

A copy of this report is available on the City of Fresno's website, www.fresno.gov. In the site search box, type **Water Quality Report** and you will automatically be routed to the linking page containing the report.

Water Quality Annual Report 2008



We're here to help!

You can contact the City of Fresno Water Division by phone, mail or e-mail.

PHONE

Water Division **621-5300**
Water Quality **621-5365**
Water Conservation **621-5480**

MAIL

City of Fresno Water Division
1910 E. University Ave.
Fresno, CA 93703-2988

E-MAIL

information@water.fresno.gov
www.fresno.gov

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION

The public is invited to discuss water quality and other water issues during monthly meetings held in the Water Division. For more information, contact us at 621-5305.

SPEAKER'S BUREAU & TOURS

Need a speaker for your school, community group, or service club about water issues?

Tours and classroom presentations are also available.

Call us at 621-5480.

621-CITY

Water is the Life of our City

The City of Fresno is committed to providing a safe, affordable and reliable water supply to our customers. The health and safety of our water is of utmost importance. Much has been in the news lately regarding outside forces threatening to reduce our water supply, and nothing would have a greater ripple effect on our economic vitality or quality of life than a reduction of water. The water issues we face are regional, from farmers to rural communities, to our own urban water users. A reliable supply is critical to our community, and as a customer of the City of Fresno Water Division, you can rest assured that the quality of our water continues to meet required public health standards.

Water Conservation – The Key to a Reliable Water Supply

The most reliable water supply is water conserved. We are pleased to report to you that our community has responded to last year's declaration of a 10 percent voluntary reduction in water usage, and is moving towards the new goal of 20 percent reduction as declared by Governor Schwarzenegger and the State of California, and our own city council. With water meters on the horizon, we are confident that we will meet these new water reduction goals. Now more than ever is the time to learn new ways to conserve and make adjustments in lifestyle to cut down on our water use. The City is here to help with leak detection surveys, rebates, and sprinkler timer assistance. Through conservation and education, we're taking action to protect the quantity and quality of our water supply.

Where does our drinking water come from?

For Fresno customers, there are two sources of drinking water. One is derived from the Fresno Sole Source Aquifer, a large underground water system that supplies many communities in the San Joaquin Valley. The City operates approximately 260 wells that draw from this aquifer, which can lower the water table. For this reason, Fresno has an aggressive recharge program that is continually finding new places and methods to conduct ground water recharge. Water recharge operations can slow this decline, but with conservation, we can help have a greater impact.

The second source is surface water delivered via Fresno Irrigation District canals and comes from either Millerton or Pine Flat lakes located in the foothills east of Fresno. This water is treated to drinking water standards at Fresno's state-of-the-art 30 million gallons a day Surface Water Treatment Facility in northeast Fresno. Surface water is also used to recharge our aquifer.

Water Quality

The City of Fresno offers its customers high-quality water that meets state and federal standards. Even so, drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The City of Fresno maintains a water quality monitoring program to ensure its water is safe for residents. **More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

Tables 1-5 : Primary Standards And Unregulated Contaminants

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were tested for during the 2008 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2008. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data contained in this report, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & Abbreviations

- n/a:** not applicable
- NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (a measure of light)
- nd:** not detectable at testing limits
- ng/L:** nanograms per liter or parts per trillion.
- ug/L:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion
- mg/L:** milligrams per liter or parts per million
- pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Regulatory Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Tables 1-5 : PRIMARY STANDARDS AND UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS Footnotes

(1) Tetrachloroethylene (PCE), A single well, PS 117, located on Bullard near Blackstone, had detectable amounts of this contaminant in the water. During routine testing of this well in late February a single result was over the MCL of 5 ug/L. Two follow-up samples in early March confirmed the presence of PCE in the well at a level high enough that additional sampling was not necessary and the well was removed from service. PCE is primarily associated with the discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser). Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(2) Trichloroethylene (TCE), A single well, PS 287, located on Sierra, west of West Ave has detectable amounts of this contaminant in the water. This well is located near a large known TCE plume in NW Fresno and is monitored monthly. For most of the year, test results were non-detect or below the MCL of 5 ug/L. However, in December, a single result was significantly above the MCL and two follow-up samples the same month confirmed the high concentration. The City removed the well from service and plans for treating this well are being made. PCE is primarily associated with the discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(3) Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), PS 184, located east of Clovis Avenue, south of California, a treatment site for the removal of DBCP, had a single result above the MCL. Unlike a typical treatment site where it takes several months to occur, the effluent result at this site went from .14 ug/L to .57 ug/L in less than one month. The site was immediately turned off and a carbon change out was scheduled. DBCP is a

banned nematocide that was used in agriculture. People who use water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(4) Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) A single well, PS 297-2, located in SE Fresno near Sunnyside and Alta had a single result that reached the MCL of .05 ug/L. The site was immediately turned off and a carbon change out was scheduled. EDB is associated with petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; and banned nematocide that may still be present in soils. Some people who use water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidney problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(5) RADIONUCLIDES, including Gross Alpha, Radium 226 and Radium 228 are sampled on various schedules depending upon the results for previous samples. The well may be sampled as often as every three years but no longer than nine years. Compliance is based on the average of four quarters. Several well sites had samples that exceeded the MCL for a specific sample date. Some people who drink water containing these constituents over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(6) Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) The USEPA periodically requires utilities to conduct monitoring of unregulated contaminants such as 1,2,3-TCP which was detected in 30 Fresno wells. The State of California has created a regulatory notification level of 0.005 ppb which is also the detection limit for reporting. At the request of DHS in 2004, we removed from service well site 63, located near McKinley and Chestnut, which exceeds 100 times the action level. The City continues annual monitoring of the affected wells. Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Table 1 : PRIMARY STANDARDS AND UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical Table	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Fresno Average	Range of Detections	MCL Violation	Last Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ug/L)	6	(70)	0.05	nd - 4.4	NO	2008	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ug/L) (1)	5	0.06	0.28	nd - 17	NO	2008	Discharge from factories, drycleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ug/L) (2)	5	0.8	0.26	nd - 12	NO	2008	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ng/L) (3)	200	1.7	40	nd - 570	YES	2008	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) (ng/L) (4)	50	(0)	0.7	nd - 51	NO	2008	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops
Inorganic Contaminants							
Aluminum (AL) (ug/L)	1000	0.6	0.89	nd - 180	NO	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment plants
Arsenic (As) (ug/L)	50	0.004	1.4	nd - 5.5	NO	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba) (mg/L)	1	(2)	0.008	nd- 0.15	NO	2008	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ug/L)	2000	1000	185	nd - 1200	NO	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (NO3) (mg/L)	45	45	22	0 - 43	NO	2008	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides (5)							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	n/a	3.19	-1.53 - 22.90	NO	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	3	n/a	0.72	-0.12 - 3.84	NO	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2	n/a	0.60	-0.22 - 2.3	NO	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.5	5.89	nd - 16	NO	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants (ICR, UCMR & Misc)							
DCPA Diacid + Monoacid	n/a		0.969	nd - 4.7	n/a	2004	We are required by regulations to monitor for certain unregulated contaminants. This is helpful to the USEPA and CDHS for tracking the location of contaminants and whether there is a need for stricter regulations. Several contaminants indicate detected values with a "<" symbol meaning less than. There are two possible reasons for this. First, the Detection Limit for Reporting, DLR, has not been established by EPA or CDHS. Second, for various reasons, the analytical equipment is unable to quantify the value below the stated "less than" value but analysis indicates the contaminant is present. For either reason, the concentration cannot be quantified and the City must assume that a "Fresno Average" is not applicable for this report.
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	n/a		0.510	nd - 21	n/a	2008	
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (6)	n/a		0.003	nd - 0.13	n/a	2007	
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ug/L)	80	n/a	3.40	nd - 18	NO	2007	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ug/L)	60	n/a	1.72	nd - 14	NO	2007	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (NAOCL) (mg/L)	4	4	0.71	nd - 2.3	NO	2008	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Note: (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), see footnotes on page 2.

Table 2 : MICRO BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Over 220 bacteriological samples are collected every month in Fresno's distribution system. In addition, over 300 bacteriological samples are collected from wells and treatment sites.

Contaminant	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	3 of 313 or .95%	0	5%	0	Naturally present in the environment
E.coli	0	0	A routine sample is positive for E.coli and a repeat sample is positive for total, fecal or E.coli bacteria	0	Human or animal fecal waste

Table 3 : LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper samples are collected from wells, the distribution system and from inside residences.

Contaminant	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L) (Sampled in 2006)	51	0.00	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L) (Sampled in 2006)	51	0.13	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 4 : SECONDARY STANDARDS CONTAMINATE LIST

Secondary standards are based on aesthetic factors (taste, appearance and odor, etc.) and are not health related.

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	Fresno Average	Range of Detections	MCL Violation	Last Sampled
Aluminum (ug/L)	200	0.008	nd - 180	No	2008
Apparent Color (Unfiltered)	15	1.01	nd - 5	No	2008
Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	500	9	1.7 - 49	No	2008
Copper (Cu) (mg/L)	1	0.001	0 - .085	No	2008
Iron (Fe) (ug/L) (7)	300	5	nd - 570	Yes	2008
Manganese (Mn) (ug/L)	50	0.11	nd - 23	No	2008
Sodium (Na) (mg/L)	n/a	19	4.4 - 32	No	2008
Specific Conductance (E.C.) (umho/cm+)	1600	309	88 - 740	No	2008
Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	500	10	2 - 36	No	2008
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	1000	219	97 - 430	No	2008
Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	n/a	114	26 - 300	No	2008
Turbidity (Lab) (units)	5	0.25	0.10 - 4.3	No	2008
Zinc (Zn) (mg/L)	5000	1.58	nd - 320	No	2008

(7) A single well, PS 187, located on Chestnut Avenue, north of Nees, had an elevated level of iron exceeding the aesthetic standards of 300 ug/L. Previous and additional samples from this well were non-detectable indicating that the problem was associated with the well itself and not the water.

Table 5 : TURBIDITY IN NORTH EAST FRESNO RELATED TO SURFACE WATER TREATMENT PLANT OPERATIONS

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water determined by the ratio of the intensity of light scattered by the sample to the intensity of incident light. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1 NTU	n/a	0.200	n/a	14-Jan-08	n/a	Soil runoff
	TT = 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	n/a	100%		Continuous	n/a	

Facts About Drinking Water Standards

Under the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Public Health were charged with the responsibility of setting and implementing safe drinking water standards. Congress reauthorized this act in 1996. One hundred compounds are now regulated; another 48 are subject to monitoring. Fortunately, only a small number have ever been detected in Fresno's water supply.

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

California Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program

The City of Fresno Water Division and the California Department of Public Health (CaDPH) completed the California Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) program for water wells operated by the Fresno Water Division. The complete report is available for viewing at the Water Division or the Fresno CaDPH office. Please contact the Water Division at 621-5300 or CaDPH at 447-3300 if you are interested in more information regarding this report.

The City operates approximately 260 wells throughout Fresno's 115 sq mile area. Given the size and complexity of our system, the DWSAP report is a very large document and even a brief summary would be difficult to include in this Consumer Confidence report. However, two summary data tables are available on the City's website at www.fresno.gov. In the search box type **Water Quality Report** and you will automatically be routed to the linking page containing the report.

The multipurpose goal of the DWSAP is to identify ways communities can protect the water supplies, manage their water resources, improve drinking water quality, inform their citizens of known contaminants, identify known activities and locations that can threaten their supply, and meet regulatory requirements.

As an example, the following paragraph lists the contaminating activities which can affect Fresno's drinking water: airports-maintenance/fueling areas, apartments and condominiums, automobile-body shops, automobile-gas stations, automobile-repair shops, boat services/repair/refinishing, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, crops irrigated, dry cleaners, electrical/electronic manufacturing, fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application, golf courses, historic gas stations, historic waste

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

dumps/landfills, home manufacturing, hospitals, housing-high density, junk/scrap/salvage yards, known contaminant plumes, landfills/dumps, machine shops, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, medical/dental offices/clinics, military installations, motor pools, office buildings/complexes, parks, pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage and transfer areas, photo processing/printing, plastics/synthetics producers, railroad yards/maintenance/fueling areas, rental yards, schools, septic systems-high density, sewer collection systems, transportation corridors-railroads, underground storage tanks-confirmed leaking tanks, utility stations-maintenance areas, veterinary offices/clinics, wastewater treatment plants, wells-agriculture/irrigation, wells-water supply. **More information is included in the summary which identifies the affected well(s) and associated activities.**

What Happens in Fresno if a Well Exceeds EPA or DHS Standards?

If a well violates standards, it would be removed from service and an alternate water supply is provided. In the event a well exceeds standards but must stay in service, customers who receive water from that well would be directly notified by mail or by hand-delivered flyers.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CaDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 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.

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 USEPA 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.

Fluoride: Fluoride in small amounts has been found to be a beneficial additive to drinking water that aids in the prevention of tooth decay. It is most beneficial when administered to very young children and many dentists prescribe fluoride drops for their patients. Fluoride is added to the drinking water in several Fresno County districts that lay within the City of Fresno service area. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.7 to 1.3 mg/L or ppm, as required by CaDPH regulations. Children living in these districts should avoid taking fluoride drops. While all of the fluoridated districts exist north of Shaw Ave., not all districts north of Shaw Ave. are fluoridated. If you are unsure as to whether you are receiving fluoride in your tap water, please contact the water division or your dentist.

Water Quality Monitoring

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the California Department of Public Health to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Additional Information

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

Water Meter Plan Schedule

Metering Plan is taken from the Central Valley Project (CVP) Water Supply Long-Term Renewal Contract between the United States and the City of Fresno.

Completion Date	Item	Comments
01/08	Submit progress report to Bureau	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
01/08	Initiate retrofit	Begin installation of meters on existing dwellings
01/09	Submit progress report to Bureau	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
2/09 to 4/09	Meter installation progress	Hire 3 Contractors to install meter boxes
12/09	Meter installation progress	6% (7,000 units)
01/10	Submit progress report to Bureau	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
03/10	Impose new rate ordinance (fees based on metered use)	New rate structure applicable to currently metered customers. Rates to be effective as new meter installations occur.
12/10	Meter installation progress	41% (45,000 units)
01/11	Submit progress report to Bureau	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
12/11	Meter installation progress	75% (83,000 units)
01/12	Submit compliance report to Bureau	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
12/12	Meter installation progress	100% (111,100 units)
01/13	Submit completion report	Retrofit complete

Schedule subject to change due to unforeseen circumstances

CONSERVATION — Vital to our future water supply

Landscape Conservation:

Automatic Watering Timers Made Easy

Does your automatic watering timer have you boggled? We can help! As a courtesy to our customers, we will come out and show you how to adjust your automatic water timer for FREE. By having your automatic water timer set correctly, both energy and water is saved. If you prefer to set the timer yourself, remember to set it “off the hour” (i.e. 9:48 PM, 2:17 AM, 4:23 AM) to alleviate the heavy burden put on our water supply at “on the hour” times.



Please call
621-5480
for information,
appointments and pool
drain notification.

Save Water
and Energy!
Set timers
“OFF”
the hour.

Flex
your
POWERSM

Prevent Water Runoff

There’s no reason to water cement! Water running down sidewalks, across roads and into gutters is wasteful. To prevent water runoff, check for and fix leaks in your sprinkler system. Don’t apply water faster than the soil can absorb it. Always use a hose nozzle that allows you to turn the water on and off as needed.

Pool Drain Notification

A permit is required before you drain a swimming pool. Permits are FREE and easy to obtain. Just call the Water Conservation Program at 621-5480 or go to www.fresnowater.org.



WATERING SCHEDULE

SPRING / SUMMER March 2 - November 30	WINTER December 1 - March 1
Tues / Thurs / Sat Odd Numbered Addresses (Ending in 1,3,5,7,9)	Saturday Odd Numbered Addresses (Ending in 1,3,5,7,9)
Wed / Fri / Sun Even Numbered Addresses (Ending in 0,2,4,6,8)	Sunday Even Numbered Addresses (Ending in 0,2,4,6,8)
NO WATERING MONDAYS NO WATERING 6 AM TO 7 PM	WATERING ALLOWED ANYTIME ON YOUR DAY

Get Your FREE Plant Brochure



Planning a new landscape project? Want to know which plants help to conserve water and still look beautiful? Call the City of Fresno Water Conservation Program for your free brochure on “Creating A Fresno-Friendly Garden.” The brochure includes a large list of beautiful flowers, shrubs, trees, groundcovers and vines that grow well in our climate and use very little water, in addition to other useful information. As a courtesy to our customers we’ll even come out to your location and audit your landscape for FREE. Simply call us to schedule an appointment. 621-5480.

Attractive gardens and landscape add to the value of your home and bring years of beauty and enjoyment. With a water-efficient design, you’ll be able to curb plant disease, minimize the use of chemical fertilizers and save water, money, labor and time!

FREE Leak Detection Surveys

Want to get ahead of water meters? The best way is to schedule a leak detection audit of your home. Leaks that go undetected are one of the most common water wasters. We’ll help you find that leak before you have to start paying for the wasted water!

Save Water and We’ll Save You Money

Now’s the time for our residential water customers to cash in on a **\$75 Rebate** for replacing their inefficient toilet with a new Ultra Low Flush (ULFT) or High Efficiency Toilet (HET) or a **\$100 rebate** when you purchase a high-efficiency clothes washer. Saving water saves you money. To get an application, call 621-5480 or go to www.fresnowater.org.

Look Inside: Your 2008 Water Quality Report

- **What you need to know about your water, and how it may affect you**
- **Where your water comes from**
- **Information about water quality**
- **How and why to conserve water**
- **Update on water meters**

What's in This Report?

This Annual Water Quality Report, prepared in cooperation with the California Department of Public Health, provides important information about Fresno's water supply, water quality, and water delivery system. Test results for Fresno's 2008 Water Quality Monitoring Program are summarized on pages three and four. It is important to read the messages regarding various water quality issues from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and from your City of Fresno Water Division.

A translation of this report in Spanish, Hmong and Vietnamese can be requested by calling 621-5365.

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

Daimntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.

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