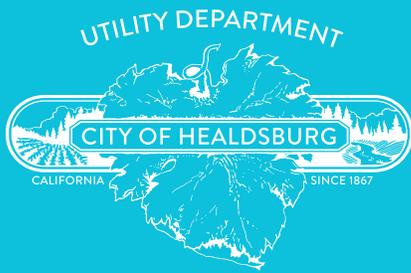


2016

WATER QUALITY REPORT

City of Healdsburg





2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT

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



MESSAGE FROM THE UTILITY DIRECTOR

This report provides information regarding the safety and quality of the City's drinking water. We are pleased to announce that in 2016, City staff again met State and Federal drinking water standards to provide safe and reliable drinking water to our community. To maintain this consistency in providing high quality drinking water, City staff follows rigorous regulations that ensure our drinking water meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards.

The City's supply of water originates in the Russian River Watershed with most of the City's water coming from the Russian River. A smaller portion of the City's water comes from Dry Creek. These waters are pulled from the City's three well fields and then tested and treated before being delivering to our customers. For these reasons, the health of the Russian River Watershed is important to all of us.

To maintain the City's water production wells, water treatment facilities, and over 60 miles of underground pipes, City staff must hold multiple State certifications for the treatment and distribution of drinking water. Staff held certifications are renewed on a frequent basis to maintain knowledge and to stay current on increasingly strict water quality regulations. With the competence and knowledge these certifications provide, City staff physically drew and tested over 1,600 water samples in 2016. In addition, the City uses an advanced set of measurement devices and meters to monitor water quality throughout the day. Each test and measurement helps ensure the City's drinking water is reliably safe.

Sincerely,

Terry Crowley
UTILITY DIRECTOR





MEET YOUR WATER UTILITY TEAM

Front Row: *Rich McMahon, Allen Roseberry, Jarrod Dericco, Adolfo Espinosa, Steve Nelson, Charlie Jurecek, Chris Worlow, Enrique Segura, Tyler Dugan*

Back Row: *John Sanneman, David Hambly, Eddie Uribe, Rob Scates, Terry Crowley, Patrick Fuss, Dustin Huse, Vic Halverson, Jorge Valencia*

Not Pictured: *Al Ochoa, Tyler Kettmann, Jose Vazquez, Eric Webb, Rosa Gutierrez, Meg Patterson, Angie Koski*

Healdsburg's water utility is staffed by highly trained and well qualified professionals. Operations staff each carry water treatment licenses and distribution system maintenance staff carry distribution licenses. Most have both! Our laboratory is ELAP certified. Our mechanical and electrical technicians have advanced technical competency certificates. Licensing is maintained through regular training and continuing education.

Over the course of 2016, this team was responsible for treating and delivering approximately 542 million gallons of water, taking and analyzing over 1,600 samples for more than 130 constituents, and investigating and repairing every leak in the system, including replacing 57 water services .

Current projects include 2-year cryptosporidium sampling of all drinking water sources, cross connection control program managing over 650 backflow prevention devices, and on-going water conservation measures.

Water meters in the City are being replaced with units that can be read remotely. This not only makes monthly meter reading more efficient, but it also allows staff to notice and address leaks earlier – before they become a problem. In 2016, 437 meters were replaced with remote-read equipment, increasing the total number of remote read meters to 3049.

NOTICE FROM THE EPA

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.

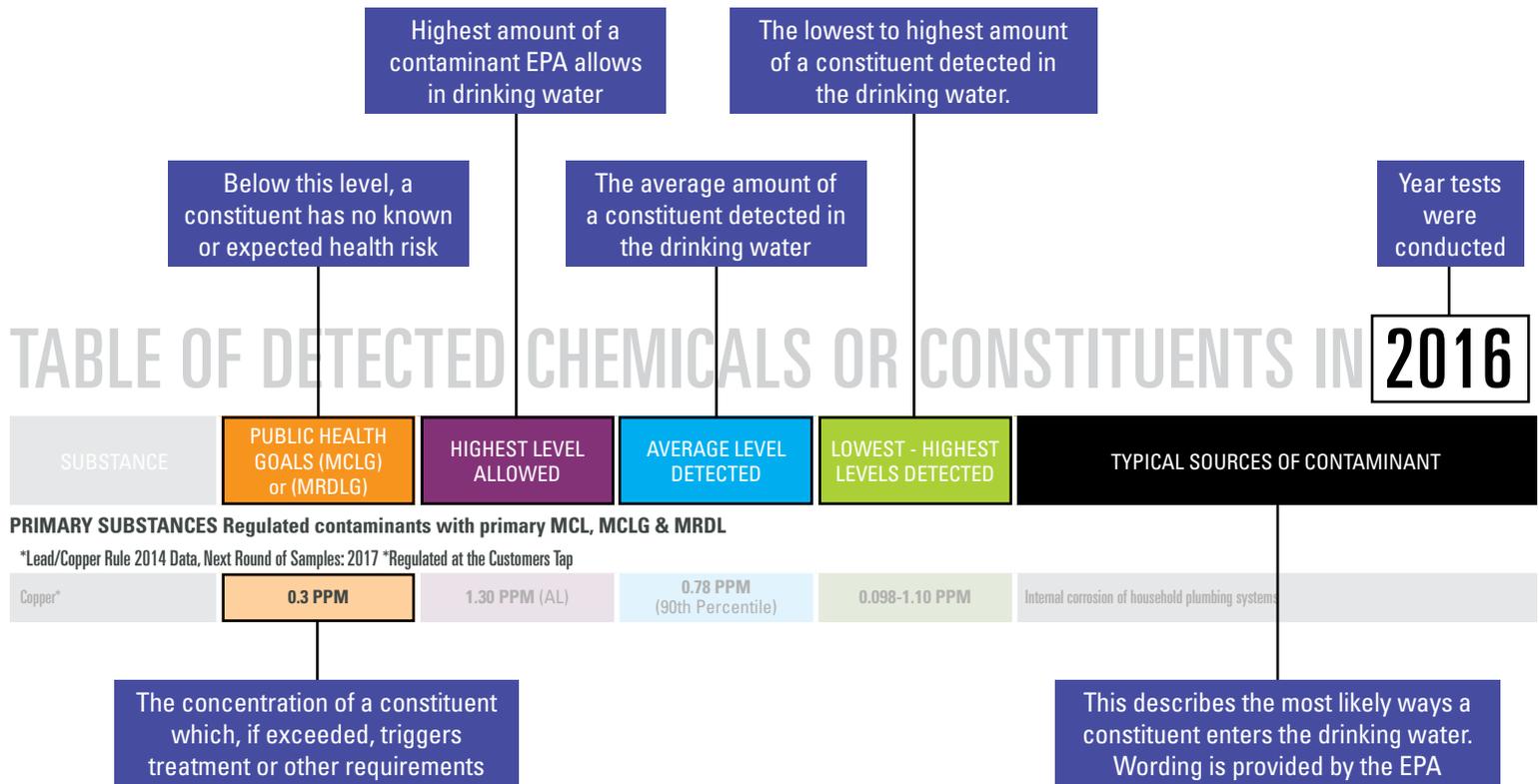
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1.800.426.4791).

HOW TO READ THE WATER QUALITY TABLE



DEFINITIONS:

AL: Regulatory 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 is 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.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The U.S. EPA sets MCLGs.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level is the level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the customer's tap.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal is the level of disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The U.S. EPA sets MRDLGs.

NA: Not Applicable.

ND: Not Detected. Constituent was below the detection level of the analytical method.

NS: No Standard. Officials have not developed a Public Health Goal or MCLG standard.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. 5 NTU is when the average person can begin to detect turbidity.

pCi/L: Picocuries per Liter. Measures naturally occurring radioactivity from erosion of mineral deposits.

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

pH: A measure of a solution's acidity.

PHG: Public Health Goal is the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The U.S. EPA sets PHG's.

PPB: Parts per Billion (or micrograms per liter). One PPB is equal to 1 teaspoon in 1.3 million gallons.

PPM: Parts per Million (or milligrams per liter). One PPM is equal to 1 teaspoon in 1,300 gallons.

TT: Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in water.

umhos/cm: Micromhos per centimeter. A measure of substances that form ions when in water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS IN 2016

2016 TREATED WATER QUALITY SUMMARY - Listed below are 25 substances or water quality characteristics detected in Healdsburg's Drinking Water. There are nearly 100 organic and inorganic substances that the City tested for but did not detect. Only those substances with detectable amounts are required to be included in this report. For certain substances with concentrations that do not change frequently, the State allows the City to monitor less frequently than once a year. In these cases the most recent sample data are included. The City of Healdsburg collected and analyzed 252 samples for coliform during 2016 with no positive samples. The City of Healdsburg had NO WATER SYSTEM VIOLATIONS in 2016.

SUBSTANCE	YEAR SAMPLED	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (AL)	90th PERCENTILE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	PUBLIC HEALTH GOALS (MCLG) or (MRDLG)	TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED
REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMERS TAP							
COPPER	2014 (32 samples taken)	1.30 PPM	0.78 PPM	0.098-1.10 PPM	0.3 PPM	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems.	1.10 PPM
LEAD	2014 (32 samples taken)	15 PPB	< 5.0 PPB	< 5.0 to 57 PPB (1 site exceeded the action level)	0.2 PPB	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems.	57 PPB
SUBSTANCE	YEAR SAMPLED	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (EPA'S MCL, MCLG & MRDL)	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	PUBLIC HEALTH GOALS (MCLG) or (MRDLG)	TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED
REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS	2016	60 PPB	10.21 PPB	<1.0 - 41.50 PPB	NS	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	41.50 PPB
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	2016	80 PPB	31.7 PPB	< 1.0 - 57.23 PPB	NS	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	57.23 PPB
CHLORINE	2016	4 PPM	0.85 PPM	0.32 - 1.55 PPM	4 PPM	Disinfectant added for drinking water treatment	1.55 PPM
FLUORIDE	2016	2 PPM	0.74 PPM	0.46- 0.85 PPM	1 PPM	Leaching from natural deposits. Our water system treats your water by adding fluoride in order to help prevent dental caries. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.60 to 1.20 ppm as required by Department regulations.	0.85 PPM
NITRATE (as NO3)	2016	10 PPM	1.3 PPM	<0.40 - 1.30 PPM	10 PPM	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks, and erosion of natural deposits	1.30 PPM
GROSS ALPHA EMITTERS	2016	15 pCi/L	0.118 pCi/L	0.024 - 0.212 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.	0.212 pCi/L
TURBIDITY-Dry Creek Well Field (Groundwater)	2016	TT =95% of samples <1.0 NTU	0.08 NTU	0.02 - 0.29 NTU	N/A	Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is an indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.	0.29 NTU
TURBIDITY-Fitch Mtn. Well Field (Groundwater Under Surface Water Influence)	2016	TT =95% of samples <0.30 NTU	0.13 NTU	0.02 - 1.24 NTU	N/A	Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is an indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.	1.24 NTU
TURBIDITY-Gauntlett/Fitch Micro-Filtration Facility	2016	TT =95% of samples <0.10 NTU	0.02 NTU	0.01 - 0.20 NTU	N/A	Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is an indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.	0.20 NTU
SECONDARY SUBSTANCES AND OTHERS SAMPLED IN 2016							
ALKALINITY	2016	NS	102 PPM	65 - 160 PPM	Not regulated	Natural geology	160 PPM
ALUMINUM	2016	200 PPB	<50 PPB	<50 - 94 PPB	200 PPM	Erosion of natural deposits.	94 PPB
ARSENIC	2016	10 PPB	<2 PPB	ND - <2 PPB	0.004 PPB	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, and glass and electronics production wastes	<2 PPB
BARIUM	2016	1 PPM	<1.0 PPM	<0.100 - 0.140 PPM	2 PPM	Erosion of natural deposits.	0.140 PPM
BICARBONATE	2016	NS	160 PPM	110 - 230 PPM	Not regulated	Natural geology	230 PPM
CALCIUM	2016	NS	19.6 PPM	19 - 30 PPM	Not regulated	Natural geology	30 PPM
CHLORIDE	2016	500 PPM	6.95 PPM	3.8 - 11.4 PPM	500 PPM	Runoff / Leaching from natural deposits.	11.4 PPM
HARDNESS	2016	NS	146 PPM	117- 128 PPM	Not regulated	Natural geology	128 PPM
IRON	2016	300 PPB	<100 PPB	<100 PPB	300 PPB	Leaching from natural deposits	<100 PPB
MANGANESE	2016	50 PPB	<20 PPB	<20 PPB	50 PPB	Leaching from natural deposits	<20 PPB
MAGNESIUM	2016	NS	19.6 PPM	12 - 32 PPM	Not regulated	Natural geology	32 PPM
pH units	2016	6.5 to 8.5 pH units	7.25 pH units	7.01 - 7.41 pH units	6.5 to 8.5 pH units	A measure of the acidity of water	7.41 pH Units
SODIUM	2016	NS	8.6 PPM	7.2 - 11 PPM	Not regulated	Natural geology	11 PPM
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	2016	1000 umhos/cm	290 umhos/cm	210 - 380 umhos/cm	1000 umhos/cm	A measure of substances that form ions when in water.	380 umhos/cm
SULFATE	2016	500 PPM	14 PPM	12- 19 PPM	500 PPM	Runoff / Leaching from natural deposits.	19 PPM
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	2016	1000 PPM	160 PPM	110 - 240 PPM	1000 PPM	Runoff / Leaching from natural deposits.	240 PPM

MANGANESE: The concentration in some production wells exceeds the secondary MCL. Manganese in excess of the secondary MCL can chemically react with the chlorine added to disinfect the water and form a dark colored precipitate. This precipitate can stain plumbing fixtures such as sinks and toilet bowls, and may cause staining of light colored laundry. By blending water from a number of

sources, the average manganese concentration was <20 PPB in 2016. The MCL for Manganese is 50 PPB.

We add 3 substances directly to drinking water following State guidelines:

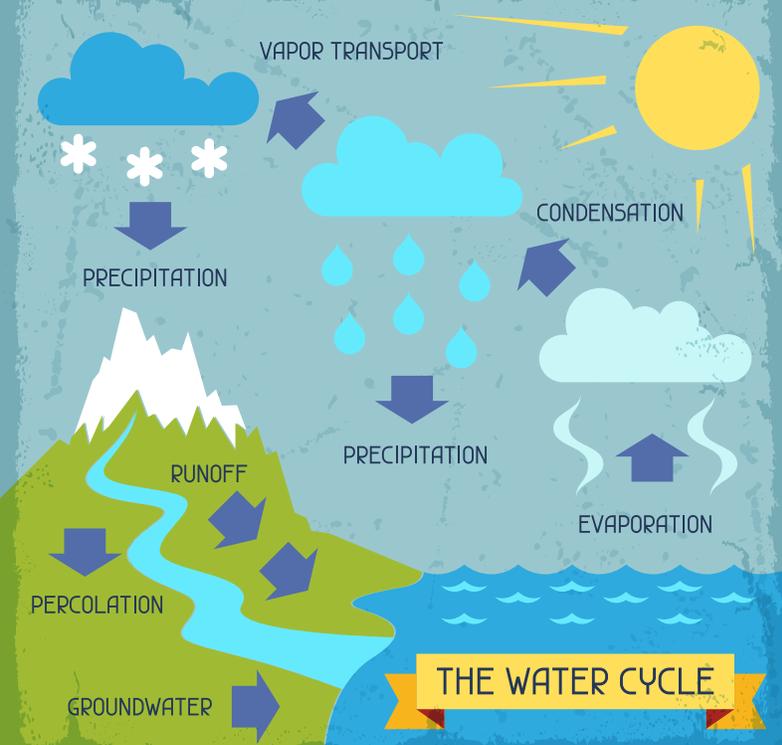
CHLORINE: a highly effective disinfectant that prevents the

spread of waterborne diseases, and kills any microbes or bacteria entering the water supply.

SODIUM FLUORIDE: added for the prevention of tooth decay and promotion of dental health.

CORROSION CONTROL INHIBITOR: an orthophosphate compound that reduces pipeline corrosion by laying a microfilm along interior surfaces of pipelines and plumbing fixtures to prevent corrosion and the leaching of copper and lead in residential plumbing.





THE WATER CYCLE - HEALDSBURG STYLE

We all are familiar with the water cycle from grade school. Rain (Precipitation) falls on the ground and flows to creeks and rivers (surface flow), which is absorbed in the ground (groundwater) or flows to lakes and oceans (surface water) to be evaporated to form clouds. The clouds condense the water and form rain and the whole process starts again. Healdsburg is not an exception to the water cycle, but we do add a couple of steps to the process.

First, in Healdsburg, we intercept some of the water flowing the creeks and rivers, particularly Dry Creek and Russian River, for use by the people of the City. Water from the streams is pumped from any of our three well fields, which capture the surface water that has seeped through the gravels of the streambeds. We treat the water to make it safe to use in accordance with our water supply permit and distribute it to you, the people of Healdsburg.

You use it for everything from drinking and cooking, irrigating, even for cleaning and sanitation. The water that has been used or is otherwise to be disposed of is called wastewater. The city has a system of pipes and pump stations that collect the wastewater from your homes and businesses and delivers it to the City's Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) on Foreman Lane, just south and west of town. At the WRF solids are mechanically removed from the wastewater and dissolved materials are removed by a biological process. The last steps are filtration to about 1/100th of human hair and disinfection by UV exposure.

The fully treated wastewater is referred to as reclaimed or recycled water. It can be and is used for beneficial purposes like dust control, construction (compaction, concrete) municipal purposes (sewer cleaning), landscape irrigation, and vineyard irrigation. Any recycled water not used is disposed of in the Russian River. After any of the beneficial reuse or disposal to the Russian River, the water that was intercepted by the City is returned to the water cycle.



In 2016, the City pumped, treated and distributed approximately 542 million gallons of water. In that same year, we treated and reclaimed approximately 403 million gallons of wastewater. Approximately 10 million gallons of the reclaimed water was recycled for beneficial reuse.

Even though the drought appears to be over, we still are in a fairly arid climate; there is never enough to waste. Water is a precious resource for us and makes the quality of life here in Healdsburg possible.



Wastewater once treated can be reused for agriculture, construction, urban irrigation, as well as municipal purposes such as sewer cleaning.

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Even though the drought appears to be over, we still are in a fairly arid climate; there is never enough to waste. Water is a precious resource for us and makes the quality of life here in Healdsburg possible.

VIEW AND PAY YOUR UTILITY BILL FROM HOME OR WHEREVER IS CONVENIENT

- Receive email notifications of new bills
- Make one-time payments or setup automatic payments with a credit/debit card or a bank account
- Save paper and the environment by going paperless with your utility bill

SIGN UP for online bill pay:

onlinebiller.com/healdsburg



**24-HOUR UTILITY
RESPONSE HOTLINE**

707-431-7000 or

Toll-Free 855-755-6586

WATER SOURCES

The City of Healdsburg's drinking water is sourced from three well fields: two located along the Russian River and one located on Dry Creek. Before entering the water distribution system, the water is chemically treated and ultra-filtered to improve its quality and remove most contaminants. The water is then stored at various locations throughout the City, ready to be delivered to our homes and businesses. Because the wells are influenced by the flows of both the Russian River and Dry Creek, it's very important for us to remain aware of the health of these watersheds and the impact we have on them.

Due to consistent rain events this winter, both Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma storage levels are higher than last year. While this is good news, we still need to be keenly aware of our water usage as we do not know what next winter will bring. Combined with conservation efforts and watershed protection, the City's wells can supply Healdsburg's water needs for years to come.

MONITORING

The City of Healdsburg conducts regular testing as prescribed by the state and federal agencies to ensure that none of the contaminants listed on the preceding pages are detected at levels considered to be unsafe by the health agencies.

The City of Healdsburg prepared a "Drinking Water Source Assessment" in December 2001. Prepared in accordance with guidelines issued by the State Department of Public Health Services, the purpose of the Source Assessment is to determine if the water sources of the community are vulnerable to contamination.

Ground-water supplies are considered most vulnerable to automobile gas stations, chemical/petroleum processing/storage yards, parks, freeway/state highway transportation corridors, herbicide use in road rights-of-way, water supply wells, dry cleaners, metal plating/ finishing/ fabricating, automobile repair shops, utility station maintenance areas, and wastewater treatment plants. The Source Assessment is available for review at the Community Development Center, 435 Allan Court, or visit healdsburgutilities.org.

If you are still concerned with tap water and purchase bottled water, please consider that bottled water is actually less regulated than municipal water supplies. Simple and effective point-of-use treatment devices can remove specific substances of concern. For more information on water treatment devices visit: waterboards.ca.gov.

ORTHOPHOSPHATE BLEND

Orthophosphate is a proprietary liquid blend that is added to the water to reduce pipeline corrosion and plumbing fixture corrosion. This is added to the water to comply with the EPA's "Lead and Copper Rule" (LCR).

NOTICE FROM THE EPA: LEAD

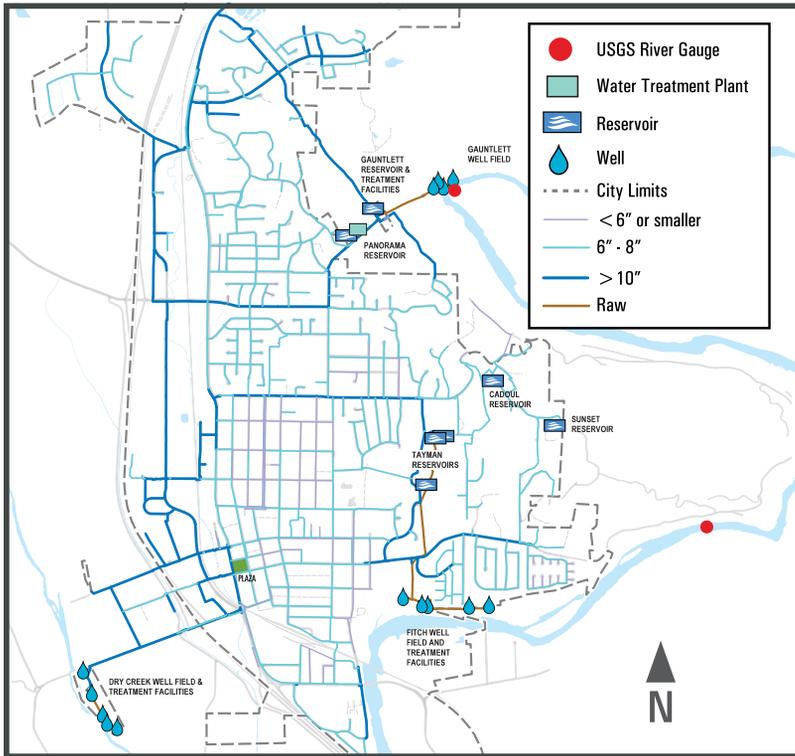
The "lead and copper rule" or LCR was introduced by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1991 to limit the concentration of lead and copper allowed in public drinking water at the consumer's tap as well as limit the corrosivity due to the water itself. Lead originates from the solder used to connect plumbing fittings inside the home, and copper is used widely in small diameter plumbing pipe. Lead and copper levels are consistently below the action level in Healdsburg.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may want to have the water in your home tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available online at epa.gov/safewater/lead or you may call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Copper: The governing regulation to determine whether copper is present above or below the standard is based on the 90th percentile value for the most recent testing. The 90th percentile is the ninth highest value measured of ten test results. The 90th percentile value for the 2014 testing performed in Healdsburg was 0.78 PPM. The MCL, or action level for copper was 1.3 PPM. None of the 32 test sites exceeded the action level.

Lead: The governing regulation to determine whether lead is present above or below the standard is based on the 90th percentile value for the most recent testing. The 90th percentile is the ninth highest value measured of ten test results. The 90th percentile value for the 2014 testing performed in Healdsburg was < 5 PPB. The MCL, or action level for lead is 15 PPB. One of the 32 test sites exceeded the action level.

WATER SYSTEM MAP



WATER HARDNESS SCALE

Grains/Gal	mg/L & ppm	Classification
Less than 1	Less than 17.1	Soft
1 – 3.5	17.1 – 60	Slightly Hard
3.5 – 7	60 – 120	Moderately Hard
7 – 10	120 – 180	Hard
Over 10	Over 180	Very Hard

Water hardness is a measure of the minerals dissolved in the water. Water in Healdsburg tends to have a hardness of 117 to 128 parts per million (measured as calcium carbonate), which places our water in the moderately hard to hard range.

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is added to Healdsburg's water for dental benefits pursuant to a 1952 City of Healdsburg voter initiative (Ordinance No. 1952-14) and the more recent 2014 voter initiative. State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a range of 0.6 to 1.20 PPM with an optimum level of 0.70 PPM. The City of Healdsburg's average level of fluoride in 2016 was 0.74 PPM. For info on fluoridation, oral health, and current issues visit: waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml

HEALTH-RELATED NOTICES

REDUCING LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

As a public water supplier, the City performs regular tests to ensure that the water delivered to you meets all federal and state standards for lead. However, children may still be at risk from elevated levels of lead in drinking water due to the pipes or plumbing fixtures found in their school and child care facilities.

It is important to recognize all the ways a child can be exposed to lead. Children are exposed to lead in paint, dust, soil, air, and food, as well as drinking water. If the level of lead in a child's blood is at or above the CDC action level of 5 micrograms per deciliter, it may be due to lead exposures from a combination of sources. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead. Children are extremely vulnerable to the health risks associated with exposure to elevated levels of lead. As children spend a significant portion of their days in a school or child care setting, it is critical to ensure that the drinking water sources in these environments do not contain elevated lead levels.

To help schools safeguard their occupant's health, the EPA developed provides guidelines for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools. The EPA's 3Ts – Training, Testing and Telling - provide information to schools and child care centers that allows them to identify potential sources of lead in their facilities, monitor facility drinking water for elevated lead levels, resolve problems if elevated lead levels are found, and communicate about their lead control programs. More information about this program can be found here: epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/toolkit_leadschools_3ts_training_factsheet.pdf

The City is committed to minimizing lead exposure through our testing programs and educational outreach. Your local schools and child care centers can reduce lead exposure by:

- Understanding how lead is introduced into drinking water
- Developing a sampling plan for older facilities
- Conducting proper sample collection to avoid false results
- Have qualified professionals test and analyze the samples
- Reviewing results and options to control lead exposure

PRECAUTIONS FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those: undergoing chemotherapy; who have undergone organ transplants; with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; as well as some elderly and infants, may have an increased risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available online at epa.gov/safewater or from the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

SMART LIVING HEALDSBURG

REBATES & INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

- Low-Flow Toilets
- Clothes Washers
- Greywater Systems
- Lawn Conversion
- Free In-home Water Audit
- Free in-home water saving items

For more information, please visit:

SMARTLIVINGHEALDSBURG.ORG

THE DROUGHT MAY BE GONE (FOR NOW) BUT IT'S NOT FORGOTTEN.

With the rain we had this Winter and well into Spring of 2017, you may have reached the conclusion that the drought is over. And you may be correct: to date we have received about 48.15 inches of rain since July 1, 2016, or 112 percent of normal. The year before we were at just 24.6 inches of rain for 58 percent of normal (source sfgate.com "Precipitation Data for Select Bay Area Cities" May 1, 2017). So yes, this year we had more rain.

However, Healdsburg's Mediterranean climate can have a low rainfall year right after an above average year, like we just experienced. In light of this fact, Governor Jerry Brown has issued an executive order on April 7, 2017, that lifted the drought emergency while still retaining the prohibition against wasteful practices. "This drought emergency is over, but the next drought could be around the corner," said Governor Brown. "Conservation must remain a way of life."

The State Water Resources Control Board, which administers the City's water supply permit, will maintain urban water use reporting requirements and prohibitions on wasteful practices such as:



The drought is officially over but wasteful uses of water, like hosing off driveways, remain prohibited.

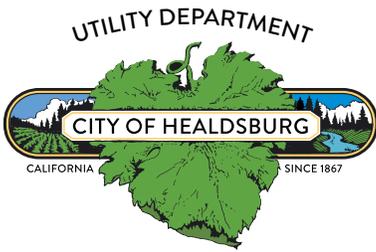
- Hosing off sidewalks, driveways and other hardscapes
- Washing automobiles with hoses not equipped with a shut off nozzle
- Using non-recirculated water in a fountain or other decorative water feature
- Watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or within 48 hours after measurable precipitation
- Irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians

We are fortunate to live in an area where water appears abundant. Please be mindful of your water use. It is a resource to use and enjoy, not to waste and squander.



FREE yard signs available for pick up at
the Community Development Center or
the Wastewater Treatment Plant.





2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Electric, Water & Wastewater

401 Grove Street, Healdsburg, CA 95448

707.431.3346 | healdsburgutilities.org

FOR UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION ON CONSERVATION:

[f /smartlivinghealdsburg](https://www.facebook.com/smartlivinghealdsburg)

PARTICIPATE!

If you are interested in learning more about your water utility or water quality, you can direct your questions, concerns or comments to the Utilities Department at 401 Grove Street, Healdsburg or by calling 707.431.3346.

You may also present comments directly to the Healdsburg City Council, which meets on the first and third Monday of each month at 6:00 pm, at 401 Grove Street. City Council meetings are open to the public. For meeting dates and agendas, visit cityofhealdsburg.org.



NEVER ENOUGH TO WASTE

GOOD WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES

- Do not apply outdoor irrigation water any day between the hours of 7 am and 8 pm
- Routinely inspect irrigation systems for leaks & repair within 72 hours
- Replace shower heads with low flow showerheads

STATE PROHIBITED WATER USE

- Washing sidewalks or driveways with drinking water
- Washing vehicles with a hose not fitted with a shut-off nozzle
- Watering landscapes during & within 48 hours to measurable rainfall