section 3.4.1 Page 3-4 to 3-5
x	x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 3.4.2 Page 3-5
x	x	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Section 3.4.1 Page 3-6 to 3-7
x	x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area.	System Description	Section 3.5; Page 3-6

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 4.2	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 4.2 Page 4-1 to 4-9
x	x	Section 4.2.4	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System Water Use	Section 4.2.4 Page 4-3 to 4-4
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System Water Use	Section 4.2.6 Page 4-6 to 4-7
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System Water Use	Section 4.2.6 Page 4-6
x	optional	Section 4.3.2.4	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the 5 years preceding the plan update.	System Water Use	Section 4.2.4 Page 4-4
x	optional	Section 4.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Section 4.3 Page 4-9 to 4-10
x	x	Section 4.5	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System Water Use	Section 4.4 Page 4-11

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x		Chapter 5	10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5 Page 5-1 to 5-4
x		Chapter 5	10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their water use target by December 31, 2020.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5 Page 5-3
	x	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	N/A
x		Section 5.2	10608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.4 Page 5-4 (N/A)

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x		Section 5.5	10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5-year baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.4 Page 5-3
x		Section 5.5 and Appendix E	10608.4	Retail suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form in the SBX7-7 2020 Compliance Form.	Baselines and Targets	Appendix F
x	x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought.	System Supplies	Section 6.1 Page 6-1 to 6-18
x	x	Sections 6.1	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, *including changes in supply due to climate change.*	System Supplies	Section 6.1.10 Page 6-17 to 6-18

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System Supplies	Section 6.1.8.1 Page 6-17
x	x	Section 6.1.1	10631(b)(3)	Describe measures taken to acquire and develop planned sources of water.	System Supplies	Section 6.1.7 Page 6-15 to 6-16
x	x	Section 6.2.8	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Supplies	Section 6.1.8.2 Page 6-17
x	x	Section 6.2	10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 6.1.2 Page 6-2
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	Section 6.1.2.1 Page 6-5
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 6.1.2.1; Page 6-3 to 6-5

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	Section 6.1.2.1 Page 6-5
x	x	Section 6.2.2.1	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as a high or medium priority. Describe efforts by the supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	System Supplies	Section 6.1.2 Page 6-2
x	x	Section 6.2.2.4	10631(b)(4)(C)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	Section 6.1.2.2 Page 6-6
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Section 6.1.8.2 Page 6-17
x	x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long- term basis.	System Supplies	Section 6.1.6.1 Page 6-15

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.1.5 Page 6-8 to 6-10
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.1.5.3 Page 6-11
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.1.5.4 Page 6-11
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.1.5.4 Page 6-12
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.1.5.5 Page 6-14

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.1.5.5 Page 6-11
x	x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 6.1.6 Page 6-15
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.1.5.2 Page 6-8 to 6-10
x	x	Section 6.2.8, Section 6.3.7	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting 5 consecutive water years.	System Supplies	Section 6.1.7 Page 6-15 to 6-16
x	x	Section 6.4 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a supplier can readily obtain.	System Suppliers, Energy Intensity	Section 6.2 Page 6-18 Appendix G

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 7.2	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1.1.4 Page 7-2 to 7-3
x	x	Section 7.2.4	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1.4 Page 7-8
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1.3 Page 7-4 to 7-7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.2 Page 7-8 to 7-10

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts 5 consecutive years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.2.1 Page 7-9
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.2.2 Page 7-9
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.2.3 Page 7-9
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.2.3 Page 7-9
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide the analysis of water supply reliability (from Chapter 7 of Guidebook) in the WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I
x	x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the water shortage contingency plan to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 12 Page 18
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 3.1 Page 4
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 3.2 Page 5

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 percent shortage and greater than 50 percent shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 4 Page 7
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 4 Page 7
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with water shortage contingency plans that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 5.1 Page 9 to 10
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 5.2 Page 10 to 11

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 5.3 Page 13
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 5.4 Page 14
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 5.2 Page 10 to 13
x	x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Plan	Appendix I Section 6 Page 14
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 7 Page 15 to 16
x	x	Section 8.5 and 8.6	10632(a)(5)(B) 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix J Section 7 Page 15

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x		Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 8 Page 15
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 9 Page 16
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the supplier will declare a water shortage emergency Water Code Chapter 3.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 9 Page 16
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 9 Page 16
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 10 Page 17
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 10 Page 17

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x		Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3: Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 10 Page 17
x		Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 11 Page 18
x		Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 12.1 Page 18
x	x	Sections 8.12 and 10.4	10635(c)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 30 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Appendix I Section 12.2.6 Page 20

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 8.14	10632(c)	Make available the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 after adopted the plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix I Section 12.2.7 Page 20
	x	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and supplier assistance program.	Demand Management Measures	N/A
x		Sections 9.2 and 9.3	10631(e)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand Management Measures	Chapter 9 Page 9-1 to 9-6
x		Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.3.1 Page 10-4

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Reported in Table 10-1.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.2.1 Page 10-1 to 10-2
x	x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	
x	x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan and contingency plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Appendix C
x	x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.2.1 Page 10-1 to 10-2
x	x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan and contingency plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Appendix K

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.3 Page 10-5
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.4 Page 10-5
x	x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.2 Page 10-4
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.5 Page 10-5
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Appendix I Section 12.2.7 Page 20

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.6 Page 10-5
x	x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the water shortage contingency plan to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Appendix I Section 12.2.9 Page 21

Appendix C

Agency and Public Notices

Public Works Department
2220 Hackett Road
Ceres, CA 95307
(209) 538-5732

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 30, 2021

To: Finance Department

From: Jeremy Damas, Director of Public Works

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the City of Ceres 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

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The City of Ceres (City) is in the process of updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The UWMP is a planning document to support long-term resource planning and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands. As part of this process, the City is required to notify Stanislaus County and agencies within the County of this planned update at least 60 days prior to the proposed public hearing. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision (California Water Code § 10621).

The Urban Water Management Planning Act, Water Code § 10610 et seq., requires every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to prepare and adopt an UWMP and update that plan every five years. The City of Ceres must adopt and submit the updated plan to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2021. If you have any questions or comments regarding the update, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Jeremy Damas,
Public Works Director

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CERES

A Public Hearing will be held on **MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2021, AT 6:00 P.M.,** in the City Council Chambers at the Community Center located at **2701 Fourth Street, Ceres CA, to consider** the adoption of the **2020 Urban Water Management Plan** (UWMP). In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Sections 10610–10657, and 10608). In addition to the 2020 UWMP, the City must also allow community input regarding the method for determining urban water use targets as required by the Water Conservation Act of 2009, SB X7-7 (better known as 20% by 2020), which requires cities to achieve a 20% per capita per day reduction by 2020.

The City of Ceres released the 2020 Draft UWMP on AUGUST 25, 2021. The 2020 Draft UWMP is available for public review and comment through the end of the public hearing described above. The 2020 Draft UWMP can be viewed on the City of Ceres website (https://www.ci.ceres.ca.us/169/City-of-Ceres-Water-System-Historical-In) or picked up by reservation (call 538-5732) at either the City Clerk's Office, 2220 Magnolia St., Ceres, CA 95307 or the City of Ceres Public Works Department, 2220 Hackett Road, Ceres, CA 95307. For questions or more information on the Draft UWMP, please contact Jeremy Damas, Public Works Director, City of Ceres Public Works Department at (209) 538-5732.

Both verbal and written public comments on the proposed updates to the 2020 Draft Urban Water Management Plan are invited at the public hearing. Written comments may also be provided prior to the public hearing via mailed letter to the City of Ceres, Public Works Department, Attn: Jeremy Damas, 2220 Hackett Road, Ceres, CA 95307 or e-mailed to Jeremy.damas@ci.ceres.ca.us. Written comments submitted in advance will receive the same attention as comments received at the public hearing. They must be received no later than one hour before the beginning of the Public Hearing on Monday, September 13, 2021 at 6:00 p.m.

The **public hearing** will be held to consider and adopt proposed revisions and updates to the 2020 Draft Urban Water Management Plan.

Challenges in court to any of the items identified in this public notice may be limited to only those issues raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the Ceres City Council at, or prior to, the public hearing.

Pursuant to California Constitution Article III, Section 6, establishing English as the official language for the State of California, notice is hereby

given that all proceedings before the Ceres City Council shall be in English and anyone wishing to address the Council is required to have a translator present who will take an oath to make an accurate translation from any language not English into the English language.

DIANE NAYARES-PEREZ, CMC, City Clerk
PUBLISHED: August 25, 2021, & September 1, 2021
CC#08-11

CERES COURIER
121 S. CENTER STREET, 2ND FLOOR, TURLOCK, CA 95380 • MAIN: 209 537-5032 • FAX: 209 632-8813

CITY OF CERES-PUBLIC WORKS DEPT/Jackie Hamrick

Classified Insertion Order

CC#08-11/Public Notice Draft UWMP

Contact:		**Sales Rep:**	TJ - Liz Mora	**Order Date:**	8/19/2021
Address:	CITY OF CERES-PUBLIC WORKS DEPT/Jackie Hamrick 2220 HACHETT RD. CERES CA 95307	**Phone:**	209-538-5739	**Order Number:**	116294
		Email:	jackie.hamrick@ci.ceres.ca.us		
		Fax:	209-538-5605		0
				Advertiser No:	17895

Start Date	End Date	No. of Runs	No. of Publications	Description	Classification	Ad Size	Price
8/25/2021	9/1/2021	4	2	CC#08-11/Public Notice Draft UWMP	Miscellaneous Legals	9.6979 Inches	$300.00

Publications: CC - Ceres Courier, CC - Ceres Courier Online

PUBLIC NOTICE NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CERES A Public Hearing will be held on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2021, AT 6:00 P.M., in the City Council Chambers at the Community Center located at 2701 Fourth Street, Ceres CA, to consider the adoption of the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (Urban Water Management Plan). In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Sections 10610–10657, and 10608). In addition to the 2020 UWMP, the City must also allow community input regarding the method for determining urban water use targets as required by the Water Conservation Act of 2009, SB X7-7 (better known as 20% by 2020), which requires cities to achieve a 20% per capita per day reduction by 2020. The City of Ceres released the 2020 Draft UWMP on AUGUST 25, 2021. The 2020 Draft UWMP is available for public review and comment through the end of the public hearing described above. The 2020 Draft UWMP can be viewed on the City of Ceres website (https://www.ci.ceres.ca.us/169/City- of-Ceres-Water-System-Historical-In) or picked up by reservation (call 538-5732) at either the City Clerk's Office, 2220 Magnolia St., Ceres, CA 95307 or the City of Ceres Public Works Department, 2220 Hackett Road, Ceres, CA 95307. For questions or more information on the Draft UWMP, please contact Jeremy Damas, Public Works Director, City of Ceres Public Works Department at (209) 538-5732. Both verbal and written public comments on the proposed updates to the 2020 Draft Urban Water Management Plan are invited at the public hearing. Written comments may also be provided prior to the public hearing via mailed letter to the City of Ceres, Public Works Department, Attn: Jeremy Damas, 2220 Hackett Road, Ceres, CA 95307 or e-mail to Jeremy.damas@ci.ceres.ca.us. Written comments submitted in advance will receive the same attention as comments received at the public hearing. They must be received no later than one hour before the beginning of the Public Hearing on Monday, September 13, 2021 at 6:00 p.m. The public hearing will be held to consider and adopt proposed revisions and updates to the 2020 Draft Urban Water Management Plan. Challenges in court to any of the items identified in this public notice may be limited to only those issues raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the Ceres City Council at, or prior to, the public hearing. Pursuant to California Constitution Article III, Section 6, establishing English as the official language for the State of California, notice is hereby given that all proceedings before the Ceres City Council shall be in English and anyone wishing to address the Council is required to have a translator present who will take an oath to make an accurate translation from any language not English into the English language. DIANE NAYARES-PEREZ, CMC, City Clerk PUBLISHED: August 25, 2021, & September 1, 2021 CC#08-11

Run Count: 4 **Publication Count:** 2

SubTotal:	$300.00
Total Price:	**$300.00**

Authorization To Run Advertisement

Printed Name

Signature

ATTACHMENT 2

PUBLIC NOTICE
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BY THE CITY COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF CERES

A Public Hearing will be held on **MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2021, AT 6:00 P.M.**, in the **City Council Chambers** at the Community Center located at **2701 Fourth Street, Ceres CA**, **to consider** the adoption of the **2020 Urban Water Management Plan** (UWMP). In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Sections 10610 – 10657, and 10608). In addition to the 2020 UWMP, the City must also allow community input regarding the method for determining urban water use targets as required by the Water Conservation Act of 2009, SB X7-7 (better known as 20% by 2020), which requires cities to achieve a 20% per capita per day reduction by 2020.

The City of Ceres released the 2020 Draft UWMP on AUGUST 25, 2021. The 2020 Draft UWMP is available for public review and comment through the end of the public hearing described above. The 2020 Draft UWMP can be viewed on the City of Ceres website (https://www.ci.ceres.ca.us/169/City-of-Ceres-Water-System-Historical-In) or picked up by reservation (call 538-5732) at either the City Clerk's Office, 2220 Magnolia St., Ceres, CA 95307 or the City of Ceres Public Works Department, 2220 Hackett Road, Ceres, CA 95307. For questions or more information on the Draft UWMP, please contact Jeremy Damas, Public Works Director, City of Ceres Public Works Department at (209) 538-5732.

Both verbal and written public comments on the proposed updates to the 2020 Draft Urban Water Management Plan are invited at the public hearing. Written comments may also be provided prior to the public hearing via mailed letter to the City of Ceres, Public Works Department, Attn: Jeremy Damas, 2220 Hackett Road, Ceres, CA 95307 or e-mailed to Jeremy.damas@ci.ceres.ca.us. Written comments submitted in advance will receive the same attention as comments received at the public hearing. They must be received no later than one hour before the beginning of the Public Hearing on Monday, September 13, 2021 at 6:00 p.m.

The **public hearing** will be held to consider and adopt proposed revisions and updates to the 2020 Draft Urban Water Management Plan.

Challenges in court to any of the items identified in this public notice may be limited to only those issues raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the Ceres City Council at, or prior to, the public hearing.

Pursuant to California Constitution Article III, Section 6, establishing English as the official language for the State of California, notice is hereby given that all proceedings before the Ceres City Council shall be in English and anyone wishing to address the Council is required to have a translator present who will take an oath to make an accurate translation from any language not English into the English language.

DIANE NAYARES-PEREZ, CMC, City Clerk

PUBLISHED: August 25, 2021, September 1, 2021

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CERES

A Public hearing will be held on **MONDAY, October 25, 2021, AT 6:00 P.M.,** in the City Council Chambers at the Community Center located at **2701 Fourth Street, Ceres CA,** to consider the adoption of the **2020 Water Shortage** Contingency Plan (2020 WSCP). In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Sections 10610 – 10657, and 10608).

The City of Ceres released the 2020 Draft WSCP on September 29, 2021. The 2020 Draft WSCP is available for public review and comment through the end of the public hearing described above. The Draft WSCP can be viewed at the City of Ceres Public Works Department (2220 Hackett Road) or the City of Ceres website (https://www.ci.ceres.ca.us/169/City-of-Ceres-Water-System-Historical-In). For questions or more information on the Draft WSCP please contact Jeremy Damas, Public Works Director, City of Ceres Public Works Department at (209) 538-5732.

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The **public hearing** will be held to consider and adopt proposed revisions and updates to the 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

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DIANE NAYARES-PEREZ, CMC, City Clerk
PUBLISHED: September 29, 2021,

October 6, 2021
CC#09-19

CERES COURIER
121 S. CENTER STREET, 2ND FLOOR, TURLOCK, CA 95380 • MAIN: 209 537-5032 • FAX: 209 632-8813

CITY OF CERES-WATER DIVISION

Classified Insertion Order

CC#09-19/Public Notice for Hearing for Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Contact:
Address: CITY OF CERES-WATER DIVISION
2220 HACKET RD
CERES CA 95307

Sales Rep: TJ - Liz Mora
Phone: 209 538-5797

Order Date: 9/27/2021
Order Number: 117418
0
Advertiser No: 8680

Start Date	End Date	No. of Runs	No. of Publications	Description	Classification	Ad Size	Price
9/29/2021	10/6/2021	4	2	CC#09-19/Public Notice for Hearing for Water Shortage Contingency Plan	Miscellaneous Legals	8.4729 Inches	$270.00

Publications: CC - Ceres Courier, CC - Ceres Courier Online

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Run Count: 4 **Publication Count:** 2

SubTotal:	$270.00
Total Price:	**$270.00**

Authorization To Run Advertisement

Printed Name

Signature

PUBLIC NOTICE **ATTACHMENT 2**

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CERES

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The **public hearing** will be held to consider and adopt proposed revisions and updates to the 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

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DIANE NAYARES-PEREZ, CMC, City Clerk

PUBLISHED: September 29, 2021, October 6, 2021

Appendix D

Water Loss Audits (2016-2019)

CA-NV AWWA Water Loss Technical Assistance Program

Wave 4 Water Audit Level 1 Validation Document

Validator Provided

Audit Information:

Utility: Ceres PWS ID: 5010028

System Type: Potable Audit Period: Calendar 2016

Utility Representation: Loretta Webb (water resource analyst)

Validation Date: 6/26/2017 Call Time: 1pm Sufficient Supporting Documents Provided: Yes

Validation Findings & Confirmation Statement:

Key Audit Metrics:

Data Validity Score: 59 Data Validity Band (Level): Band III (51-70)

ILI: 1.01 Real Loss: 11.15 (gal/conn/day) Apparent Loss: 9.02 (gal/conn/day)

Non-revenue water as percent of cost of operating system: 17.5%

Certification Statement by Validator:

This water loss audit report has been Level 1 validated per the requirements of California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 2, Chapter 7 and the California Water Code Section 10608.34.

All recommendations on volume derivation and Data Validity Grades were incorporated into the water audit. ☒

Validator Information:

Water Audit Validator: Kate Gasner / Carolyn Prescott (support) Validator Qualifications: Contractor for CA-NV AWWA Water Loss TAP

CA-NV AWWA Water Loss Technical Assistance Program

Wave 4 Water Audit Level 1 Validation Document

Utility Provided

Water System Name: City of Ceres **Water System ID Number:** 5010028 **Water Audit Period:** Calendar 2016

Water Audit & Water Loss Improvement Steps:

Steps taken in preceding year to increase data validity, reduce real loss and apparent loss as informed by the annual validated water audit:

The City's water division is currently looking to prepare both a water loss detection and water audit program. This will require implementing community programs and developing policies. By utilizing Fellow's from the CivicSpark program they will work on all aspects of the project ranging from the project development, design, implementation, and identifying funding for proposed projects. The Fellow's will help pioneer water reliability and efficiency through the following projects: 1.) Water loss detection and GIS mapping: the Fellow's role will be both design and implementation of a water loss program to meet upcoming legislature requirements on the City's water production loss with a GIS mapping program to create various maps showing a water shed and potential recharge locations. 2.) Water Efficiency Opportunity Evaluation's: the Fellow's role will be to review City accounting to determine ways to reduce internal water usage. The Fellow's will assist the City to analyze water use data, both indoor and outdoor including landscape area measurement data and landscape installation information, which will be used to set water audit targets for the City and businesses within our district.

Certification Statement by Utility Executive:

This water loss audit report meets the requirements of California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 2, Chapter 7 and the California Water Code Section 10608.34 and has been prepared in accordance with the method adopted by the American Water Works Association, as contained in their manual, *Water Audits and Loss Control Programs, Manual M36, Fourth Edition* and in the Free Water Audit Software version 5.

Jeremy Damas	Public Works Director		9/28/17
Executive Name (Print)	Executive Position	Signature	Date

Level 1 Validation Certificate

This document verifies that the Level 1 Validation process was completed. The session details and audit review outcomes are included here.

This certificate is required for submission – alongside the Level 1 validated water audit software file – to the California Department of Water Resources.

Call Date: 8/23/2018

Water Supplier

Supplier Name:
City of Ceres

Supplier Participants: Loretta Webb and Jeremy Damas

Validator

Validator: Select Validator, Water Systems Optimization

Validator Qualifications: Water Audit Validator Certificate from the AWWA California Nevada Section

Key Audit Metrics

Data Validity Score: 66

ILI: 1.3

Real Loss: 13.7 gal / conn / day

Apparent Loss: 8.8 gal / conn / day

Non-Revenue Water as Percent of Cost of Operating System:
2.1%

Certification Statement by Validator

This water loss audit report has been Level 1 validated per the requirements of California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 2, Chapter 7 and the California Water Code Section 10608.34.

All recommendations on volume derivation and Data Validity Grades were incorporated into the water audit. ☒

Level 1 Validation – Water Supplier Confirmation

This document confirms participation in and endorsement of the Level 1 Validation as completed.

This acknowledgement is required for submission – alongside your Level 1 validated water audit software file – to the California Department of Water Resources.

Water Supplier Name:	City of Ceres
Water Supplier Public Water System ID:	5010028
Water Audit Period:	Calendar 2017

Water Audit & Water Loss Improvement Steps

Steps taken in the audit period timeframe to increase data source accuracy, reduce real losses, and/or reduce apparent losses, as informed by the water audit.

During the 2017 calendar year the City of Ceres water division utilized two Fellows' from the CivicSpark program to build upon current water loss programs and the development of updated policies to meet forth coming legislation and state mandates. These projects included the expansion on the City's single family resident's water audit program to include CII accounts. The Fellow's also analyzed water use data for internal staff to set water usage targets for City and businesses within our district. As well staff for the City's water division worked diligently to increase the number of meter change outs from 33 in 2016 to 135 in 2017 and is working on obtaining a meter accuracy testing bench. The City also enlisted a local college student to ground truth equipment in the field to build upon the City's mapping and GIS program for water loss detection.

Certification Statement by Water Supplier Executive:

This water loss audit report meets the requirements of California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 2, Chapter 7 and the California Water Code Section 10608.34 and has been prepared in accordance with the method adopted by the American Water Works Association, as contained in their manual, *Water Audits and Loss Control Programs, Manual M36, Fourth Edition* and in the Free Water Audit Software version 5.

Executive Name (print):	Jeremy Damas
Executive Position:	Public Works Director
Signature:	

Date	9-12-2018

Level 1 Validation Certificate

This document verifies that the Level 1 Validation process was completed. The session details and audit review outcomes are included here.

This certificate is required for submission – alongside the Level 1 validated water audit software file – to the California Department of Water Resources.

Call Date: 8/29/2019

Water Supplier

Supplier Name:	City of Ceres
Supplier Participants:	Loretta Webb Karen Morgan

Validator

Validator:	Kevin Burgers, Water Systems Optimization
Validator Qualifications:	Water Audit Validator Certificate from the AWWA California Nevada Section

Key Audit Metrics

Data Validity Score:	64	
ILI:	1.73	
Real Loss:	18.66	gal / conn / day
Apparent Loss:	8.75	gal / conn / day
Non-Revenue Water as Percent of Cost of Operating System:	1.5%	

Certification Statement by Validator

This water loss audit report has been Level 1 validated per the requirements of California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 2, Chapter 7 and the California Water Code Section 10608.34.

All recommendations on volume derivation and Data Validity Grades were incorporated into the water audit. ☒

Level 1 Validation – Water Supplier Confirmation

This document confirms participation in and endorsement of the Level 1 Validation as completed.

This acknowledgement is required for submission – alongside your Level 1 validated water audit software file – to the California Department of Water Resources.

Water Supplier Name:	City of Ceres
Water Supplier Public Water System ID:	5010028
Water Audit Period:	Calendar 2018

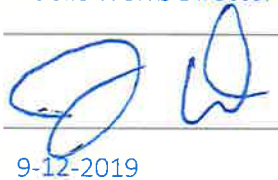
Water Audit & Water Loss Improvement Steps

Steps taken in the audit period timeframe to increase data source accuracy, reduce real losses, and/or reduce apparent losses, as informed by the water audit.

During the 2018 calendar year staff from the City of Ceres Water Division built upon the work done by the CivicSpark Fellows in 2017. Projects included updating all unbilled metered accounts under authorized consumption to be billed accordingly by the department for the water they consumed, development of addition water audit programs, and the continuation of assembling both a meter replacement and accuracy program. Staff continues to work steadily on increasing the number of meter tests performed in the field; while building upon the ground truthing information on the City's mapping and GIS program for water loss detection.

Certification Statement by Water Supplier Executive:

This water loss audit report meets the requirements of California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 2, Chapter 7 and the California Water Code Section 10608.34 and has been prepared in accordance with the method adopted by the American Water Works Association, as contained in their manual, *Water Audits and Loss Control Programs, Manual M36, Fourth Edition* and in the Free Water Audit Software version 5.

Executive Name (print):	Jeremy Damas
Executive Position:	Public Works Director
Signature:	
Date	9-12-2019

Level 1 Validation Certificate

WSO

This document verifies that the Level 1 Validation process was completed. The session details and audit review outcomes are included here.

This certificate is required for submission – alongside the Level 1 validated water audit software file – to the California Department of Water Resources.

Call Date: 9/15/2020

Water Supplier

Supplier Name:	City of Ceres
Supplier Participants:	Karen Morgan

Validator

Validator:	Colin Stief Water Systems Optimization
Validator Qualifications:	Water Audit Validator Certificate from the AWWA California Nevada Section

Key Audit Metrics

Data Validity Score:	65	
ILI:	0.64	
Real Loss:	6.95	gal / conn / day
Apparent Loss:	8.27	gal / conn / day
Non-Revenue Water as Percent of Cost of Operating System:	2.9%	

Certification Statement by Validator

This water loss audit report has been Level 1 validated per the requirements of California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 2, Chapter 7 and the California Water Code Section 10608.34.

All recommendations on volume derivation and Data Validity Grades were incorporated into the water audit. ☒

Level 1 Validation – Water Supplier Confirmation

This document confirms participation in and endorsement of the Level 1 Validation as completed.

This acknowledgement is required for submission – alongside your Level 1 validated water audit software file – to the California Department of Water Resources.

Water Supplier Name:	City of Ceres
Water Supplier Public Water System ID:	CA5010028
Water Audit Period:	2019

Water Audit & Water Loss Improvement Steps

Steps taken in the audit period timeframe to increase data source accuracy, reduce real losses, and/or reduce apparent losses, as informed by the water audit.

During the 2019 calendar year, staff from the City of Ceres Water Division continued to implement the water audit programs and worked to complete both a meter replacement and accuracy program. Staff continues to work steadily on increasing the number of meter accuracy tests performed in the field; while building upon the ground truthing information on the City's mapping and GIS program for water loss detection.

Certification Statement by Water Supplier Executive:

This water loss audit report meets the requirements of California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 2, Chapter 7 and the California Water Code Section 10608.34 and has been prepared in accordance with the method adopted by the American Water Works Association, as contained in their manual, *Water Audits and Loss Control Programs, Manual M36, Fourth Edition* and in the Free Water Audit Software version 5.

Executive Name (print):	Click or tap here to enter text. Jeremy Dancy
Executive Position:	Director of Public Works
Signature:	
Date	Click or tap here to enter text. 9/28/2020

Appendix E

SB X7-7 Verification and Compliance Forms

SB X7-7 VERIFICATION FORM

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in 2020 UWMP* *(select one from the drop down list)*
Million Gallons
**The unit of measure must be consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.*
NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for 2020 Population Estimate	
Method Used to Determine 2020 Population (may check more than one)	
☑	**1. Department of Finance** (DOF) or **American Community Survey** (ACS)
☐	**2. Persons-per-Connection Method**
☐	**3. DWR Population Tool**
☐	**4. Other** DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 3: 2020 Service Area Population	
2020 Compliance Year Population	
2020	48,430
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 4: 2020 Gross Water Use							
Compliance Year 2020	**2020 Volume Into Distribution System** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.*	**2020 Deductions**					**2020 Gross Water Use**
		Exported Water *	**Change in Dist. System Storage*** (+/-)	**Indirect Recycled Water** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.*	**Water Delivered for Agricultural Use***	**Process Water** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.*	
	2,137			-		-	**2,137**

*** Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.
Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in Excel format.

SB X7-7 Table 4-C: 2020 Process Water Deduction Eligibility **(For use only by agencies that are deducting process water) Choose Only One**	
☐	**Criteria 1**- Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 12% of gross water use. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.1
☐	**Criteria 2** - Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 15 GPCD. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.2
☐	**Criteria 3** - Non-industrial use is equal to or less than 120 GPCD. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.3
☑	**Criteria 4** - Disadvantaged Community. Complete SB x7-7 Table 4-C.4
NOTES:	

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.
Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in Excel format.

SB X7-7 Table 4-C.4: 2020 Process Water Deduction Eligibility ***(For** use only by agencies that are deducting process water using Criteria 4)*

Criteria 4

Disadvantaged Community. A "Disadvantaged Community" (DAC) is a community with a median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide average.

SELECT ONE

"Disadvantaged Community" status was determined using one of the methods listed below:

1. IRWM DAC Mapping tool https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/dacs/

☐	If using the IRWM DAC Mapping Tool, include a screen shot from the tool showing that the service area is considered a DAC.

2. 2020 Median Income

	California Median Household Income*		Service Area Median Household Income	Percentage of Statewide Average	**Eligible for Exclusion? Y/N**
☑	**2020**	**$75,235**	$54,109	72%	YES

*California median household income 2015 -2019 as reported in US Census Bureau QuickFacts.

NOTES

SB X7-7 Table 5: 2020 Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)		
2020 Gross Water *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4*	**2020 Population** *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	**2020 GPCD**
2,137	48,430	**121**
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2020 Compliance

Actual 2020 GPCD[1]	Optional Adjustments to 2020 GPCD (Enter "0" if Adjustment Not Used)			TOTAL Adjustments[1]	Adjusted 2020 GPCD [1] *(Adjusted if applicable)*	2020 Confirmed Target GPCD [1, 2]	**Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?**
	Extraordinary Events[1]	Weather Normalization[1]	Economic Adjustment[1]				
121	-	-	-	-	121	180	**YES**

[1] *All values are reported in GPCD*

[2] ***2020 Confirmed Target GPCD*** *is taken from the Supplier's SB X7-7 Verification Form Table SB X7-7, 7-F.*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 COMPLIANCE FORM

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in UWMP* *(select one from the drop down list)*
Million Gallons
**The unit of measure must be consistent with Table 2-3*
NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table-1: Baseline Period Ranges			
Baseline	**Parameter**	**Value**	**Units**
10- to 15-year baseline period	2008 total water deliveries	3,424	Million Gallons
	2008 total volume of delivered recycled water	-	Million Gallons
	2008 recycled water as a percent of total deliveries	0.00%	Percent
	Number of years in baseline period[1, 2]	10	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	2001	
	Year ending baseline period range[3]	2010	
5-year baseline period	Number of years in baseline period	5	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	2005	
	Year ending baseline period range[4]	2009	

[1] If the 2008 recycled water percent is less than 10 percent, then the first baseline period is a continuous 10-year period. If the amount of recycled water delivered in 2008 is 10 percent or greater, the first baseline period is a continuous 10- to 15-year period.

[2] The Water Code requires that the baseline period is between 10 and 15 years. However, DWR recognizes that some water suppliers may not have the minimum 10 years of baseline data.

[3] The ending year must be between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2010.

[4] The ending year must be between December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2010.

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for Population Estimates	
Method Used to Determine Population (may check more than one)	
☑	**1. Department of Finance** (DOF) DOF Table E-8 (1990 - 2000) and (2000-2010) and DOF Table E-5 (2011 - 2015) when available
☐	**2. Persons-per-Connection Method**
☐	**3. DWR Population Tool**
☐	**4. Other** DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES: 2010 Census used to estimate City of Population for 2010.	

SB X7-7 Table 3: Service Area Population		
Year		**Population**
10 to 15 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	2001	35,196
Year 2	2002	36,088
Year 3	2003	37,012
Year 4	2004	38,189
Year 5	2005	39,606
Year 6	2006	41,799
Year 7	2007	43,029
Year 8	2008	44,103
Year 9	2009	44,738
Year 10	2010	45,417
Year 11		
Year 12		
Year 13		
Year 14		
Year 15		
5 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	2005	39,606
Year 2	2006	41,799
Year 3	2007	43,029
Year 4	2008	44,103
Year 5	2009	44,738
2015 Compliance Year Population		
2015		46,989
NOTES: Source Department of Finance Demographic Research Unit report E8 & E5		

SB X7-7 Table 4: Annual Gross Water Use *

Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Volume Into Distribution System *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.*	Deductions					Annual Gross Water Use
			Exported Water	Change in Dist. System Storage (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.*	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use	Process Water *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.*	
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	2001	2,989			-		-	2,989
Year 2	2002	3,423			-		-	3,423
Year 3	2003	3,200			-		-	3,200
Year 4	2004	3,401			-		-	3,401
Year 5	2005	3,317			-		-	3,317
Year 6	2006	3,401			-		-	3,401
Year 7	2007	3,889			-		-	3,889
Year 8	2008	3,424			-		-	3,424
Year 9	2009	2,996			-		-	2,996
Year 10	2010	2,899			-		-	2,899
Year 11	0	-			-		-	-
Year 12	0	-			-		-	-
Year 13	0	-			-		-	-
Year 14	0	-			-		-	-
Year 15	0	-			-		-	-
10 - 15 year baseline average gross water use								**3,294**
5 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	2005	3,317			-		-	3,317
Year 2	2006	3,401			-		-	3,401
Year 3	2007	3,889			-		-	3,889
Year 4	2008	3,424			-		-	3,424
Year 5	2009	2,996			-		-	2,996
5 year baseline average gross water use								**3,405**
2015 Compliance Year - Gross Water Use								
2015		2,105	-		-		-	**2,105**

* NOTE that the units of measure must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source	Groundwater
This water source is:	
☑	The supplier's own water source
☐	A purchased or imported source

Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment* *Optional (+/-)*	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	2001	2,989		2,989
Year 2	2002	3,423		3,423
Year 3	2003	3,200		3,200
Year 4	2004	3,401		3,401
Year 5	2005	3,317		3,317
Year 6	2006	3,401		3,401
Year 7	2007	3,889		3,889
Year 8	2008	3,424		3,424
Year 9	2009	2,996		2,996
Year 10	2010	2,899		2,899
Year 11	0			-
Year 12	0			-
Year 13	0			-
Year 14	0			-
Year 15	0			-
5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	2005	3,317		3,317
Year 2	2006	3,401		3,401
Year 3	2007	3,889		3,889
Year 4	2008	3,424		3,424
Year 5	2009	2,996		2,996
2015 Compliance Year - Water into Distribution System				
2015		2,105		2,105

** Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-C: Process Water Deduction Eligibility *(For use only by agencies that are deducting process water) Choose Only One*	
☐	**Criteria 1**- Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 12% of gross water use. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.1
☐	**Criteria 2** - Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 15 GPCD. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.2
☐	**Criteria 3** - Non-industrial use is equal to or less than 120 GPCD. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.3
☑	**Criteria 4** - Disadvantaged Community. Complete SB x7-7 Table 4-C.4
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 4-C.4: Process Water Deduction Eligibility

Criteria 4

Disadvantaged Community. A "Disadvantaged Community" (DAC) is a community with a median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide average.

SELECT ONE

"Disadvantaged Community" status was determined using one of the methods listed below:

☐ **1. IRWM DAC Mapping tool**
http://www.water.ca.gov/irwm/grants/resources_dac.cfm

If using the IRWM DAC Mapping Tool, include a screen shot from the tool showing that the service area is considered a DAC.

☑ **2. 2010 Median Income**

California Median Household Income		Service Area Median Household Income	Percentage of Statewide Average	**Eligible for Exclusion? Y/N**
2015 Compliance Year - Process Water Deduction Eligibility				
2010	$60,883	$46,132	76%	YES

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 5: Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)				
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Service Area Population *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	Annual Gross Water Use *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4*	Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
10 to 15 Year Baseline GPCD				
Year 1	2001	35,196	2,989	233
Year 2	2002	36,088	3,423	260
Year 3	2003	37,012	3,200	237
Year 4	2004	38,189	3,401	244
Year 5	2005	39,606	3,317	229
Year 6	2006	41,799	3,401	223
Year 7	2007	43,029	3,889	248
Year 8	2008	44,103	3,424	213
Year 9	2009	44,738	2,996	183
Year 10	2010	45,417	2,899	175
Year 11	0	-	-	
Year 12	0	-	-	
Year 13	0	-	-	
Year 14	0	-	-	
Year 15	0	-	-	
10-15 Year Average Baseline GPCD				**224**
5 Year Baseline GPCD				
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Service Area Population *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	Gross Water Use *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4*	Daily Per Capita Water Use
Year 1	2005	39,606	3,317	229
Year 2	2006	41,799	3,401	223
Year 3	2007	43,029	3,889	248
Year 4	2008	44,103	3,424	213
Year 5	2009	44,738	2,996	183
5 Year Average Baseline GPCD				**219**
2015 Compliance Year GPCD				
2015		46,989	2,105	**123**
NOTES:				

SB X7-7 Table 6: Gallons per Capita per Day *Summary From Table SB X7-7 Table 5*	
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	224
5 Year Baseline GPCD	219
2015 Compliance Year GPCD	123
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 7: 2020 Target Method *Select Only One*		
Target Method		Supporting Documentation
☑	Method 1	SB X7-7 Table 7A
☐	Method 2	SB X7-7 Tables 7B, 7C, and 7D
☐	Method 3	SB X7-7 Table 7-E
☐	Method 4	Method 4 Calculator
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 7-A: Target Method 1 20% Reduction	
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	**2020 Target GPCD**
224	**180**
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 7-F: Confirm Minimum Reduction for 2020 Target			
5 Year Baseline GPCD *From SB X7-7 Table 5*	Maximum 2020 Target[1]	Calculated 2020 Target[2]	**Confirmed 2020 Target**
219	208	**180**	**180**

[1] Maximum 2020 Target is 95% of the 5 Year Baseline GPCD

[2] 2020 Target is calculated based on the selected Target Method, see SB X7-7 Table 7 and corresponding tables for agency's calculated target.

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 8: 2015 Interim Target GPCD		
Confirmed 2020 Target *Fm SB X7-7 Table 7-F*	10-15 year Baseline GPCD *Fm SB X7-7 Table 5*	**2015 Interim Target GPCD**
180	224	**202**
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2015 Compliance								
Actual 2015 GPCD	2015 Interim Target GPCD	Optional Adjustments *(in GPCD)* Enter "0" if Adjustment Not Used: Extraordinary Events	Weather Normalization	Economic Adjustment	TOTAL Adjustments	Adjusted 2015 GPCD	2015 GPCD *(Adjusted if applicable)*	**Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2015?**
123	202	*From Methodology 8 (Optional)*	*From Methodology 8 (Optional)*	*From Methodology 8 (Optional)*	-	123	123	**YES**
NOTES:								

Appendix F

Energy Use Tables

Urban Water Supplier: *City of Ceres*

Water Delivery Product (If delivering more than one type of product use Table O-1C)

Retail Potable Deliveries

Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - Total Utility Approach

Enter Start Date for Reporting Period	7/1/2019	**Urban Water Supplier Operational Control**		
End Date	6/30/2020			
☐ Is upstream embedded in the values reported?		**Sum of All Water Management Processes**	**Non-Consequential Hydropower**	
Water Volume Units Used	*MG*	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process (volume unit)		*2046*	*0*	*2046*
Energy Consumed (kWh)		*2600304*	*0*	*2600304*
Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)		*1270.9*	*0.0*	*1270.9*

Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy

0 kWh

Data Quality *(Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)*

Metered Data

Data Quality Narrative:

The volume of water is the total amount pumped during the reporting period per City records. The energy use is estimated using the energy bills for the water system. The estimated cost per kWH is the California average of 10.54 cents per kWH for 2019 (U.S. Energy Information Admisistration Table 2.4).

Narrative:

Energy was used during the 2019-20 fiscal year for well pumping, water treatment at five well sites, and one reservoir booster pump.

Urban Water Supplier: *City of Ceres*

Table O-2: Recommended Energy Reporting - Wastewater & Recycled Water					
Enter Start Date for Reporting Period	1/1/2020	**Urban Water Supplier Operational Control**			
End Date	12/31/2020	**Water Management Process**			
☐ Is upstream embedded in the values reported?		Collection / Conveyance	Treatment	Discharge / Distribution	Total
Volume of Water Units Used	MG				
Volume of Wastewater Entering Process (volume units selected above)		*877*	*543*	*543*	*543*
Wastewater Energy Consumed (kWh)		*102092*	*1066251*	*0*	*1168343*
Wastewater Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)		*116.4*	*1963.6*	*0.0*	*2151.6*
Volume of Recycled Water Entering Process (volume units selected above)		*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Recycled Water Energy Consumed (kWh)		*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Recycled Water Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)		*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*

Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy related to recycled water and wastewater operations

0 kWh

Data Quality *(Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)*

Metered Data

Data Quality Narrative:

The wastewater volume is the amount of wastewater that entered the Ceres WWTP. The energy use is estimated using the energy bills for the water system. The estimated cost per kWH is the California average of 10.54 cents per kWH for 2019 (U.S. Energy Information Admisistration Table 2.4).

Narrative:

Collection/conveyance accounts for the 15 lift stations in use during the reporting period. Treatment accounts for energy usage at the City's WWTP.

Appendix G

Consumer Confidence Reports (2016-2019)

CITY OF CERES
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

2016 Annual Report

City of Ceres
"Together We Achieve"








CONTENTS:

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 2016 calendar year. By reading this report, you will learn where your drinking water comes from, what it contains and how it is monitored and treated. 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 state and federal water standards, water conservation and community education. Staff is available to assist should you have any questions or concerns about your water and can be reached 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…

In Ceres, all of our drinking water is drawn from groundwater supplies deep within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater aquifer Turlock Subbasin from 12 individual groundwater wells owned and operated exclusively by the City. Additionally, the system has two storage tanks with a total storage capacity of 3.8 million gallons respectively.

An aquifer is an underground layer of rock or sand 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.

This water is 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, Division staff continually monitors the disinfection process, making necessary adjustments. In 2016 alone 4,120 water quality tests were performed in order to properly monitor the quality within our distribution system. Through this continuous process, the Water Division ensures that all drinking water delivered to you, our customer, is safe and meets regulatory requirements.

Last year, Ceres pumped 1.9 million gallons of drinking water for its residential and commercial users; which averages about 5.4 million gallons of water each day.

As part of the Water Division, on-going water quality program, the Division runs a routine year-round flushing program. Flushing protects all 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 a critical part of the hydrant maintenance program which ensures adequate water flow is available for firefighters.

Cross Connections

A Cross Connection is a link between a consumer's drinkable water and potentially contaminated water line. If there is a change in the pressure near a cross connection, water can flow backward into your home's plumbing and into your fresh water supply. This is known as 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 annual testing compliance of the hundreds of existing backflow prevention assemblies located throughout the City.

Source Water Assessment The City of Ceres drinking water source assessment & the vulnerability summary was updated in 2013 with the addition of the two new wells in Smyrna Park. If you would like to review these reports, please contact the Public Works office at (209) 538-5732 to schedule an appointment to review these documents.

Partnerships
At the local and state level…

The City has partnered with neighboring City of Turlock 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 all the wells within the system. The groundwater management plan will be designed for the political, institutional, legal and technical specifics of the basin, which can 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 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.

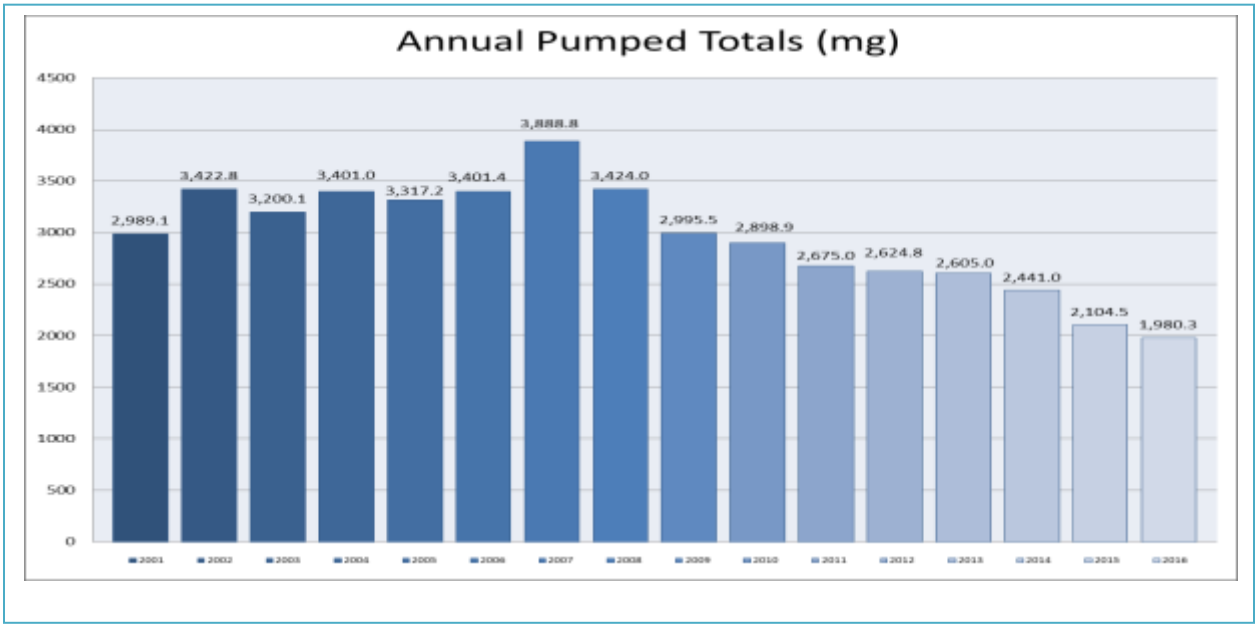
In October of 2016, the City adopted a Joint Powers Agency (JPA) to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for a portion of the Turlock Subbasin. This will allow the City to collaborate with other GSAs within the basin to develop, adopt and implement a single Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). As required in the SGMA, the City of Ceres and all basins designated as high or medium priority and subject to critical conditions of overdraft shall be managed within a Groundwater Sustainable Agency (GSA) established by June 30, 2017. As well, as an adoption of a Groundwater Sustainable Plan (GSP) by each agency by the December 2020 deadline.

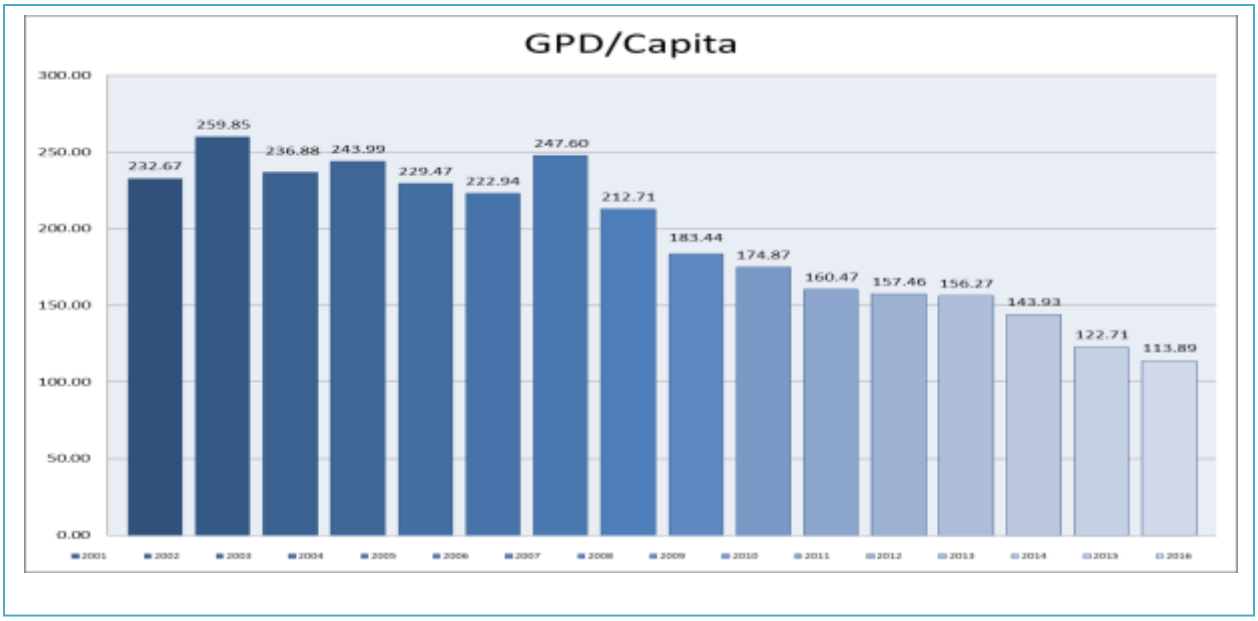
The City continues to be committed to water conservation and our residents; making every effort to efficiently utilize our produced water supply. As a city we have made great progress in reducing our gallons per capita, keeping us on track to meet the water reduction goals set in our 2015 Urban Water 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, programs and rebates the City of Ceres offers our residents, please visit the City of Ceres Water Conservation website at www.ci.ceres.ca.us/213a.html. For conservation tips and information at the state level please visit the Save our Water website at http://saveourwater.com/.

Water supply and demand…

As the surge in water demands increase due to growth in population and economic development; the stresses on the available water supplies increase. Drought conditions and climate change have also had adverse effects on available water supply, quality and devastating effects to the state and the valley's agricultural economies. To meet these 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 2016, the City pumped 1,980.3 million gallons (mg) with a pumping capacity of 10,903 gallons per minute averaging 5.425 mg daily. The gallons per day per capita usage in 2016 was113.89; which is a reduction of 54% from 2007 at 247.60 million gallons as shown below.

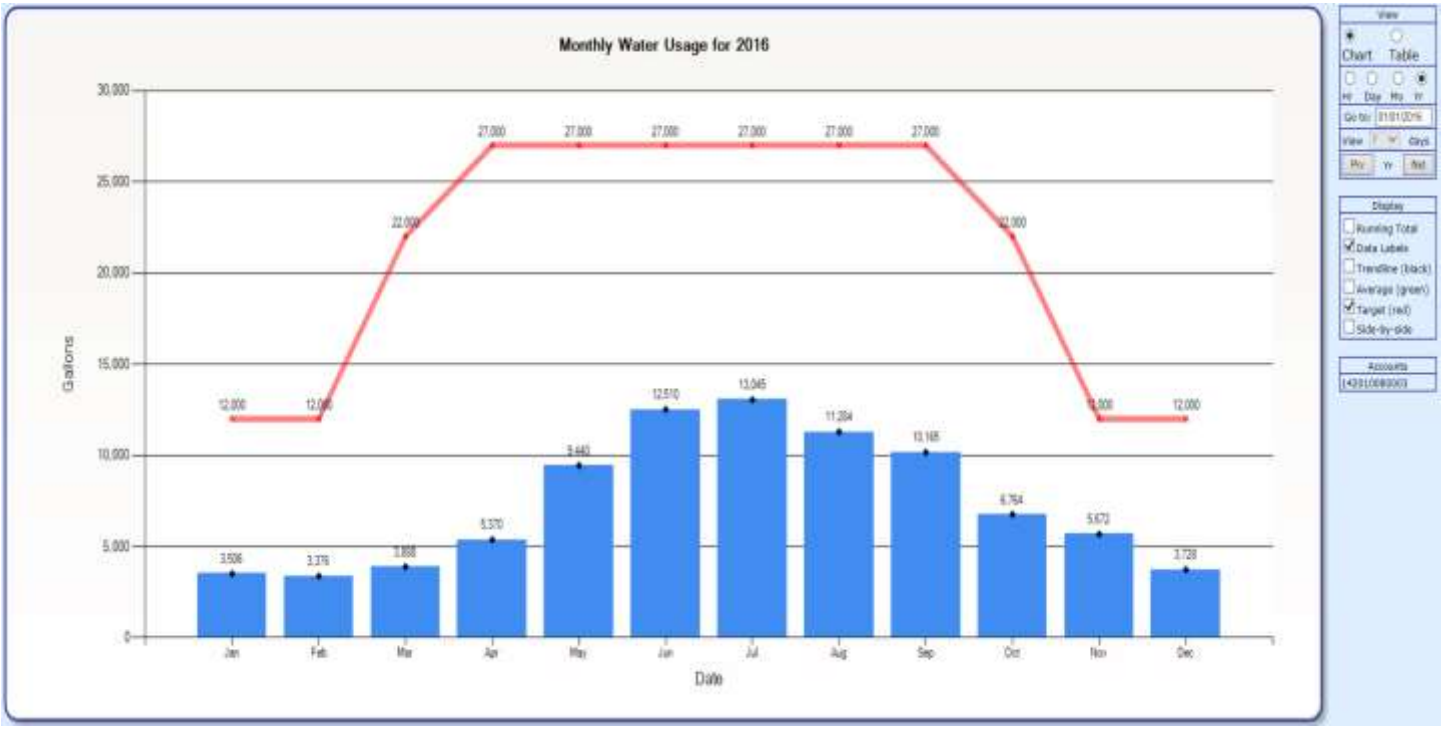




City of Ceres
Water Meter Portal….

Current technology offered by the City includes an online database titled the City of Ceres Water Meter Portal; which was successfully implemented in 2011. This personalized data base enables Ceres residents the ability to view and monitor their own water consumption. 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 usage. The chart below displays the usage for a residential account during the 2016 calendar year. The City currently has 17% of Ceres water customers signed up for the portal and encourage all of our residents with access to a computer and or a smart phone to utilize their free portal account. To create your portal account residents need a valid email address and their account number listed on their utility bill. The user name and password is created by the resident. 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: http://meterportal.ci.ceres.ca.us/.



Water Conservation

Year around watering schedule…

Drought Stage II

Although the state of California has seen substantial precipitation during the current water year, the City urges its residents to remember that the next drought could be right around the corner and that water conservation is a way of life.

As shown in the model of California only 1% of the state is currently in the severe drought stage. Due to these facts, the Governor has lifted the Emergency Regulation for water conservation. However, the City's stage II of the drought preparedness resolution remains in effect until the reporting mandate is lifted.

This includes a reduced outdoor watering schedule of only two days a week. In addition, to emphasis the importance of water conservation, City officials implemented water usage targets that went into effect on June 1st, 2015. The current targets are set for a family of four, if you have more people in the home please contact the City at the number listed below. For your reference the current watering schedule, increased fees structure, and water usage targets are listed below; please make the necessary changes to your account. To report Water Wasters, request free assistance with setting of your irrigation timers, or water audit questions please call the Public Works office at (209) 538-5732.

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

Penalty Structure for Water Waste / Water Usage Targets

- 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 citations within one calendar year from the warning are $500 each.

- 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.

Water Conservation
Rebates and programs…

The City is committed to partnering with our residents in meeting our mandated water conservation goal of 13% 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 & water audits:** The Public Works Water Conservation Program offers free residential water audits to potentially increase monthly usage targets by accounting for the number of residents in the home, square footage and swimming pools.
    - As a valued participant City staff will recommend water savings options, including possible leaks and other water waste. Residents will also receive water saving equipment including low-flow shower heads, faucet aerators and other free items to help promote long lasting behavior & infrastructure change. To schedule a water audit please contact the Public Works office at (209) 538-5732.

During the 2016 calendar year the City granted 207 rebates to our residents. If you are interested in additional information on the City's rebate programs please visit the City of Ceres Water Conservation website at http://www.ci.ceres.ca.us/213a.html.

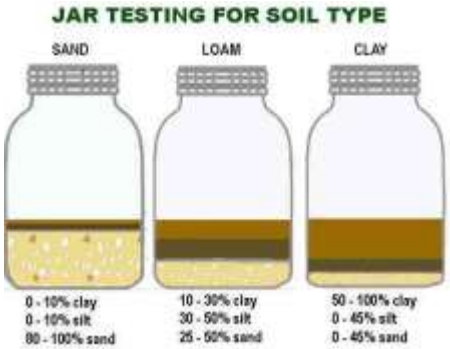
Conservation Tips:
Checking for leaks around your house can save you MONEY…

Water Conservation measures are an important first step in protecting and conserving our water supply. Such measures not only save the water supply, but can also save you money by reducing your water bill. Thankfully, saving water is easier than you might think. A few simple changes done every day can make a big difference.

- ✓ Fix faucet and shower head leaks that can waste up to 180 gallons of water per day by replacing worn washers.
- ✓ Turn off the water while you brush your teeth to save 4 gallons of water a minute which adds up to 200 gallons a week for a family of four.
- ✓ By retrofitting your showerhead with 1.75 gallons per minute model you can save up to 20% in your bathroom water usage and heating bill.
- ✓ Check toilets for leaks by putting food coloring into your toilet tank. If color appears without flushing in your bowl after several minutes, 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 water resources.

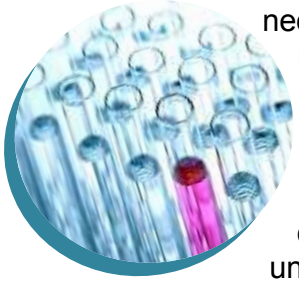
- ✓ By sweeping your driveway & sidewalk you can save up to 100 gallons.
- ✓ Turn your landscape irrigation controller off during winter months allowing rain to water your lawn and surrounding plants.
- ✓ Keep turf grass between the height of 2½ - 3" to promote root growth.
- ✓ Replace damaged sprinkler 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



- ✓ 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 preforming 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 people such as individuals 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or 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 contaminates 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, which 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

Radioactive contaminants, which 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.

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.

Bottle vs. Tap

If you are looking for ways to save money, make the smart choice of drinking tap water instead of bottled water. Tap water is regulated by the EPA unlike bottled water. Bottled water is generally made from the same sources as tap water.

Bottled water costs up to 1,000% more than your tap water.

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!

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 & 11,600 water meters throughout the City we need your help to keep these facilities free from obstructions and ready for use.

About Our Exceedances…

The table at the end of the report lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2016 calendar year. 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 current EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA lowered the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for arsenic from 50 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb in 2006. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

In 2016, Arsenic in the drinking water exceeded the MCL of 10 ug/L with a level of 14 ug/L. However, this result is not a violation due to the fact that the current requirements call for a weekly monitoring on Arsenic for a monthly average which is under the MCL limits. 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 and 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 less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of blood to carry oxygen in infants, pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health care provider.

During the calendar year of 2016, the highest Nitrate result found in the City water supply was 9.8 mg/L with an average of 5.5 mg/L.

Exceedances continued…

1.2.3-Trichloropropane (TCP)

TCP, or 1,2,3-trichloropropane, which was an impurity in soil fumigants used from the 1950s to the 1980s, has been detected in some of the wells used to supply your drinking water. TCP levels in drinking water are currently unregulated, but the State Water Resources Control Board is in the process of developing a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for TCP. The State of California has adopted a Public Health Goal for TCP of 0.0007 ug/L. The average TCP level detected in City water in 2016 was 0.0439 ug/L. Some people who drink water containing TCP in excess of the PHG over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The City is examining TCP treatment alternatives.

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. In 2016, Gross Alpha in the drinking water exceeded the MCL of 15 pCi/L at a maximum level of 19.9 pCi/L. However, this single result is not a violation due to the fact that the current requirements call for a 4 quarter average.

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

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

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (or MCLGs) as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

(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 or 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 (mg/l).

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

Primary Standards: Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health related. 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.

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	0.0078	0 to 1	2016	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radiologicals							
Gross Alpha(pCi/L)	15	0	7.59	3.02 to 12.8	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0	5.87	0.75 to 12	2016	No	Decay of man-made or natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ug/L)	10	4	5.91	2.7 to 14	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	5.5	0.86 to 9.8	2016	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Organic Chemicals							
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ug/L)	0.2	1.7	0.04	<0.010 to 0.04	2016	No	Soil Runoff
Trichloroethane (PCE) (ug/L)	5	0.06	3.6	<0.50 to 3.6	2016	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, auto shops
Secondary Regulated Chemicals							
Chloride (mg/L)	250	n/a	104	21 to 220	2016	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Manganese (µg/L)	50	n/a	73.71	1.3 to 280	2016	No	Leaching from natural deposits
PH (PH Units)	6.5 - 8.5	n/a	8.04	7.82 to 8.32	2016	No	Physical measure of water acidity
Unregulated Chemicals							
1.2.3-Trichloropropane (TCP) (ug/L)	5 ppt NL	0.0007	0.043	<0.0050 TO 0.13	2016	No	Historical application of soil fumigants
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	80	n/a	4.48	<2.0 to 10	2016	No	By-product of water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	60	n/a	21.44	1.1 to 64	2016	No	By-product of water disinfection
Disinfection							
Chlorine Residual	4	4	0.475	0.2 to 1	2016	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 Jeremy Damas at (209) 538-5717, or send an email to Jeremy.damas@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 7:00 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: http://www.ci.ceres.ca.us/213a.html

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 تقرير يتضمن معلومات عن صحة مياه الشرب لديكم.

يرجى فهم شخص مع التحدث أو ترجمته.

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 شامیدنی شما می باشد.

برای ترجمه آن یا صحبت کردن با کسی که قابل فهم باشد.

Persian

CITY OF CERES CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

2017 Annual Report

City of Ceres
"Together We Achieve"








CONTENTS:

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 2017 calendar year. By reading this report, you will learn where your drinking water comes from, what it contains and how it is monitored and treated. 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 state and federal water standards, water conservation and community education. Staff is available to assist should you have any questions or concerns about your water and can be reached 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…

In Ceres, all of our drinking water is drawn from groundwater supplies deep within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater aquifer Turlock Subbasin from 12 individual groundwater wells owned and operated exclusively by the City. Additionally, the system has two storage tanks with a total storage capacity of 3.8 million gallons respectively.

An aquifer is an underground layer of rock or sand 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.

This water is 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, Division staff continually monitors the disinfection process, making necessary adjustments. In 2017 alone 4,344 water quality tests were performed in order to properly monitor the quality within our distribution system. Through this continuous process, the Water Division ensures that all drinking water delivered to you, our customer, is safe and meets regulatory requirements.

Last year, Ceres pumped 2.1 million gallons of drinking water for its residential and commercial users; which averages about 5.8 million gallons of water each day.

As part of the Water Division, on-going water quality program, the Division runs a routine year-round flushing program. Flushing protects all 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 a critical part of the hydrant maintenance program which ensures adequate water flow is available for firefighters.

Cross Connections

A Cross Connection is a link between a consumer's drinkable water and potentially contaminated water line. If there is a change in the pressure near a cross connection, water can flow backward into your home's plumbing and into your fresh water supply. This is known as 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 annual testing compliance of the hundreds of existing backflow prevention assemblies located throughout the City.

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 to review these documents.

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 all the wells within the system. The groundwater management plan is being designed for the political, institutional, legal and technical specifics of the basin, which can 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 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.

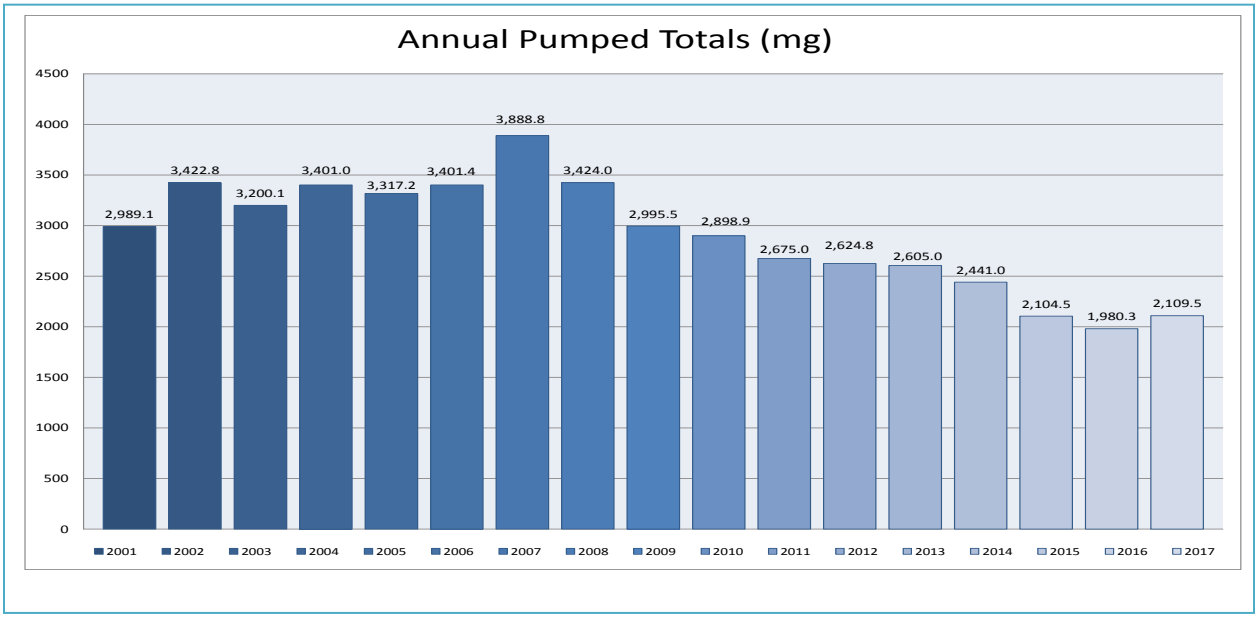
In October of 2016, the City adopted a Joint Powers Agency (JPA) to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for a portion of the Turlock Subbasin. This will allow the City to collaborate with other GSAs within the basin to develop, adopt and implement a single Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). As required in the SGMA, the City of Ceres and all basins designated as high or medium priority and subject to critical conditions of overdraft shall be managed within a Groundwater Sustainable Agency (GSA) by June 30, 2017. The City has met this requirement and is working on the adoption of a Groundwater Sustainable Plan (GSP) by the December 2020 deadline.

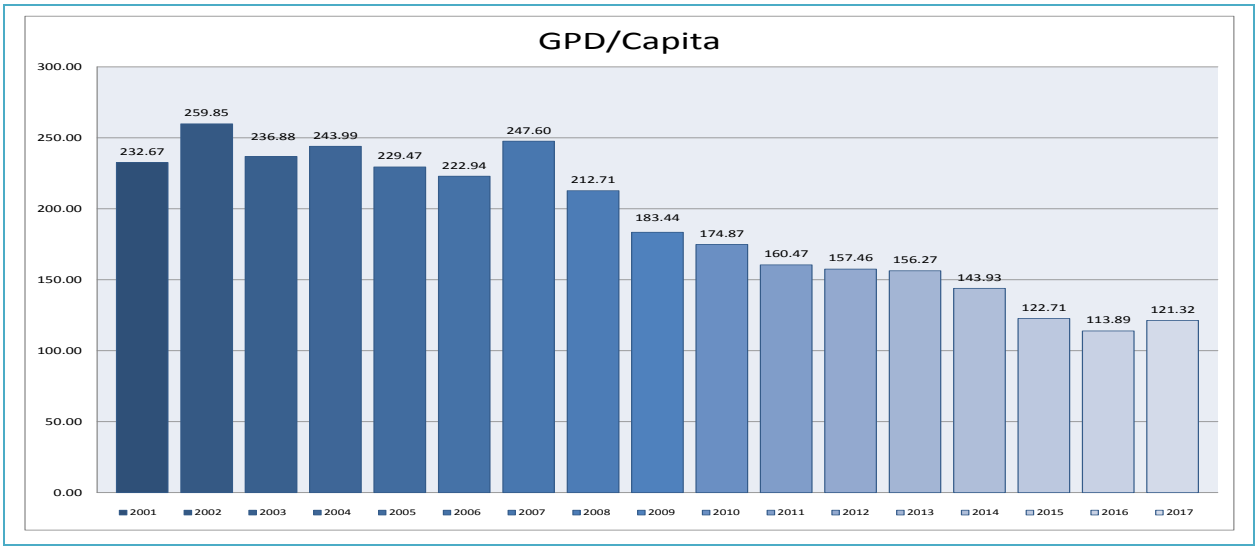
The City continues to be committed to water conservation and our residents; making every effort to efficiently utilize our produced water supply. As a city we have made great progress in reducing our gallons per capita, keeping us on track to meet the water reduction goals set in our 2015 Urban Water 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, programs and rebates the City of Ceres offers our residents, please visit the City of Ceres Water Conservation website at http://www.ci.ceres.ca.us/201/Resources. For conservation tips and information at the state level please visit the Save our Water website at http://saveourwater.com/.

Water supply and demand…

As the surge in water demands increase due to growth in population and economic development; the stresses on the available water supplies increase. Drought conditions and climate change have also had adverse effects on available water supply, quality and devastating effects on the state and the valley's agricultural economies. To meet these 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 2017, the City pumped 2,109.5 million gallons (mg) with a pumping capacity of 10,492 gallons per minute averaging 5.779 mg daily. The gallons per day per capita usage in 2017 was121.32; which is a reduction of 51% from 2007 at 247.60 million gallons as shown below.

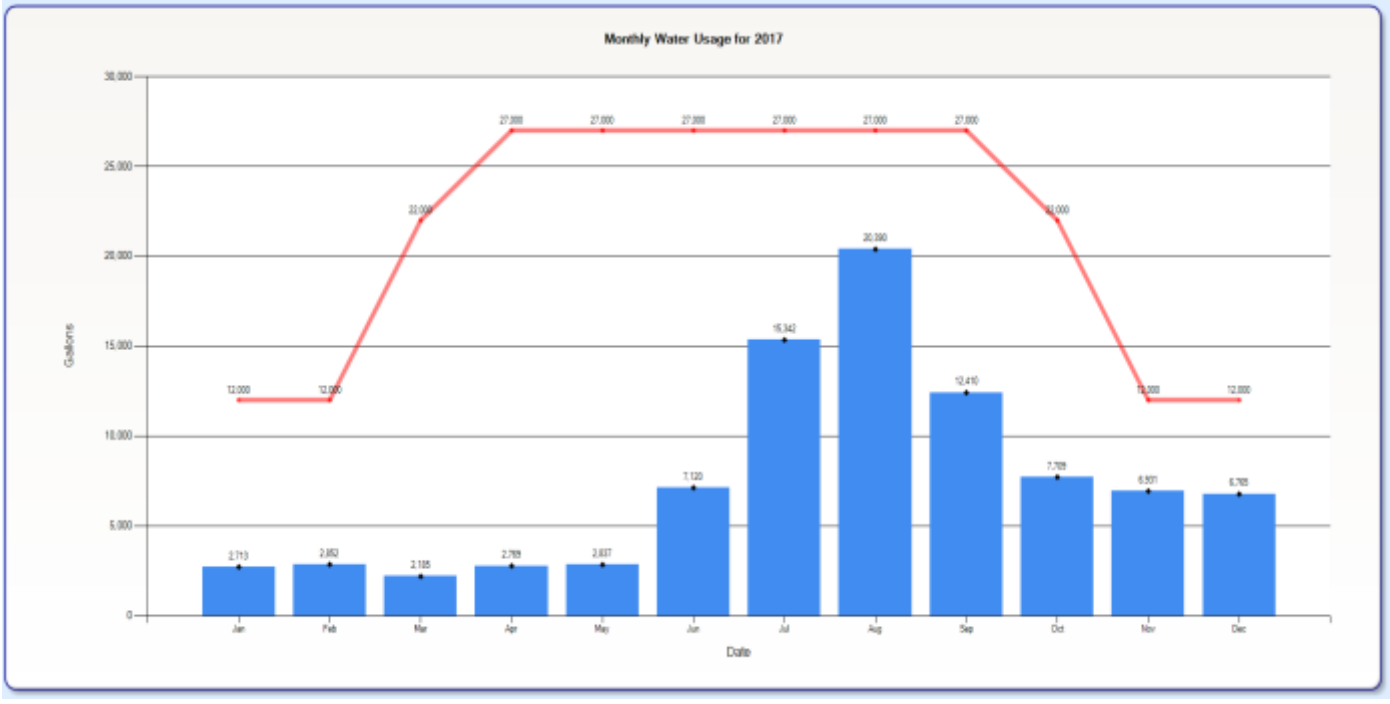




City of Ceres
Water Meter Portal….

Current technology offered by the City includes an online database titled the City of Ceres Water Meter Portal; which was successfully implemented in 2011. This personalized data base enables Ceres residents the ability to view and monitor their own water consumption. 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 usage. The chart below displays the usage for a residential account during the 2017 calendar year. The City currently has 18% of Ceres water customers signed up for the portal and encourage all of our residents with access to a computer and or a smart phone to utilize their free portal account. To create your portal account residents need a valid email address and their account number listed on their utility bill. The user name and password is created by the resident. 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: http://meterportal.ci.ceres.ca.us/



Water Conservation

Year around watering schedule…

Drought Stage II

Although the Governor has lifted the Emergency Regulation on water conservation for the majority of the state, 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.

As shown in the model of California in 2017 only 1% of the state was currently in the severe drought stage. However, currently 22% of the state is now classified as being in the severe drought stage as of March 2018. With that in mind, the City's stage II of the drought preparedness resolution remains in effect.

These restrictions include a reduced outdoor watering schedule of only two days a week. In addition, to emphasis 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, if you have more people in the home please contact the City at (209) 538-5732 and request a water audit. For your reference the current watering schedule, increased fees structure, and water usage targets are listed below; please make the necessary changes to your account. To report Water Wasters, request free assistance with setting of your irrigation timers, or water audit questions please call the Public Works office at (209) 538-5732.

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

Penalty Structure for Water Waste / Water Usage Targets

- 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 citations within one calendar year from the warning are $500 each.

- 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.

Water Conservation
Rebates and programs…

The City is committed to partnering with our residents in meeting our mandated water conservation goal of 13% 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 & water audits:** The Public Works Water Conservation Program offers free residential water audits to potentially increase monthly usage targets by accounting for the number of residents in the home, square footage and swimming pools.
    - As a valued participant City staff will recommend water savings options, including possible leaks and other water waste. Residents will also receive water saving equipment including low-flow shower heads, faucet aerators and other free items to help promote long lasting behavior & infrastructure change. To schedule a water audit please contact the Public Works office at (209) 538-5732.

During the 2017 calendar year the City granted 120 rebates to our residents. If you are interested in additional information on the City's rebate programs please visit the City of Ceres Water Conservation website at http://www.ci.ceres.ca.us/201/Resources.

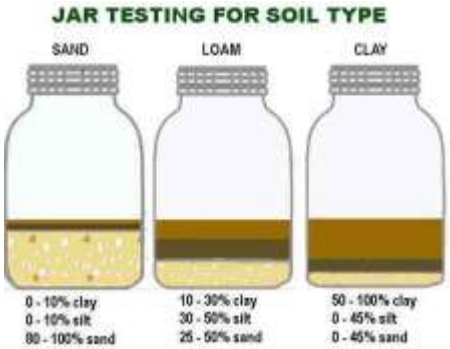
Conservation Tips:
Checking for leaks around your house can save you MONEY…

Water Conservation measures are an important first step in protecting and conserving our water supply. Such measures not only save the water supply, but can also save you money by reducing your water bill. Thankfully, saving water is easier than you might think. A few simple changes done every day can make a big difference.

- ✓ Fix faucet and shower head leaks that can waste up to 180 gallons of water per day by replacing worn washers.
- ✓ Turn off the water while you brush your teeth to save 4 gallons of water a minute which adds up to 200 gallons a week for a family of four.
- ✓ By retrofitting your showerhead with 1.75 gallons per minute model you can save up to 20% in your bathroom water usage and heating bill.
- ✓ Check toilets for leaks by putting food coloring into your toilet tank. If color appears without flushing in your bowl after several minutes, 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 water resources.

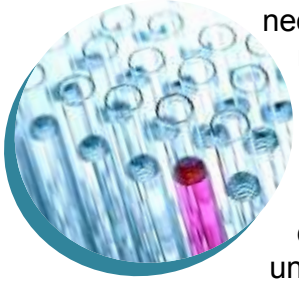
- ✓ By sweeping your driveway & sidewalk you can save up to 100 gallons.
- ✓ Turn your landscape irrigation controller off during winter months allowing rain to water your lawn and surrounding plants.
- ✓ Keep turf grass between the height of 2½ - 3" to promote root growth.
- ✓ Replace damaged sprinkler 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



- ✓ 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 preforming 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 people such as individuals 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or 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 contaminates 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, which 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

Radioactive contaminants, which 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.

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.

Bottle vs. Tap

If you are looking for ways to save money, make the smart choice of drinking tap water instead of bottled water. Tap water is regulated by the EPA unlike bottled water. Bottled water is generally made from the same sources as tap water.

Bottled water costs up to 1,000% more than your tap water.

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!

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 & 11,600 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 2017 calendar year. 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.

Lead & Copper

Since 1993, the City has been required to sample tap water from older homes every three years. Lead and copper are rarely found in source water, but can enter tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Some older homes have lead & copper pipes, fixtures and solder. All water is corrosive to metal plumbing materials to some degree, resulting in the leaching of lead & copper into the water. Elevated levels of lead & copper can result in health problems. In 2017, the drinking water in 31 homes throughout the service area was tested for lead and copper contamination. The results are as follows:

Compound	Limit	90^{th} Percentile
Lead	0.015 AL	<1.0 µg/l
Copper	1.3 AL	0.0155 µg/l

In addition, the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water, in collaboration with the California Department of Education, has taken the initiative to begin free lead monitoring in schools for public, private, and charter schools (K-12). In 2017, the City received a formal request from the Ceres Unified School District to test 20 schools within our City for lead. The results showed that there were no exceedances found. All formal written requests must be submitted by 11/01/2019.

Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the current EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA lowered the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for arsenic from 50 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb in 2006. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. In 2017, the highest Arsenic result found in the City's water supply was 9.9 ug/L. The current monitoring requirement for the City is to preform 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 less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of blood to carry oxygen in infants, pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health care provider. In 2017, the highest Nitrate result found in the City water supply was 9.9 mg/L with an average of 6.16 mg/L.

What's in our water continued…

1.2.3-Trichloropropane (TCP)

TCP, or 1,2,3-trichloropropane, which 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. In 2017 TCP was unregulated; however the State Water Resources Control Board adopted a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for TCP of 5 ppt that went into effect on January 1st, 2018. The 2018 Consumer Confidence Report will present that data in comparison to the newly adopted MCL and detection levels. The average TCP level detected in the City water supply in 2017 was 34 ppt. Some people who drink water containing TCP in excess of the PHG over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The City is examining TCP treatment alternatives.

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. In 2017, the highest Gross Alpha result found in the City water supply was 13.6 mg/L with an average of 7.00 mg/L.

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

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

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (or MCLGs) as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

(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 or 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 (mg/l).

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

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

Primary Standards: Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health related. 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.

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	0.004	0 to 1	2017	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radiologicals							
Gross Alpha(pCi/L)	15	0	7	0 to 13.6	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0	6.1	0 to 13	2017	No	Decay of man-made or natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ug/L)	10	4	5.98	3.7 to 9.9	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (BA) (ug/L)	1000	2000	111.64	56 to 210	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (mg/l)	2	1	0.06	0.05 to 0.08	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	1	0.02	1.95	1.1 to 3.4*	2017	No	Discharge from factories, tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refactory 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	6.17	0 to 9.9	2017	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Selenium (ug/L)	50	30,000	3.1	0 to 3.7	2017	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Organic Chemicals							
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ug/L)	0.2	1.7	<0.010	<0.010 to <0.010	2017	No	Soil Runoff
Trichloroethane (PCE) (ug/L)	5	0.06	5.16	0 to 7.3	2017	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, auto shops
Secondary Regulated Chemicals							
Chloride (mg/L)	600	n/a	106.79	18 to 250	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Color (color units)	15	n/a	1	1 to 1	2017	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (µg/L)	50	n/a	31	19 to 40	2017	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (odor units)	3	n/a	0.33	0 to 4	2017	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	n/a	18.73	4.3 to 43	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1500	n/a	495.83	350 to 760	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU Units)	5	n/a	0.19	0.016 to 0.24	2017	No	Soil Runoff
PH (PH Units)	6 to 8	n/a	8.08	7.79 to 8.34	2017	No	Physical measure of water acidity
Unregulated Chemicals							
Total Alkalinity as COC3 (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	178.33	140 to 270	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	174.17	76 to 350	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	94.92	48 to 160	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
1.2.3-Trichloropropane (TCP) (ppt)	NL 5	0.7	34	5 to 100*	2017	No	Historical application of soil fumigants *See section whats in our water (TCP) for more details
Disinfection Byproducts							
Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	80	n/a	4.31	0 to 8	2017	No	By-product of water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	60	n/a	26.24	8.9 to 68	2017	No	By-product of water disinfection
Disinfection							
Chlorine Residual	4	4	0.48	0 to 1.5	2017	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 Jeremy Damas at (209) 538-5717, or send an email to Jeremy.damas@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 7:00 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.

الـ شرب مـ یاه بـ لادکم عن هلمة معـ لومات یـ تـ ضمن الـ تـ قریـ ر هذا.

یـ فهم شخص مع الـ تحدث أو ,وتـ رجمـ ته.

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

بـ ود آ شامـ یذن ي آب دربـ اره مهمی اطلاعات حاوی گ زارش ای ن.

بـ ا شد فـ هم قـ ابـ ل کـ ه کـ سی بـ ا زدن حرف یـ ا ,ا ست تـ رجمه.

Persian

CITY OF CERES
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

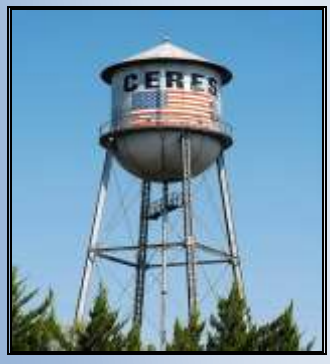
2018 Annual Report

City of Ceres
"Together We Achieve"







CONTENTS:

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 2018 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 rock or sand 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 2018 alone 3,349 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 2018 calendar year, The City of Ceres water division pumped 2,138 million gallons of drinking water for its residential and commercial users; which averages roughly 5.9 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/

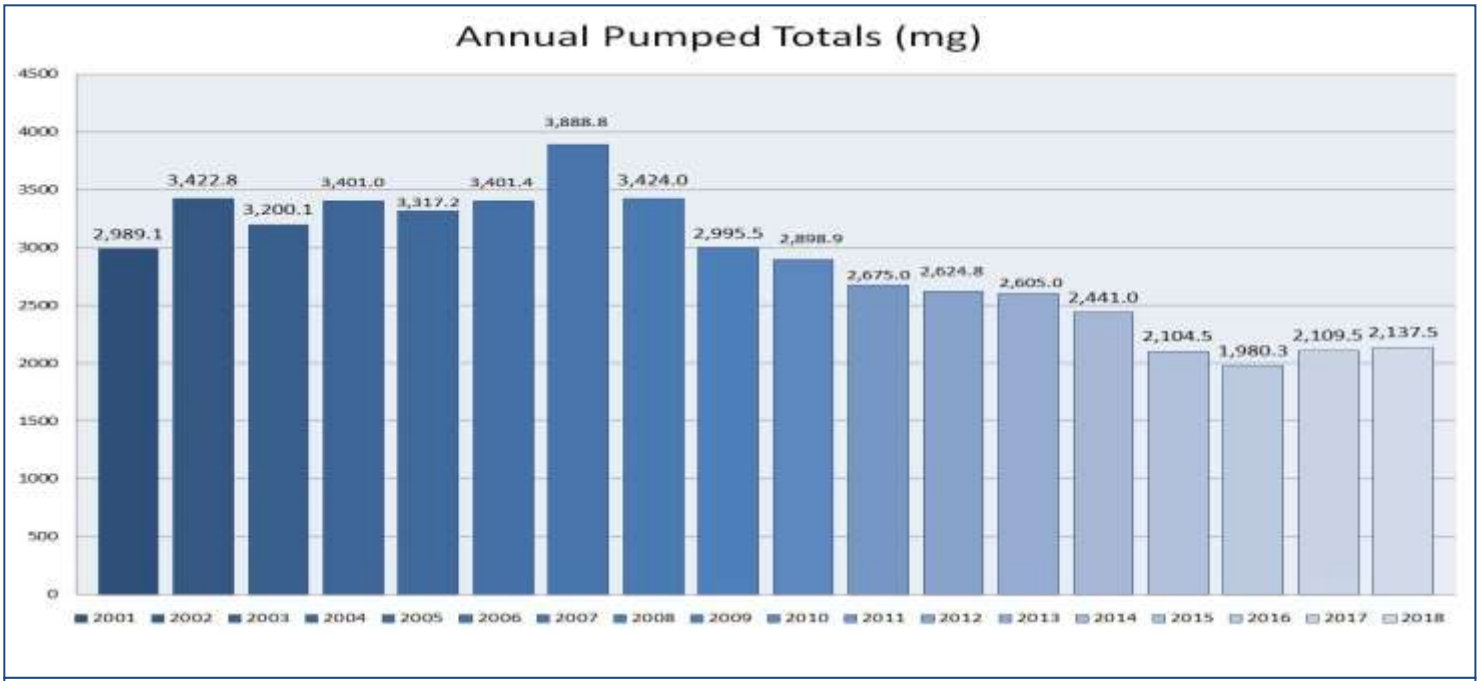
In October of 2016, the City adopted a Joint Powers Agency (JPA) to become a Groundwater Sustainable Agency (GSA) for a portion of the Turlock Subbasin. This will allow the City to collaborate with other GSAs within the basin to develop, adopt and implement a single Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). 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.

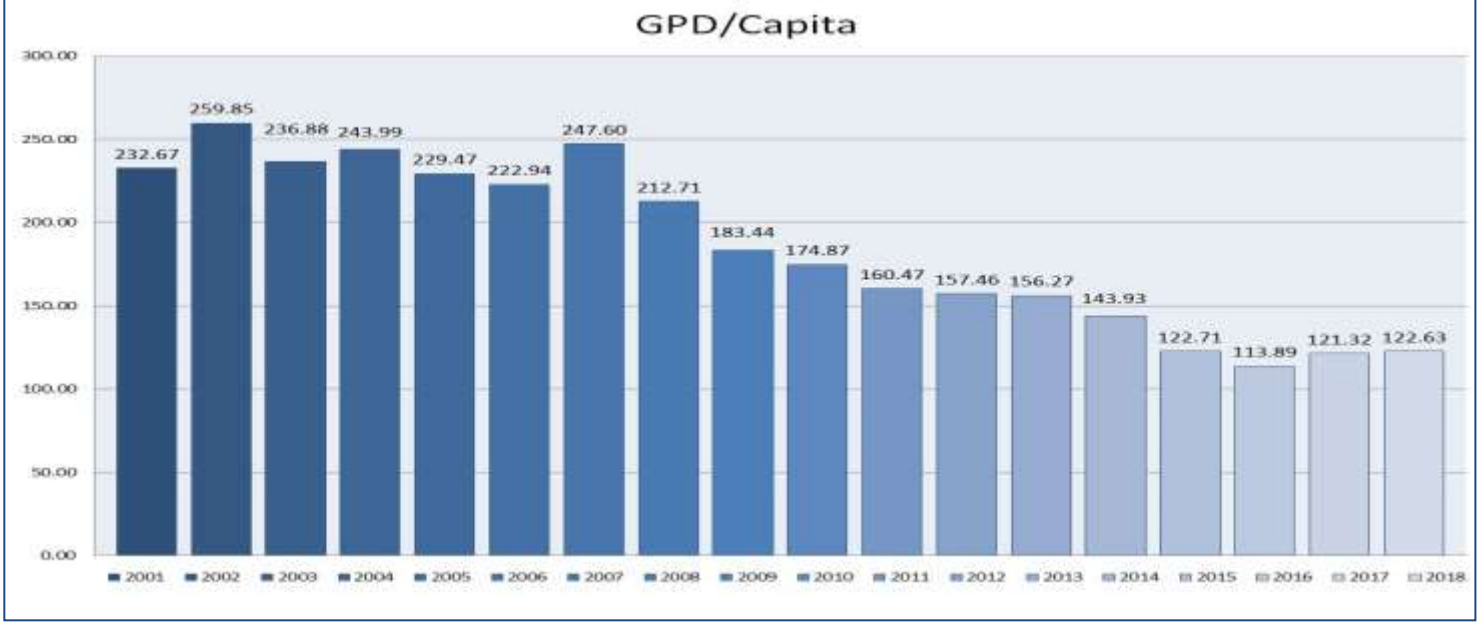
The City continues to be committed to water conservation and our residents; making every effort to efficiently utilize our produced water supply. As a city we have made great progress in reducing our gallons per capita, keeping us on track to meet the water reduction goals set in our 2015 Urban Water 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 the surge in water demands increase due to growth in population and economic development; the stresses on the available water supplies increase. Drought conditions and climate change have also had adverse effects on available water supply, quality and devastating effects on the state and the valley's agricultural economies. To meet these 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 2018, the City pumped 2,138 million gallons (mg) with a pumping capacity of 11,780 gallons per minute averaging 5.9 mg daily. The gallons per day per capita usage in 2018 was 123 gallons; which is a reduction of 50% from the City's all-time high in 2007 at 248 gallons as shown below.





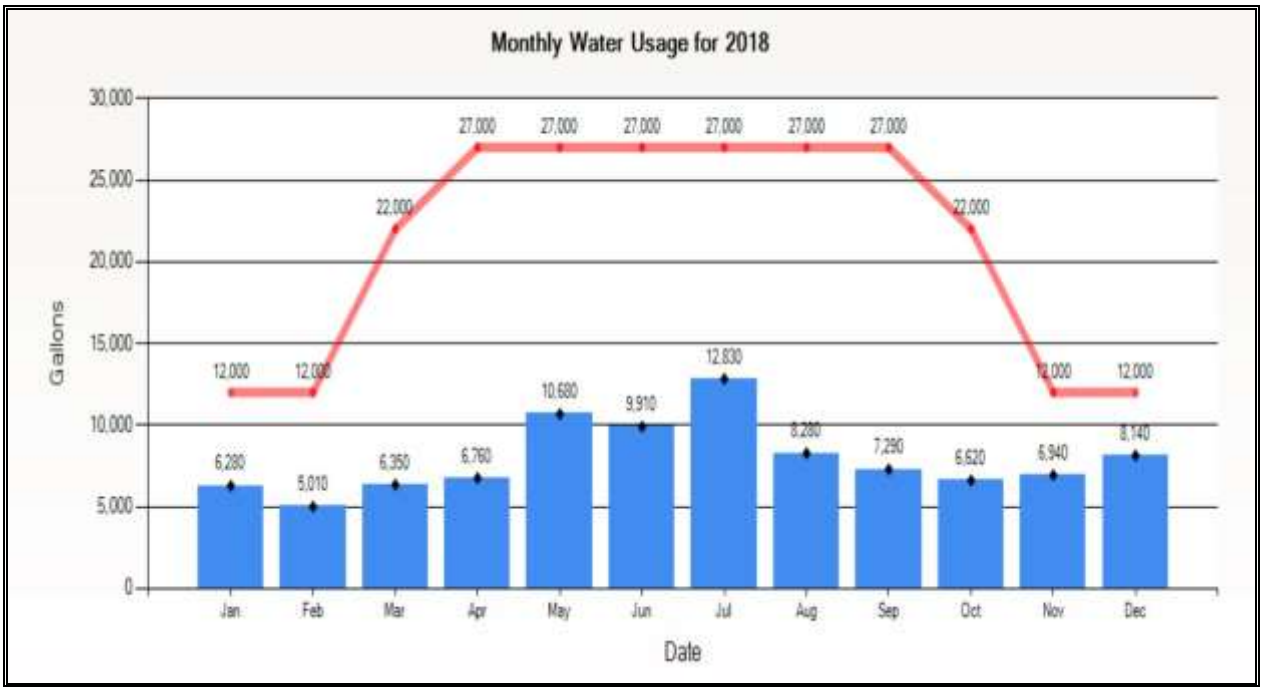
City of Ceres
Water Meter Portal

Current technology offered by the City includes an online database titled the City of Ceres Water Meter Portal; which was successfully implemented in 2011. This personalized data base enables Ceres residents the ability to view and monitor their own water consumption.

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 during the 2018 calendar year. The City currently has 18% of Ceres water customers signed up for the portal and encourages 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 their account number listed on their water utility bill. The user name 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: http://meterportal.ci.ceres.ca.us/



Water Conservation

Year around 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.

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

Penalty Structure for Water Waste / Water Usage Targets

- 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 citations within one calendar year from the warning are $500 each.

- 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.

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 & water audits:** The City of Ceres Water Conservation Program offers free residential water audits to potentially increase monthly usage targets by accounting for the number of residents in the home, square footage and swimming pools.
    - As a valued participant Water Division staff will recommend water savings options, including possible leaks and other water waste. Residents will also receive water saving equipment including low-flow shower heads, faucet aerators and other free items to help promote long lasting behavior & infrastructure change. To schedule a water audit please contact the Public Works office at (209) 538-5732.

During the 2018 calendar year the City's Water Conservation program granted 90 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!!

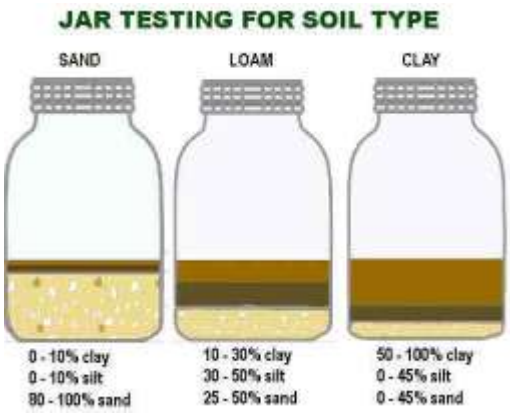
Water conservation measures are an important step in protecting our water supply. Such activities not only save water, but can also save you money by reducing your monthly water bill. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature. Luckily, there are many 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

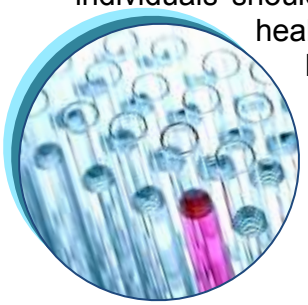


Apply the right amount of water for your soil to absorb. Good soil is the secret to healthy lawns and plants. You can check your soil type by preforming a jar test. For your reference please visit the website below to get information on how to conduct a soil type test.

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 contaminates 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.

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.

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.

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 2018 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 2018, the highest Arsenic result found in the City's water supply was 10 ug/L with an average of 5.67 mg/L. The current monitoring requirement for the City is to preform 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 breathy 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 2018, the highest Nitrate result found in the City water supply was 10 mg/L with an average of 5.7 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 2018 calendar year was 45 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 2018, the highest Gross Alpha result found in the City water supply was 25 (pCi/L) with an average of 3.2 (pCi/L). The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Uranium is 20 Picocuries per liter (pCi/L). In 2018, the highest Uranium result found in the City water supply was 13 (pCi/L) with an average of 5.3 (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 eater.

(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 or 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 (mg/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	0.0035	0 to 6	2018	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radiologicals							
Gross Alpha(pCi/L)	15	0	3	0 to 25.7	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0	5.3	0 to 13	2018	No	Decay of man-made or natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ug/L)	10	4	5.7	2.5 to 10	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (BA) (ug/L)	1000	2000	111.64	56 to 210	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (mg/l)	2	1	0.06	0.05 to 0.08	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	1	0.02	1.95	1.1 to 3.4*	2017	No	Discharge from factories, tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refactory 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	5.7	0 to 10	2018	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Selenium (ug/L)	50	30,000	3.1	0 to 3.7	2017	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Organic Chemicals							
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ug/L)	0.2	1.7	<0.014	<0.014 to <0.014	2018	No	Soil Runoff
Trichloroethane (PCE) (ug/L)	5	0.06	3.7	1.7 to 5.7	2018	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, auto shops
1.2.3-Trichloropropane (TCP) (ppt)	NL 5	0.7	45.5	5.6 to 140*	2018	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	107	18 to 250	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Color (color units)	15	n/a	1	1 to 1	2017	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (µg/L)	50	n/a	23.2	10 to 31	2018	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (odor units)	3	n/a	0.33	0 to 4	2017	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	n/a	18.73	4.3 to 43	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1500	n/a	628	448 to 1060	2018	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU Units)	5	n/a	0.19	0.016 to 0.24	2017	No	Soil Runoff
PH (PH Units)	6 to 8	n/a	7.93	7.93 to 7.93	2018	No	Physical measure of water acidity
Unregulated Chemicals							
Total Alkalinity as COC3 (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	178.33	140 to 270	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	174.17	76 to 350	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	94.92	48 to 160	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	80	n/a	5.5	2.2 to 12	2018	No	By-product of water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	60	n/a	1.8	1.7 to 1.9	2018	No	By-product of water disinfection
Disinfection							
Chlorine Residual	4	4	0.54	0 to 2.0	2018	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 Jeremy Damas at (209) 538-5717, or send an email to Jeremy.damas@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 تقرير يتضمن معلومات عن مياه الشرب لديكم.

يرجى التحدث مع شخص يفهم العربية.

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.

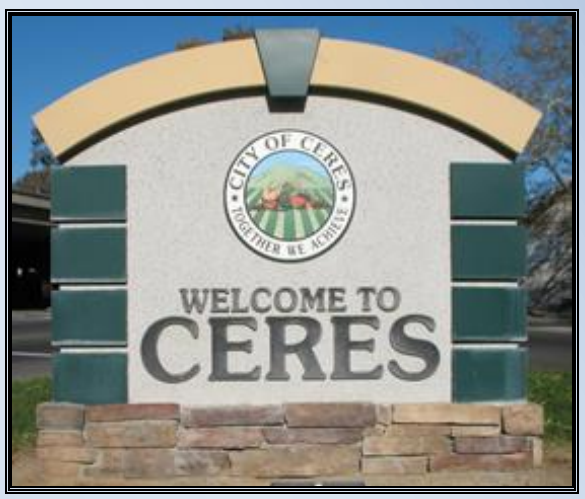
번역하거나 다른 사람과 이야기를 이해하고 이었습니다.

Korean

این گزارش حاوی اطلاعات مهمی درباره آب شامیدنی شما است.

با دقت ترجمه کنید یا با شخصی که آن را می فهمد صحبت کنید.

Persian



CITY OF CERES
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

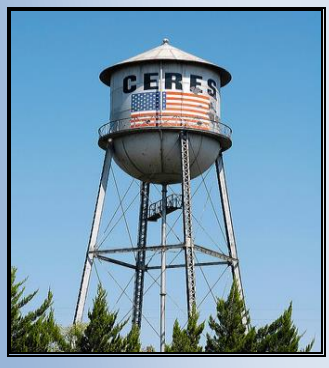
2019 Annual Report

City of Ceres
"Together We Achieve"







CONTENTS:

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

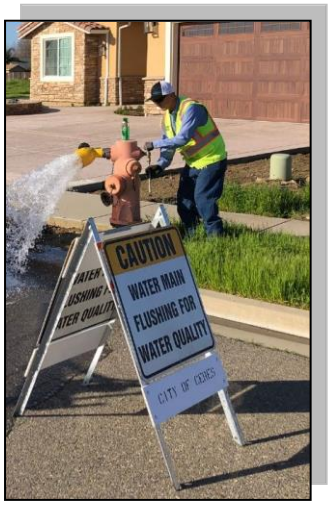
Water Source

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/

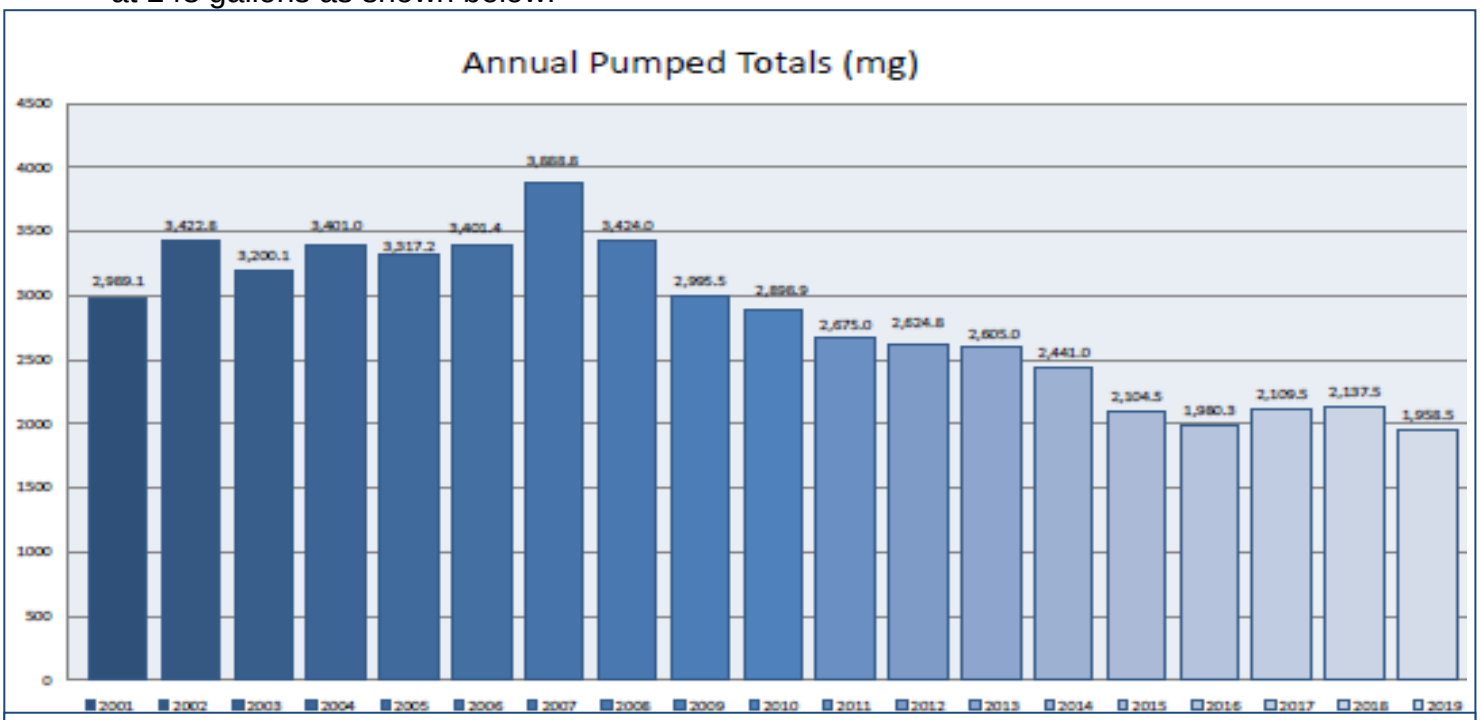
In October of 2016, the City adopted a Joint Powers Agency (JPA) to become a Groundwater Sustainable Agency (GSA) for a portion of the Turlock Subbasin. This will allow the City to collaborate with other GSAs within the basin to develop, adopt and implement a single Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). 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.

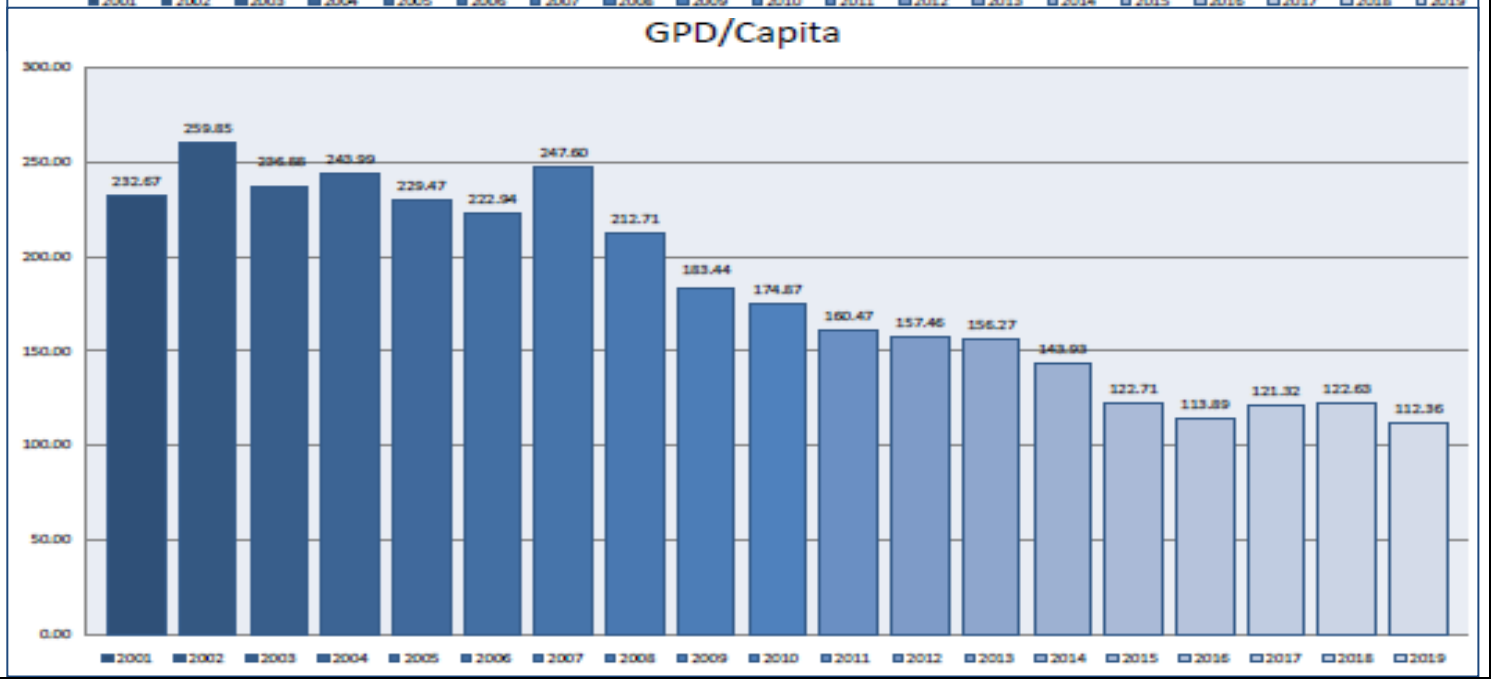
The City continues to be committed to water conservation and our residents; making every effort to efficiently utilize our produced water supply. As a city we have made great progress in reducing our gallons per capita, keeping us on track to meet the water reduction goals set in our 2015 Urban Water 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.





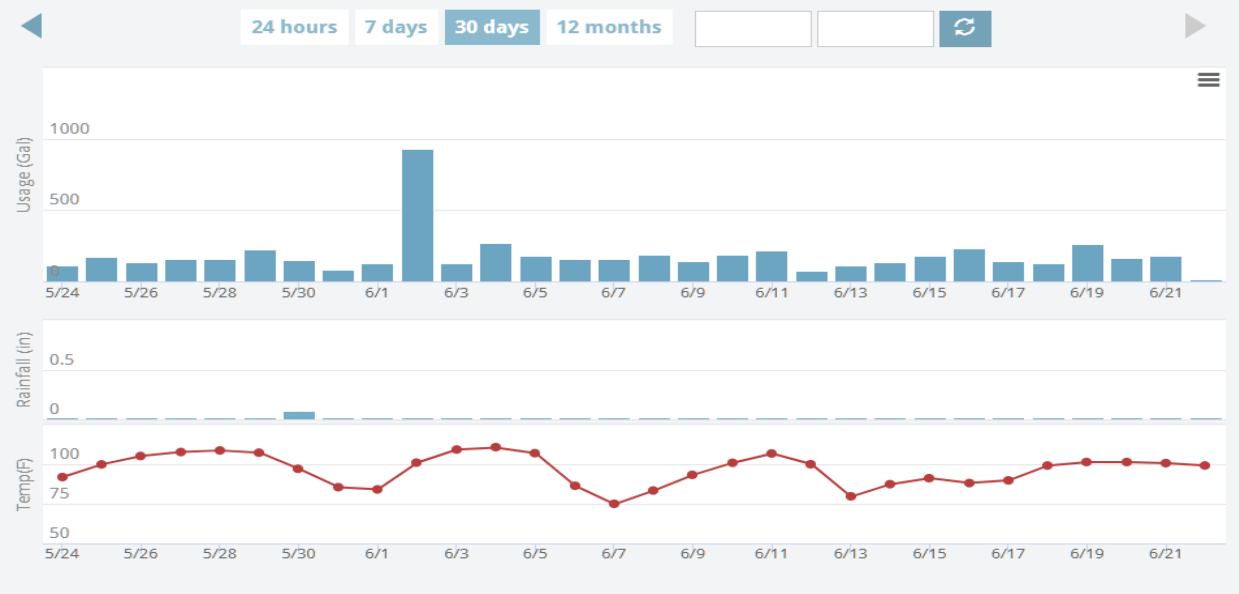
City of Ceres
Water Meter Portal

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.

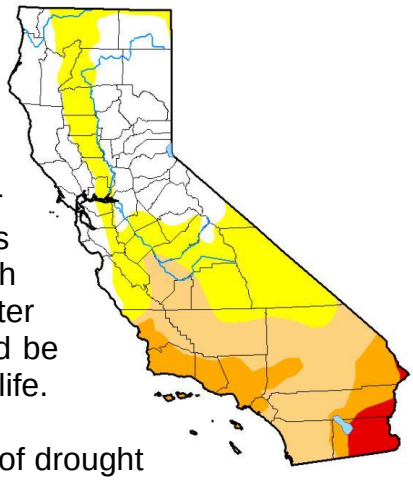
The portal serves as a great tool and educator to help promote accountability and the reduction of water waste. The chart below displays the usage for a residential account so far this year. We encourage all of our residents with access to a computer and or a smart phone to utilize their free water meter 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	**No watering allowed**		Odd Address	**No watering allowed**	**No watering allowed**	
			Even Address				Even Address
Odd addresses end in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9				**Even addresses end in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8**			

Penalty Structure for Water Waste / Water Usage Targets

- 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.

- 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.

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!!

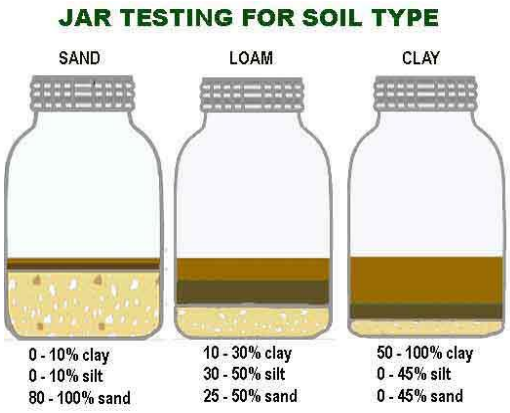
Water conservation measures are an important step in protecting our water supply. Such activities not only save water but can also save you money by reducing your monthly water bill. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature. Luckily, there are many 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

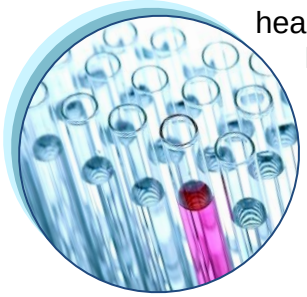


Apply the right amount of water for your soil to absorb. Good soil is the secret to healthy lawns and plants. You can check your soil type by preforming a jar test. For your reference please visit the website below to get information on how to conduct a soil type test.

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 contaminates 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.

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.

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.

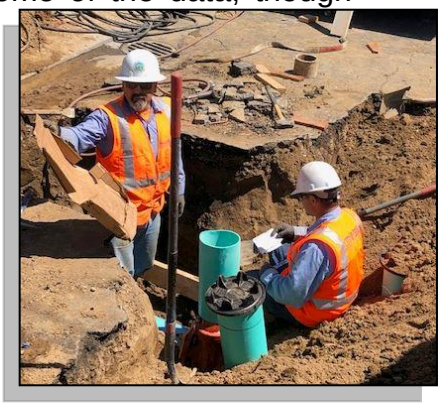
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risks. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling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

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 preform 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 breathy 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 eater.

(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 or 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 (mg/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 to16	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, refactory 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

CITY OF CERES
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

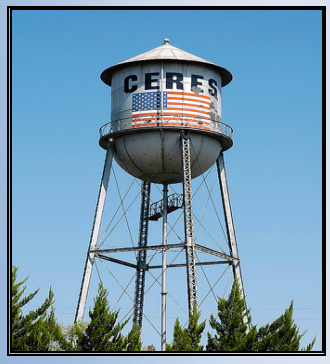
2020 Annual Report

City of Ceres
"Together We Achieve"









CONTENTS:

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 2020 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

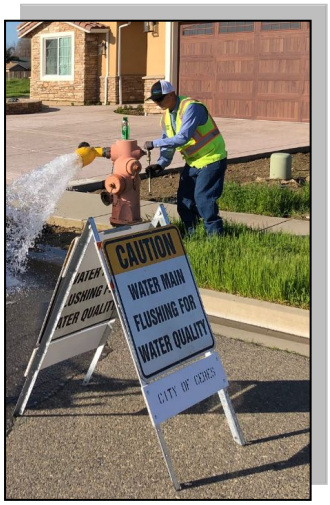
Water Source

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 2020 alone 4,402 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 2020 calendar year, The City of Ceres water division pumped 2,151 million gallons of drinking water for its residential and commercial users; which averages roughly 5.9 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/

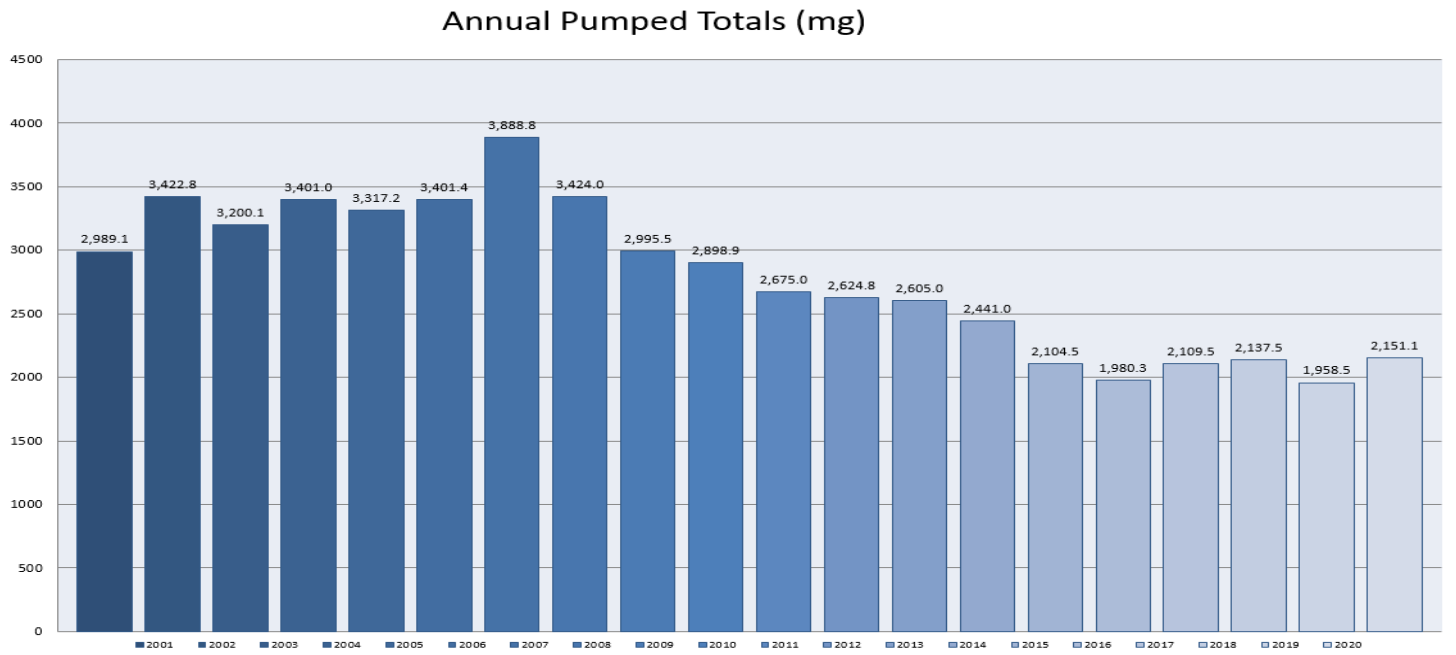
In October of 2016, the City adopted a Joint Powers Agency (JPA) to become a Groundwater Sustainable Agency (GSA) for a portion of the Turlock Subbasin. This will allow the City to collaborate with other GSAs within the basin to develop, adopt and implement a single Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). 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.

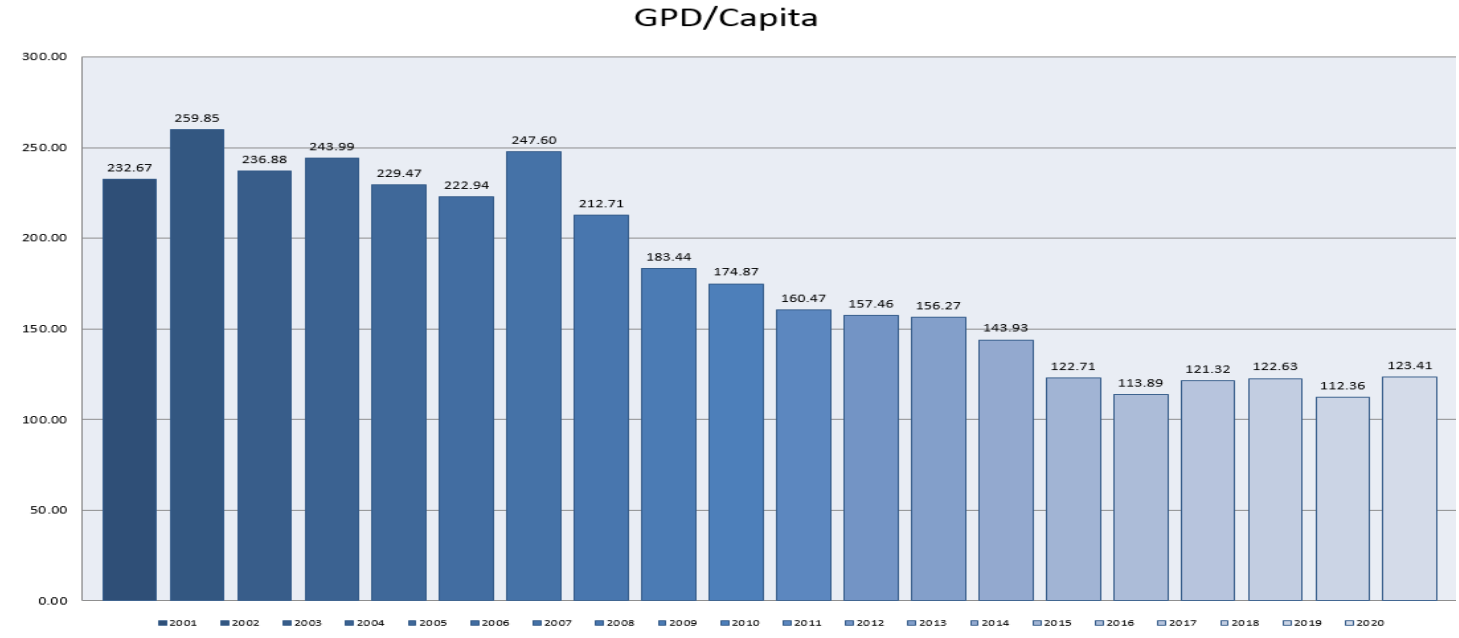
The City continues to be committed to water conservation and our residents; making every effort to efficiently utilize our produced water supply. As a city we have made great progress in reducing our gallons per capita, keeping us on track to meet the water reduction goals set in our 2015 Urban Water 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 2020, the City pumped 2,151 million gallons (mg) with a pumping capacity of 9,620 gallons per minute averaging 5.9 mg daily. The gallons per day per capita usage in 2020 was 123 gallons, which is a reduction of nearly 50% from the City's all-time high in 2007 at 248 gallons as shown below.





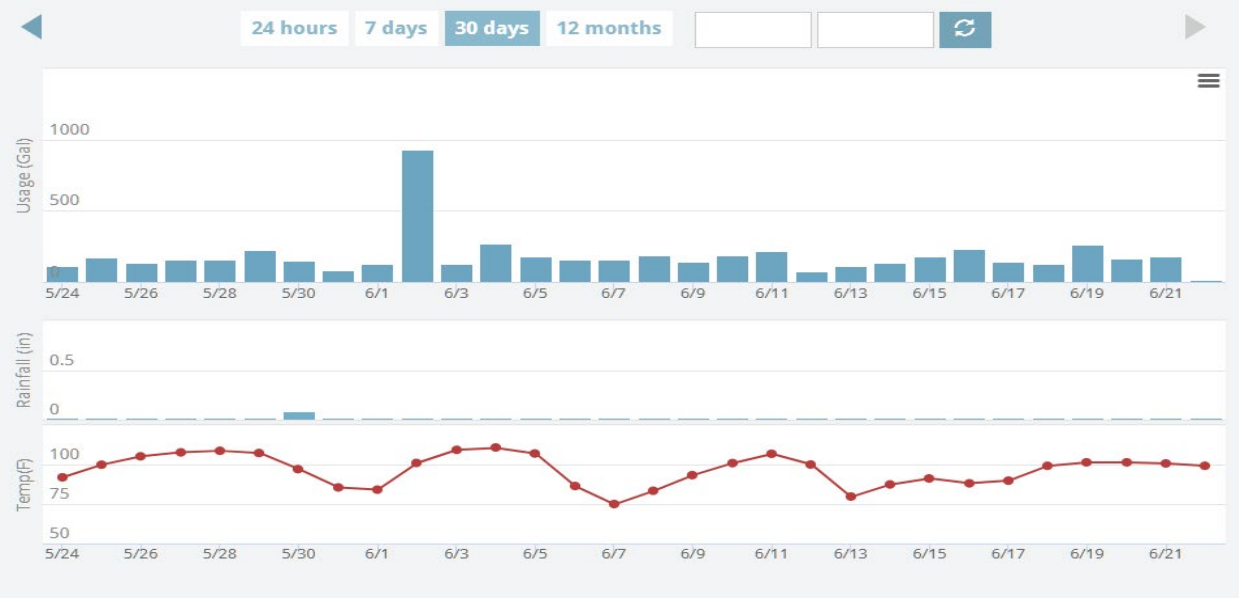
City of Ceres
Water Meter Portal

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 was 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, and comparison options to view historic water usage. 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.

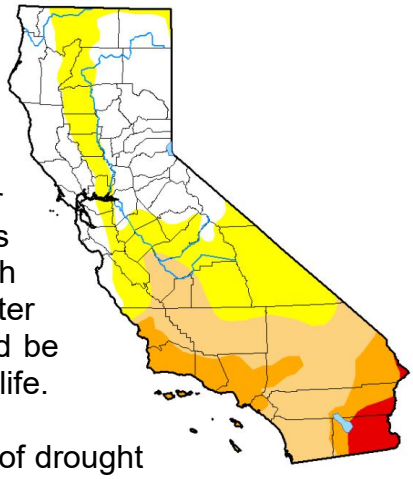
The portal serves as a great tool and educator to help promote accountability and the reduction of water waste. The chart below displays the usage for a residential account so far this year. We encourage all of our residents with access to a computer and or a smart phone to utilize their free water meter 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	**No watering allowed**	Even Address	Odd Address	**No watering allowed**	**No watering allowed**	Even Address
Odd addresses end in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9				**Even addresses end in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8**			

Penalty Structure for Water Waste / Water Usage Targets

- 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.

- 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.

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 2020 calendar year the City's Water Conservation program granted 64 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!!

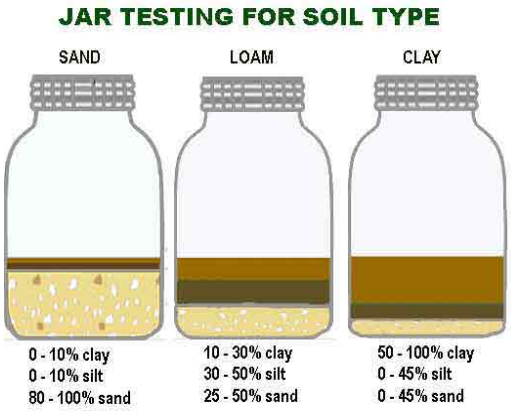
Water conservation measures are an important step in protecting our water supply. Such activities not only save water but can also save you money by reducing your monthly water bill. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature. Luckily, there are many 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

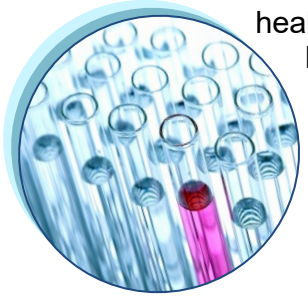


Apply the right amount of water for your soil to absorb. Good soil is the secret to healthy lawns and plants. You can check your soil type by preforming a jar test. For your reference please visit the website below to get information on how to conduct a soil type test.

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 contaminates 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.

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.

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.

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 and 11,777 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 2020 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 2020, the highest Arsenic result found in the City's water supply was 7.1 ug/L with an average of 5.9 mg/L. The current monitoring requirement for the City is to preform 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 breathy 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 2020, the highest Nitrate result found in the City water supply was 9.6 mg/L with an average of 5.7 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 2020 calendar year was 0.0079 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 2020, the highest Gross Alpha result found in the City water supply was 28.1 (pCi/L) with an average of 13.8 (pCi/L). The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Uranium is 20 Picocuries per liter (pCi/L). In 2020, the highest Uranium result found in the City water supply was 22.2 (pCi/L) with an average of 8.73 (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 eater.

(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 or 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 (mg/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 to16	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, refactory 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

Appendix H

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The WSCP will be submitted after its adoption on October 25, 2021.

Appendix I

Water Conservation

CHAPTER 08

WATER CONSERVATION

Sections:

13.08.010 Requirements – Green Building Standards Code.

The City's water efficiency and conservation measures are provided in Title 15, Green Building Code, which adopts by reference the 2010 California Green Building Code and its water efficiency and conservation measures.

13.08.020 Rules and Regulations.

A. The City shall provide a comprehensive water conservation program through limitations on water usage and through public education. Landscaping systems shall be properly designed, installed, maintained, and operated to prevent the wasting of water. The use of drought-tolerant landscaping shall be encouraged. Serving water in restaurants only upon customer request shall be encouraged.

B. Utility customers shall not be permitted to engage in water wasting.

1. Acts constituting water wasting shall include, but shall not be limited to, any of the following acts:
   a. Failure to comply with the following schedule when watering lawns, plants, or garden, or using outdoor water for other purposes. In accordance with the City's adopted Drought Preparedness Plan, restrictions on the allowable watering days and times may vary in accordance with drought conditions. Typical requirements included in the Drought Preparedness Plan:
      (1) No lawn/garden watering, or other outdoor use, will be allowed between twelve o'clock (12:00) noon and seven o'clock (7:00) P.M., every day.
      (2) Dwellings or establishments with odd-numbered street addresses shall use outdoor water only on Sundays and/or Wednesdays, depending on the drought stage.
      (3) Dwellings or establishments with even-numbered street addresses shall use outdoor water only on Tuesdays and Saturdays, depending on the drought stage.
      (4) No dwelling or establishment may use outdoor water on Mondays unless a determination is made of special circumstances by the Director of Public Works or his or her designee
   b. Watering lawns or gardens such that excess water leaves the property or area being watered.
   c. Watering outdoor landscaping while raining.

d. Washing vehicles, equipment, or boats using an open hose which is not equipped with a shut-off nozzle.

e. Hosing down driveways, streets, parking lots and building exteriors without the consent of the Director of Public Works or his or her designee except for valid health or safety reasons.

f. Having leaky faucets or plumbing fixtures on the premises.

g. Operating evaporated coolers which are not equipped with a recirculating pump.

h. The City of Ceres allows water waivers upon request to the Public Works Department for the following reasons:

(1) Health/Safety

(2) Irrigation: System maintenance, installation, and inspection

(3) Livelihood: Business that depends on water usage

Ultra Low Flush Toilet Rebate Program

Toilets are by far the main source of water use in the home, accounting for nearly 30 percent of an average home's indoor water consumption. Older, inefficient toilets also happen to be a major source of wasted water in many homes. Replacing these toilets with WaterSense labeled toilets could save nearly 2 billion gallons per day across the country, that's nearly 11 gallons per toilet in your home every day.

Recent advancements have allowed toilets to use 20 percent less water than the current federal standard, while still providing equal or superior performance. The WaterSense label is used on toilets that are certified by independent laboratory testing to meet rigorous criteria for both performance and efficiency. Only toilets that complete the third-party certification process can earn a WaterSense label. Over the course of your lifetime, you will likely flush the toilet nearly 140,000 times. If you replace older, existing toilets with WaterSense labeled models, you can save 4,000 gallons per year.

How do I know if my Ultra Low Flush Toilet qualifies?

To qualify for a rebate, you must purchase a low flush toilet that:

- Displays a WaterSense label
- That produces 1.6 gallons per flush or less
    - The WaterSense label will be displayed on the product label

displaying the features of the toilet. WaterSense is a partnership program sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with the goal of protecting the future of the US's water supply.

To Qualify for a Rebate

- The Ultra-Low Flush Toilet must have displayed a WaterSense Label when purchasing, this will insure that the low flush toilet produces 1.6 gallons of water or less per flush.

- All Ultra Low Flush Toilets must come equipped with non-adjustable tank water level.
- Ultra Low Flush Toilet must be installed in the Ceres water service area.
- A completed ULFT Rebate Form, copy of your water bill, proof of purchase for WaterSense showing 1.6 gallons per flush or less.
- Rebates are subject to inspection by City of Ceres Water Division staff to insure all requirements have been met.
- All rebates are $75 and are on a first come first serve basis up to 150 rebates per year, and are subject to availability of funds.
- All rebates will be in the form of a check, not a credit to your account.
- Rebate forms for Ultra Low Flush Toilets must be received by the City of Ceres within 180 days of purchase and installation.

How it will work

Once a completed application has been received and is complete with a copy of the receipt and proof that it meets the WaterSense 1.6 gallons per flush or less requirement, the customer will receive a phone call to set up an appointment to verify the installation and Low Flush Toilet.

Once the installation and Low Flush Toilet have been verified, a check will be processed and mailed to you, this process may take between 4 to 8 weeks.

Should you need further assistance or would like a form delivered, please contact the Water Division at (209) 538-5688 Monday thru Friday 8:30 am to 5:00 pm.

High Efficiency Washing Machine Rebate Program

Do you think a new, highly efficient washing machine can't make a difference in your household water and energy budgets? Think again! Recent estimates of potential water and energy savings provided by the new breed of washing machines are impressive, 23% water savings and 36% energy savings. This could potentially reduce your annual water use up to 5,000 gallons per year.

How do they do it?
The majority of the new, efficient machines are front-loading or top-loading with horizontal axis tumblers. The advantages to this design are: it requires about half the water per load, requires less detergent, it cleans the clothes more thoroughly, and it's easier on the clothes than vertical axis tumblers. In addition, many models automatically adjust the water level to match the size of the load and have spin cycles approaching 1000 rpm's, which removes more water from the clean clothes than traditional spin cycles, leading to shorter drying times. All of these advanced features lead to substantial savings in water usage, wastewater, energy use and the amount of detergent needed per load.

Why should I replace my washing machine?
Washing machines manufactured pre-1980's to present have decreased water usage by as much as 47%.

How do I know if my washing machine qualifies?
To qualify for a rebate, you must purchase a clothes washer that meets the following criteria:

- The Consortium for Energy Efficiency's (CEE) tier 2 or 3 list
- Energy efficiency standards
    - Both items can be identified on the product label displaying the features of the machine. The Consortium for Energy Efficiency provides up-to-date lists of models which meet the 2009 Energy Star standards. The models listed under the tier 2 or tier 3 meet or exceed the 2011 Energy Star standards and are eligible for the rebate

program. A tier 2 washing machine uses 4.5 gallons of water per cubic foot of space and a tier 3 washing machine uses 4.0 gallons of water per cubic foot of space, this is much lower than the current federal standard set in place of 9.5 gallons per cubic foot of space To Qualify for a Rebate.

- The High Efficient Washing Machine Rebate Program only rebates the replacement of non-Energy Star Certified washing machines.
- High Efficient Washing Machines must be installed in the Ceres water service area.
- A completed HEWM Rebate Form, proof of purchase for Energy Star and Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE) rating.
- Rebates are subject to inspection by City of Ceres Water Division staff to insure all requirements have been met.
- All rebates are $75 and are on a first come first serve basis, and are subject to availability of funds.
- All rebates will be in the form of a check, not a credit to your account.
- Rebates forms for High Efficient Washing Machines must be received by the City of Ceres within 180 days of purchase and installation.

How it will work:
Once a completed application has been received and is complete with a copy of the receipt, meets energy star and CEE tier 2 or 3 levels, the customer will receive a phone call to set up an appointment to verify the installation and equipment. Once the installation and equipment have been verified, a check will be processed and mailed to you, this process may take between 4 to 8 weeks. Should you need further assistance or would like a form mailed, please contact the Water Division at (209) 538-5688 Monday thru Friday 8:30 am to 5:00 pm.

Smart Irrigation Controller Rebate Program

Residential outdoor water use in the United States accounts for nearly 9 billion gallons of water each day, mainly for landscape irrigation. It is estimated that as much as 50% of this water is wasted due to overwatering caused by inefficiencies in irrigation methods and systems. Irrigation control technologies can significantly reduce overwatering by applying water when plants need it. Replacing a standard clock timer with a WaterSense labeled irrigation controller can save an average home nearly 8,800 gallons of water annually.

WaterSense labeled Smart Irrigation Controllers, which act like a thermostat for your sprinkler system by telling it when to turn on and off, use local weather and landscape conditions to tailor watering schedules to actual conditions on site. There are several methods used by different controllers to determine how much water to use. Some controllers may allow for use of more than one method. Here's a list of the common methods used by smart controllers to determine the watering time:

- **Historical:** Uses historical weather & water use data for your area to determine what amount of water is required. Typically it only resets the time monthly. While the historic data is not perfect, it still gives significant water savings for most users. You will periodically need to manually override the automatic controller settings, especially if you have unusually hot weather for the month. To setup the controller on some models you simply enter your zip code and it accesses the historic data from its memory.

- **Historical with a sensor:** Uses historical data to determine an initial reduction in watering time, but then further adjusts the time based on a sensor. Typically a temperature sensor is used. If the daily high temperature is higher than the historical data says is normal, it adds more time, if the temperature is lower, it reduces the watering time. This gives more accuracy that the historic data alone will.
- **Off-site data:** Uses water and/or weather data provided by a remote provider. The controller uses a radio, Internet, or phone connection to obtain the data from either a central data provider, or from a local weather station. If the data comes from a nearby weather station it can be very accurate.

- **Weather station:** This controller has its own weather station that you install with it. It uses real-time data from the weather station to adjust the watering times. It is very accurate if it uses a good weather station.

- **Moisture Sensor:** A moisture sensor (often more than one) is placed under the irrigation system to measure the actual amount of moisture in the soil. The irrigation time is based on the amount of moisture present. Some require regular maintenance, others do not. There are advantages and disadvantages to each type of sensor. Different types of sensors work better with some types of soils than they do with others. This type needs extra time to calibrate the sensors and make adjustments; but it is a very accurate method of determining watering times.

How do I know if my Smart Irrigation Controller qualifies?
To qualify for a rebate, you must purchase a Smart Irrigation Controller that:

- Displays a WaterSense label, which meets the EPA criteria.
- That creates or modifies irrigation schedules based on evapotranspiration (ET) principles.

WaterSense is a partnership program sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with the goal of protecting the future of the US's water supply.

To Qualify for a Rebate

- The Smart Irrigation Controller must display a WaterSense Label when purchased.
- Smart Irrigation Controller must be installed in City of Ceres water service area.
- A completed Rebate Form, copy of your current water bill and proof of purchase for the Smart Irrigation Controller.
- Rebates are subject to inspection by City of Ceres Water Conservation staff to insure all requirements have been met.
- All rebates are $50 and are on a first come first serve basis and are subject to availability of funds.
- All rebates will be in the form of a check, not a credit to your account.
- Rebate applications for Smart Irrigation Controllers must be received by the City of Ceres within 180 days of purchase and installation.

How it will work
Once the Water Conservation program receives your completed application along with your current water bill, copy of your receipt and proof that it meets the Water Sense standards; you will receive a phone call to set up an appointment to verify the installation of the Smart Irrigation Controller. Once the installation and equipment have been verified, a check will be processed and mailed to you, this process may take between 4 to 8 weeks. Should you need further assistance please contact our office at (209) 538-5732.

Energy Efficient Dishwasher Rebate Program

A dishwasher built before 1994 wastes more than 10 gallons of water per cycle. A new, energy efficient dishwasher will save, on average, 1,600 gallons of water over its lifetime and uses about one-third less water than older dishwashers. Homes with high-efficiency plumbing fixtures and appliances save about 30% of indoor water use and yield substantial savings on water, sewer, and energy bills.

Advancements in dishwasher technology have improved dramatically over the last decade. Energy Efficient Dishwasher's that have been certified with the Energy Star label reduce energy and water consumption while improving performance; averaging 4 gallons of water per cycle. This is accomplished by soil sensors, improved water filtration, more efficient jets and innovative dish rack designs.

How do I know if my Energy Efficient Dishwasher qualifies?
To qualify for a rebate, you must purchase an energy efficient dishwasher that:

- Displays an Energy Star label.
- That utilizes 4.25 gallons or less per cycle for standard models and 3.50 gallons per cycle for compact models.

Energy Star is a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) voluntary program that helps businesses and individuals save money and protect our climate through superior energy efficiency.

To Qualify for a Rebate

- The Energy Efficient Dishwasher must display the Energy Star Label when purchased.
- The dishwasher must be installed in the City of Ceres water service area.
- A completed Rebate Form, copy of your current water bill and proof of purchase for the Energy Efficient Dishwasher.
- Rebates are subject to inspection by City of Ceres Water Conservation staff to insure all requirements have been met.

- All rebates are $75 and are on a first come first serve basis and are subject to availability of funds.
- All rebates will be in the form of a check, not a credit to your account.
- Rebate applications for the Energy Efficient dishwasher must be received by the City of Ceres within 180 days of purchase and installation.

How it will work

Once the Water Conservation program receives your completed application along with your current water bill, copy of receipt and Energy Star paperwork; you will receive a phone call to set up an appointment to verify the installation of the Energy Efficient Dishwasher. Once the installation and equipment have been verified, a check will be processed and mailed to you, this process may take between 4 to 8 weeks.

Should you need further assistance please contact our office at (209) 538-5688.

Turf Removal Program / Drought Tolerant landscape Rebate Program

Residential outdoor water use accounts for over 50% of your monthly water usage. The City of Ceres is offering rebates to customers who replace their thirsty lawns with water-efficient landscaping. The program is open to residential, commercial and municipal customers that are directly served by the City of Ceres service area. Restrictions apply, so be sure to read the Terms and Conditions, and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's) for more information. By beautifying your landscape through the turf removal program you will save water, energy, reduce your water bill and the time and money you spend maintaining the lawn.

Steps to Participate

Step 1: Read the Program Terms & Conditions to fully understand the program eligibility & rules. Once you have read the terms & conditions sign the application, attach a copy of your most recent water bill, four to five current color photos of the area of turf you're planning to remove, and a sketching of your design to replace turf grass with qualifying plants and materials. Once you have gathered all the required documentation mail to the Water Conservation Program at:

City of Ceres
Water Conservation Program
2220 Hackett Road
Ceres, CA 95307

Step 2: Once we receive your application we will call you to schedule an appointment for a **"Pre-Qualification Inspection"** site visit with a Water Conservation Program representative. Proceeding with a project prior to receiving authorization from the Water Conservation Program will make the conversion **ineligible for a rebate.**

Step 3: If approved, you will receive notification by phone and given a reservation number to start your project.

Step 4: Perform your lawn / turf replacement project within the time frame listed in terms & conditions (**45 days** from your approval date).

Step 5: Make an appointment for your **"Post-Installation Inspection"** within the time frame and submit all invoices and receipts used for your project to the water conservation representative; who will verify that your project was completed according to the Program's Terms & Conditions. Upon approval, the City will mail you a rebate check. If you have questions, or need further assistances please contact our office at (209) 538-5688 Monday through Friday 8:30 am to 4:30 pm.

Terms and Conditions

Pre-Conversion Eligibility

1. **Authorization to Proceed:** Before removing any turf, the following items must be submitted to the City of Ceres Water Conservation Program: (1) signed and completed application (Rebate Reservation); (2) copy of your most recent water bill; (3) four to five current color photos of each area of turf you're planning to remove; (4) provide a sketch/drawing of plans to replace turf grass with qualifying plants/ materials; (5) agree to pre and post inspections of the proposed project area. Rebates through the Turf Removal Program are available for customers that have received an approved rebate reservation number. **Proceeding with a project prior to receiving authorization from the Water Conservation Program will make the conversion ineligible for a rebate.**

2. **Customer Eligibility:** The property must receive water service directly from the City of Ceres. Only property owners may apply for the rebate.

3. **Qualifying Areas:** Areas to be converted must have live turf that has been irrigated for at least a year prior to the rebate request. Conversion must comply with all applicable state and local laws, codes, ordinances, policies, covenants conditions, regulations and restrictions.

4. **Minimum Project Size:** A minimum of 100 square feet of turf must be converted. Smaller projects with less than 100 square feet of turf may be accepted if they completely remove turf from a property.

Minimum Requirements for the Converted Area:

1. **Plant Cover:** Plants used to replace turf must be very low to moderate water use. See brochure provided with the application for a list of native and low-water plants and shrubs. For every 5' by 5' square there shall be one drought tolerant plant. Buffalo grass is considered a turf grass and is not eligible for this program.

2. **Efficient Irrigation:** If a water system is used, it must be a drip irrigation system equipped with a pressure regulator, filter, and emitters. The system must be free of leaks and malfunctions. Each drip emitter must be rated at less than 2 gallons per hour (gph). If part of a lawn is converted, the sprinkler system must be properly modified to provide adequate coverage to the remaining lawn without spraying the converted area.

3. **Surface Treatments:** All exposed soil must be covered with a minimum of a 2-3" layer of mulch permeable to air and water, except in areas planted with creeping or rooting groundcovers. Common mulching materials include rock, bark, pavers or un-grouted flagstone. If a weed barrier is used beneath the mulch, it must be manufactured to be permeable to air and water. **Impermeable surfaces are to be limited in your design, allowing for walk ways only. Concrete slabs, plastic sheeting or other impermeable surfaces will not be covered by the rebate. Replacing your lawn with a pool will not be eligible for a rebate.**

    - Figure Out How Much Mulch You Will Need: Mulch is available by the bag or in bulk. Bulk mulch is measured in cubic yards. You can calculate the volume of mulch you need by multiplying the area (in square feet) by the depth (fraction of foot, not inches), then dividing by 27. The following table will guide you:

Cubic Yards Needed for Depth of Mulch			
Square Footage	2"	3"	4"
200	1	2	2.5
500	3	5	6
1000	6	9	12
1500	9	14	19
2000	12	19	25

4. **Invasive Plants:** Are not to be used in your new landscape design. Plant species to avoid are identified on the "Don't Plant a Pest" brochure provided with the application package or online at http://www.cal-ipc.org/landscaping/dpp/pdf/CentValley.pdf and http://www.cal-ipc.org/landscaping/dpp/planttypes.php?region=centvalley

Program Terms:

1. **Project Timelines:** Rebate reservations are valid for 45 days from date of project approval. Projects are subject to inspection by Water Conservation staff to determine

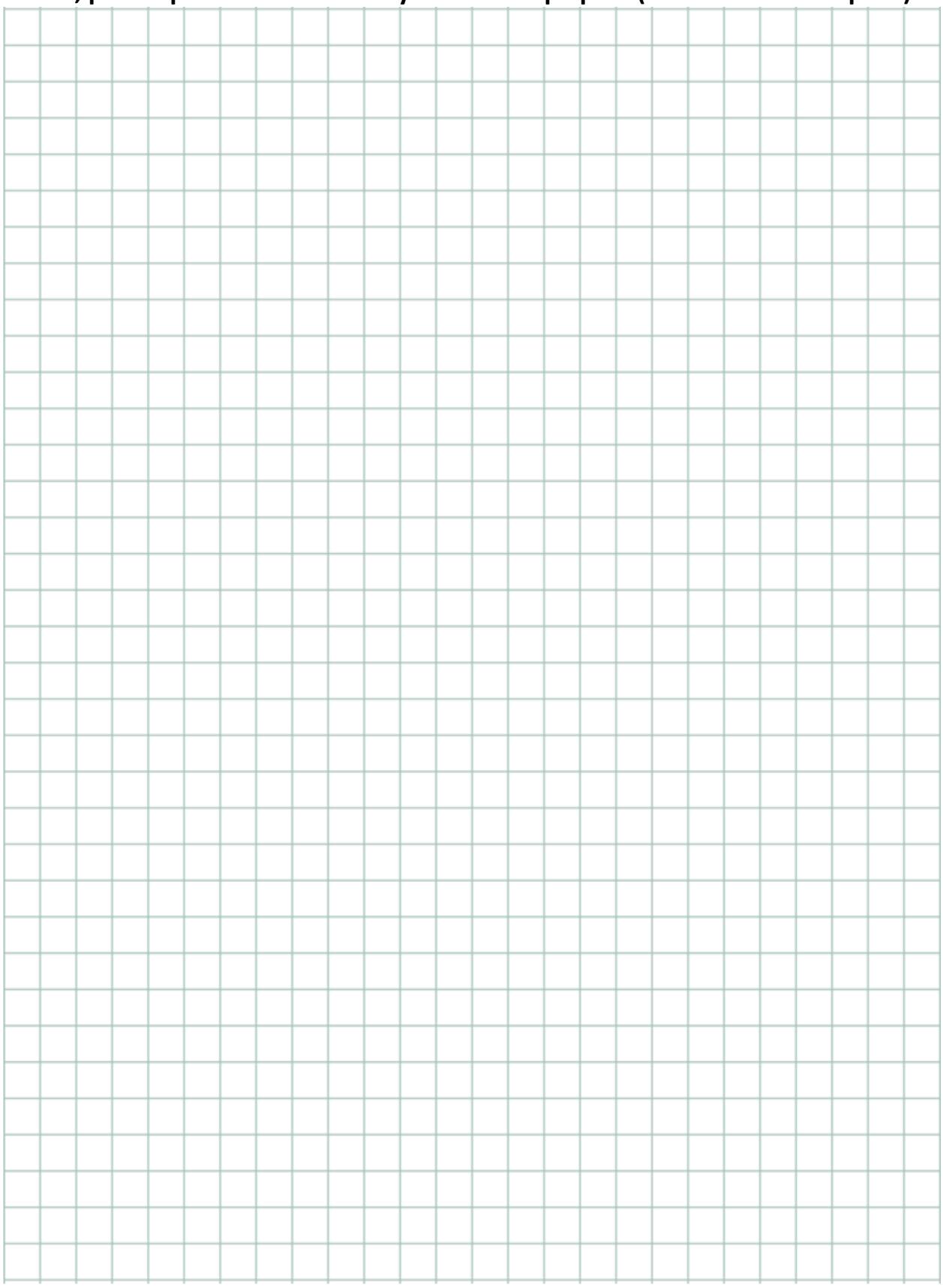
compliance. If conversion fails to meet program compliance, you will be granted an additional 15 days to attain compliance. This agreement terminates 45 days after execution or upon incentive payment, whichever comes first. All applicant obligations, including properly executed covenant documents, must be fulfilled within the 45 days period or the rebate may be forfeited. This program will end when all funds have been expended.

2. **Incentive Amounts and Limits:** Reservations are issued on a first come, first served basis. The incentive rebate is for $1.00 per square foot with a maximum rebate for residential accounts set at $500 dollars and $1,000 dollars for all other accounts. The rebate amount cannot exceed the total cost of the project.

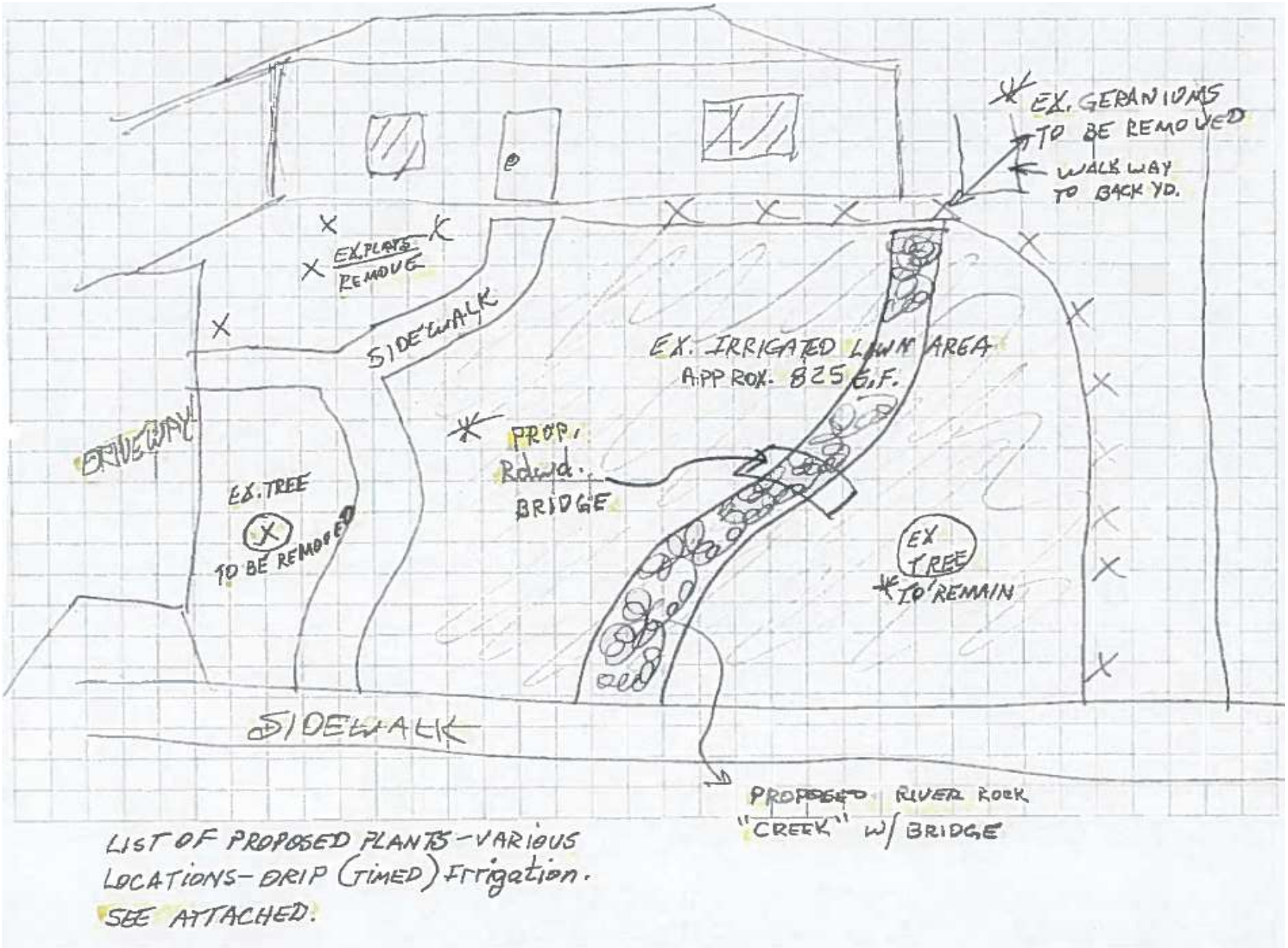
3. **Requirements to Sustain Conversion:** Converted areas must remain in compliance with all program conditions for a minimum of five (5) years. If this requirement is violated, you may be required to refund all or a portion of the rebate. This requirement is void upon transfer of ownership.

4. **Other Responsibilities of the Applicant:** The City enforces only the conditions in this agreement. The applicant is responsible for the complying with all laws, bylaws, ordinances, policies codes and covenants that may apply. Quality and appearance of the conversion is the responsibility of the applicant. Rebates may be considered taxable income. The City of Ceres is not responsible for any taxes that may be imposed as a result of your receipt of any rebate.

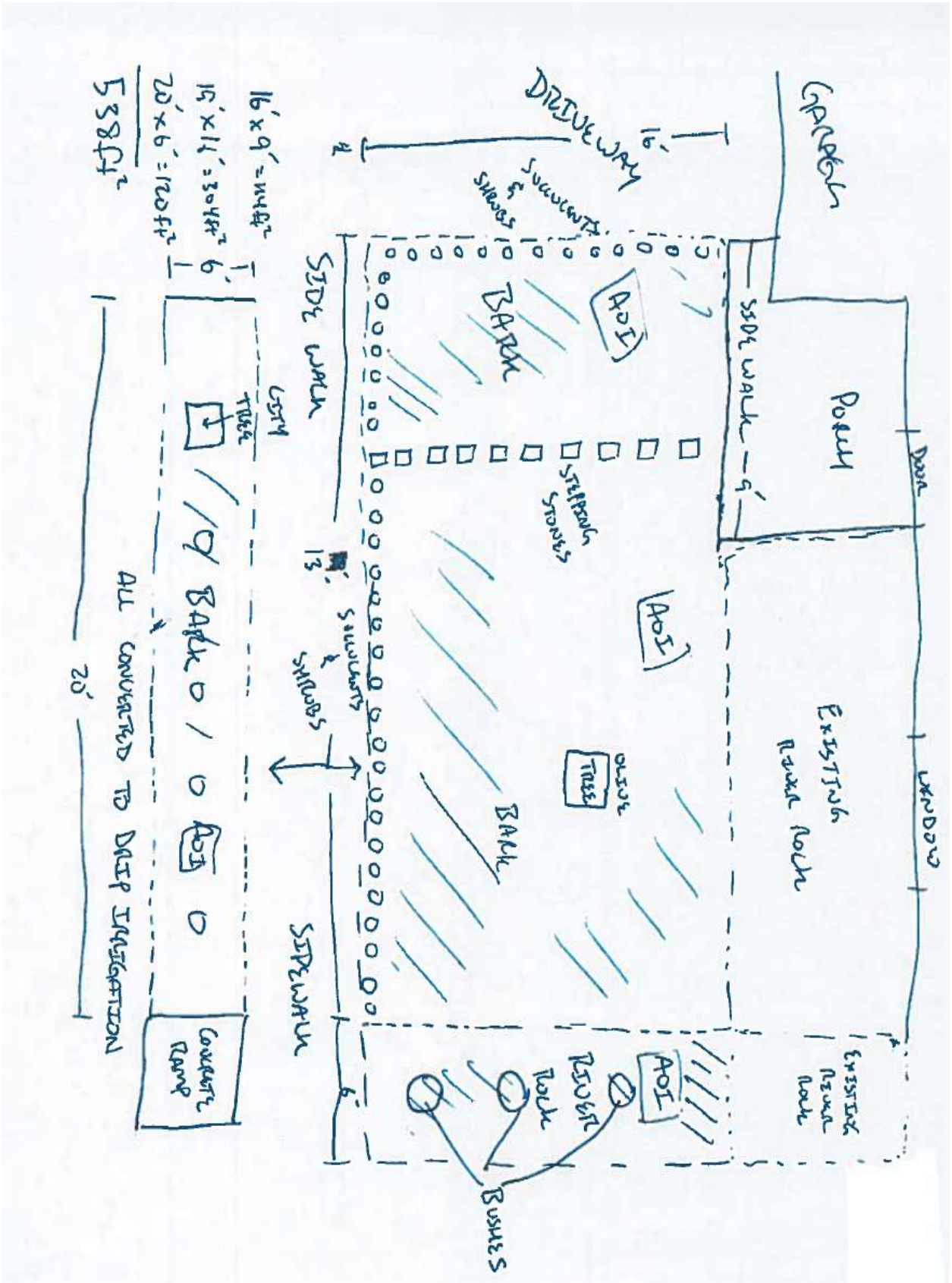
Below, please provide a sketch of your landscape plan (see attached samples.)



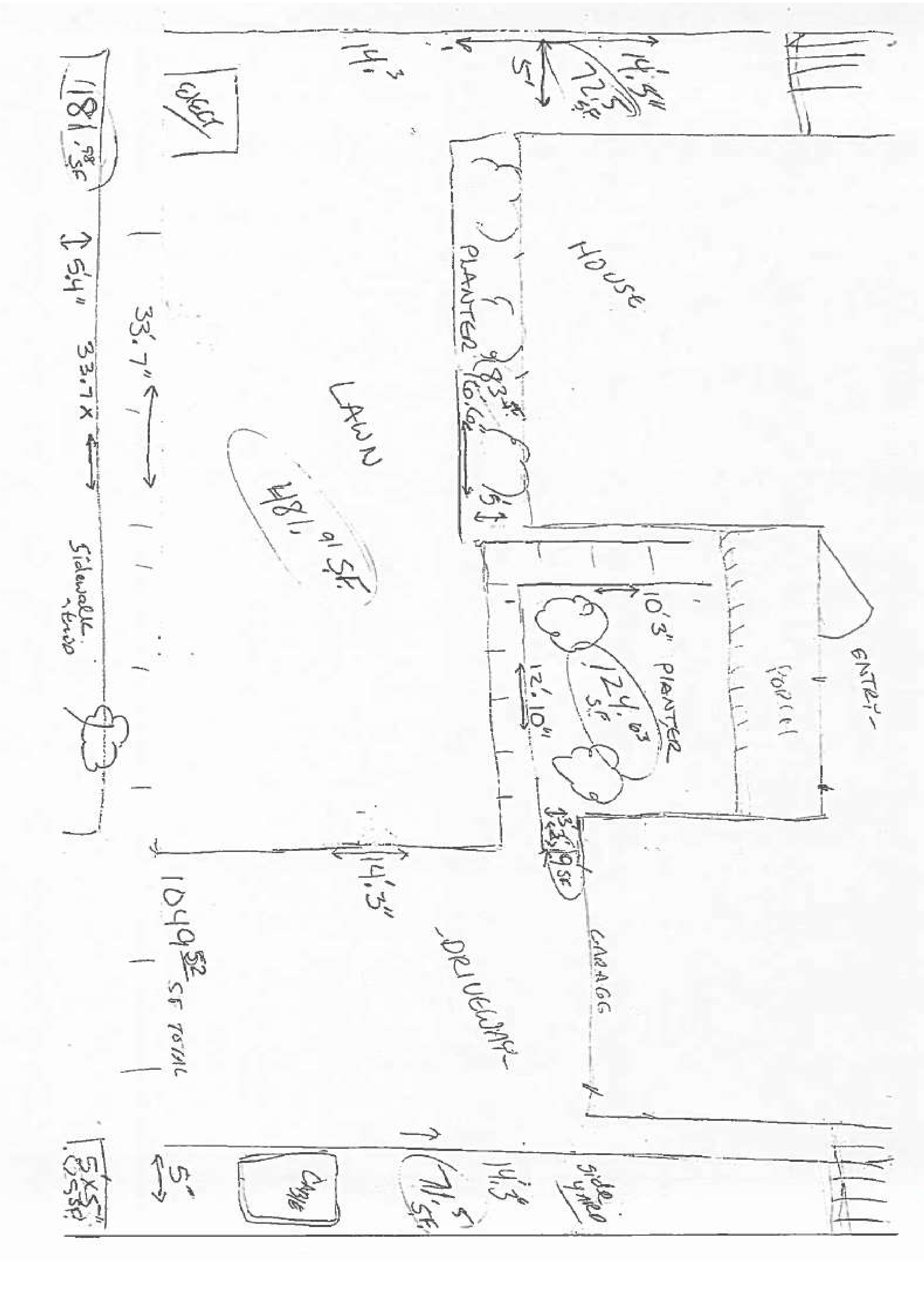
EXAMPLE


EX. GERANIUMS TO BE REMOVED
WALK WAY TO BACK YD.
EX. PLANTS REMOVE
SIDEWALK
EX. IRRIGATED LAWN AREA APPROX. 825 S.F.
DRIVEWAY
PROP. Rdwd. BRIDGE
EX. TREE TO BE REMOVED
EX TREE TO REMAIN
SIDEWALK
PROPOSED RIVER ROCK "CREEK" W/ BRIDGE
LIST OF PROPOSED PLANTS - VARIOUS LOCATIONS - DRIP (TIMED) Irrigation.
SEE ATTACHED.

EXAMPLE


GARDEN
PORCH
SIDE WALK – 4'
DRIVE WAY
16'
4
SHRUBS & PLANTS
SIDE WALK
AOI
AOI
AOI
BARK
BARK
STEPPING STONES
OLIVE TREE
EXISTING RETAIL BLDG
RETAIL BLDG
BUSHES
SHRUBS & PLANTS
13'
SIDEWALK
6'
CITY TREE
16'x9' = 144ft²
16'x11' = 304ft²
20'x6' = 120ft²
584ft²
1'
6'
1
BARK
AOI
CONCRETE RAMP
ALL CONVERTED TO DRIP IRRIGATION
20'

EXAMPLE


HOUSE
PLANTER
LAWN
481.91 S.F.
ENTRY
PLANTER
124.03 S.F.
-DRIVEWAY-
GARAGE
1049.52 SF TOTAL
33.7"
10'3"
12'10"
14'3"
5'4"
5'

Appendix J

UWMP Adoption Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-94

PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER ADOPTING THE 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN INCLUDING THE METHOD FOR DETERMINING URBAN WATER USE TARGETS AS REQUIRED BY THE WATER CONSERVATION ACT OF 2009

THE CITY COUNCIL
City of Ceres

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act) requires water suppliers with 3,000 connections or more or supplying 3,000 or more acre-feet of water per year to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) every five years; and,

WHEREAS, the UWMP assists water suppliers in mapping out long-term water resource planning to ensure an adequate water supply is available to meet existing and future water demands over a 20-year planning horizon; and,

WHEREAS, the water suppliers are required to report, describe, and evaluate water deliveries and uses, existing and future water supply sources, efficient water uses, demand management measures, water shortage contingency planning and drought response actions; and,

WHEREAS, the City must adopt the method for determining urban water use targets as required by the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7), which requires cities to achieve a 20% per capita per day reduction by 2020; and,

WHEREAS, a public notice was published in the Ceres Courier on August 25, 2021 and September 1, 2021 informing the public of the hearing and where the Draft 2020 UWMP is available for viewing; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Ceres has prepared the 2020 UWMP in compliance with the Act and the State of California's Department of Water Resources requires the 2020 UWMP to be submitted by July 1, 2021.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Ceres does hereby adopts:

1. The 2020 Urban Water Management Plan Update.
2. Target Method 1 for calculating the final 2020 Urban Water Use Target.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Ceres City Council at a regular meeting thereof held on the 13th day of August, 2021, by the following vote:

AYES: Council Members: Ryno, Silveira, Condit, Mayor Lopez

NOES: Council Members: None

ABSENT: Council Members: None

Javier Lopez, Mayor

ATTEST:

Diane Nayares Perez, CMC, City Clerk