2025

Water Quality Report

City of Tracy, California

TRACY

Contact Information

City of Tracy
Public Works Department - Utilities Division

209-831-6330

Lea Emmons, *Water Operations Superintendent*

https://www.cityoftracy.org/waterquality

utilitieshelp@cityoftracy.org

Public Participation

Regular City Council meetings are held at 7:00pm on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Meetings are held at the Council Chambers at City Hall, 333 Civic Center Plaza, Tracy, CA 95376

For Landlords

Water customers who are landlords receiving this report are asked to share this information with any tenant or user on the premises.

Para acceder al Informe de Calidad del Agua 2025 en Español:

Haga clic aquí para ver el documento en español.

Llame al 209-831-6330 para obtener una copia impresa.

Where Does Your Water Come From?

The City of Tracy receives its water supplies from the Stanislaus River Watershed, the Delta-Mendota Canal, and groundwater pumped from nine wells in the Tracy Subbasin. This entire water system operates through **520 miles of underground pipelines** and **28,000 water meters**, maintained by a dedicated team of around **34 direct staff members** who ensure you continue to receive the high-quality water you rely on.

In 2025...

39% 2.4 billion gallons from the **Delta-Mendota Canal**

56% 3.5 billion gallons from the **Stanislaus River**

5% 0.3 billion gallons from the **groundwater supply**

.15% 9 million gallons from the **ASR**

Water Quality Control

Before the water reaches you, samples are collected and tested in State-certified laboratories. The City has a water quality monitoring program and inspection system ensures safe drinking water is delivered to you and your family. **The City takes on average 3,000 samples a year, most of which are done on a weekly basis.**

As required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the City's water supplies must meet stringent water quality standards set by the State Water Resource Control Board Division of Drinking Water and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The City of Tracy completed a watershed sanitary survey of its drinking water sources in 2025.

Water Source Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Tracy's water system was completed in January 2025. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: airports (maintenance and fueling areas), gas stations (historic and current), mining activities (historic and current), septic and waste landfill dumps (historic and current).

The native groundwater under Tracy contains boron, a naturally occurring, non-carcinogenic, unregulated contaminant. Six of the City's wells contain elevated levels of boron. Although well water comprises only a small portion of the City's total water supply, well water does contain boron. Some pregnant women who drink water containing boron may have an increased risk of developmental effects in their baby, based on studies.

See page 7 for the City of Tracy's current Boron levels.

Reporting Levels of Detected

The City of Tracy is pleased to report that from January 1 - December 31, 2025, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or exceeded, all state and federal drinking water requirements!

In California, drinking water standards, also called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), are set in two categories: **Primary Standards** related to public health, and **Secondary Standards** which relate to the aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and color. On the following pages you will find a complete listing of both types of standards along with the results of the analysis of your water supply, including:

- Detectable and non-detectable substances found in the City's drinking water
- The maximum allowable substance levels set by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
- Regulated contaminants – *organized by contaminant type or source*
- Unregulated contaminants
- Sodium & hardness
- Monitoring contaminated outside but didn't detect, must be outside of the table for detectable
- Explanation for monitoring that is not annual. EXAMPLE—The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Key Definitions

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, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

Water Quality Report - Primary Standards

	TREATED SURFACE WATER			WELL WATER			REGULATORY LIMIT			MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
CONTAMINANT (CCR UNITS)	SOUTH SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATION DISTRICT	JOHN JONES WATER TREATMENT PLANT	SAMPLE DATE	AVERAGE	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)	MCLG OR PHG	VIOLATION	
INORGANIC										
Arsenic (µg/L)	ND	ND	2025	0.6	0-3.0	2024	10	0.004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; run off from glass and electronics production wastes
Boron (mg/L)	ND	0	2021 & 2024	2	.32-2.5	2021 & 2024	10	N/A	No	Derived from the leaching of rocks and soils, wastewater and fertilizers/pesticides
Chromium [total] (µg/L)	ND	ND	2025	1.11	0-10	2024	50	N/A	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (hexavalent) (µg/L)	N/A	0.043	2025	3.55	0-7.20	2024	10	0.02	No	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities
Copper (mg/L)	ND	ND	2025	ND	ND	2024	AL=1.3	0.3	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (µg/L)		N/A	2025	N/A	N/A		AL=15	0.2	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	ND	ND	2025	0.11	0-0.21	2024	2	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE / NITRITE										
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	ND	0.33	2025	2	0-2.9	2025	10	10	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.33	0-3.000+	2024	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Report - Secondary Standards

	TREATED SURFACE WATER			WELL WATER			REGULATORY LIMIT		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
CONTAMINANT (CCR UNITS)	SOUTH SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATION DISTRICT	JOHN JONES WATER TREATMENT PLANT	SAMPLE DATE	AVERAGE	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)	MCLG OR PHG	
AESTHETIC - RELATED									
Color (Color Unit)	ND	ND	2025	2.67	0-5	2024	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (µg/L)	ND	ND	2025	45	0-170	2024	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Manganese (µg/L)	ND	5	2025	13	0-110	2024	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	ND	ND	2025	0.11	0-1.0	2024	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	ND	0.15	2025	0.73	0.2-2.8	2024	5	N/A	Soil runoff
TDS (mg/L)	46	150	2025	668	110-890	2024	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	79	260	2025	1039	160-1400	2024	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride (mg/L)	3.1	30	2025	114	9.1-210	2024	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	1.7	41	2025	221	13-320	2024	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sodium	ND	N/A	2025	119	11-150	2024	N/A	N/A	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Total Hardness	31.0	N/A	2025	264	58-390	2024	N/A	N/A	

Water Quality Report

WATER DISTRIBUTION DATA SHEET							
ANALYTICAL PARAMETER	RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE	YEAR	VIOLATION	MCL	MCLG OR PHG	TYPICAL SOURCES
BACTERIOLOGICAL (% PRESENT)							
Coliform Density	<1	<1	2025	No	5%Present/mo	0	Municipal and industrial waste discharge
ORGANICS (UG/L)							
Total Trihalomethane (ug/L)	40	3.1-65.0	2025	No	80	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	21	0-40.0	2025	No	60	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfection

Water Quality Report
UCMR5 & Lead Copper

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
	# OF SAMPLES COLLECTED	SAMPLE DATE	90TH PERCENTILE LEVEL DETECTED	# SITES EXCEEDING AL	AL	MCLG
Lead (ppm)	35	2024	0	0	0.015	0
	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT					
	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.					
Copper (ppm)	35	2024	0.396	0	1.3	1.3
	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT					
	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.					

UCMR 5-LITHIUM AND PFAS					
ANALYTICAL PARAMETER	RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE	YEAR	MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL (MRL)	VIOLATION
Lithium	8.00	0-28.5	2024-2025	9	Yes
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.005	No
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.005	No
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.003	No
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.005	No
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.003	No
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.002	No
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.005	No
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.02	No
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.003	No
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.004	No
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.003	No
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.003	No
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.005	No
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.003	No
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.003	No
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.003	No
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.003	No
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.003	No
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.003	No
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.004	No
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.004	No
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.004	No
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.004	No
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.003	No
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.002	No
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.005	No
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.006	No
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.008	No
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	ND	ND	2024-2025	0.007	No

Reporting of Cryptosporidium, radon, chromium (hexavalent), and other contaminants

Other Contaminants with no MCL – PFAS constituents

Compliance with Other Drink Water Regulations

No Violations existed in 2025

Ground Water – No corrections existed in 2025

In 2017, the City formed an exclusive GSA for its jurisdiction. The other agencies in the area partnered to develop a GSP that was adopted in January 2022.

Visit https://tracysubbasin.org/ for more information.

Variances

No Violations

Educational Information

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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. EPA/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).

U.S. EPA's

Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1-800-426-4791

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the 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.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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.

The City of Tracy has conducted all required inspections of its water distribution and service lines. There are no lead-containing pipes in the distribution system. The City maintains an inventory of all homes and regularly updates this baseline information. You can find a copy of the inventory online at https://www.cityoftracy.org/waterquality.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. City of Tracy is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Tracy - Utilities at 209-831-6330 or utilitieshelp@cityoftracy.org

Cross Connection Protection

Backflow prevention assemblies are designed to allow water to flow into your home or office from the public water system but not allow water to flow in the reverse direction, creating effective cross connection protection. **Reverse flow can carry untreated pollutants and contaminants back to the public water system, compromising the water quality for all customers.** Backflow prevention assemblies are required to be tested annually to ensure they are effectively protecting the public water system. If your residence has an active well on the premises or your business has fire sprinklers and/or landscaping, you should have a backflow prevention assembly.

All backflow devices are required to be tested before June 30th every year.

Visit https://www.cityoftracy.org/backflow for more information.

Make Conservation a Way Of Life.

New laws require that all water suppliers, like the City of Tracy, must reduce their daily water consumption for all users. This includes indoor and outdoor water uses, as well as commercial, industrial and institutional water uses. In order to meet the ever-increasing mandates by the State, the City of Tracy enacts Water Stages for conservation measures. Currently, the City is in Stage 3 of its Water Conservation Ordinance. This limits outdoor water use, such as irrigating your landscape, to the hours of 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m., three days per week depending on your odd or even address. It also prohibits using water from your hose to wash off driveways, patios and other hardscapes.

What are you able to do to help? Some simple indoor measures include: **taking shorter showers, turning water off while shampooing, washing full loads of laundry, never using the toilet as a trash receptacle, repairing drips and leaking faucets quickly, and always turning off water while brushing teeth.** Businesses might also consider changing out high-water-consuming appliances and toilets to more efficient models.

The biggest use of water by homeowners and businesses is outdoor activities. Mandatory outdoor water conservation measures include: using a triggered handheld sprayer and bucket when washing your own car; and turning off non-recirculating fountains and ornamental water features. Some simple voluntary measures are: turning off irrigation timers in the winter months; never water landscaping on a windy day or within 48 hours of a rain event (water pooling); and do not water for longer than eight minutes per cycle.

Report water waste by calling 209-831-6330, online at https://app.govoutreach.com/tracy, or using the GoTracy! app

Your continued efforts will assist the City in attaining its water conservation goals!

City of Tracy Water Rates

Tracy has historically offered the lowest water rates in the region, particularly for providing high-quality treated water. The water system is funded by utility rate payers through their utility bills and must follow the Proposition 218 process to increase any rates. The last rate increase for customers occurred in 2019 with the prior one being 20 years ago.

Revenue has declined due to various conservation efforts aimed at preserving water and infrequent rate reviews, which are necessary to keep up with rising expenses. This situation has forced the utility to focus only on urgent repairs and maintenance while postponing the maintenance or replacement of aging infrastructure.

The Utility Division is now committed to reviewing rates every five years to ensure they remain appropriate and to continue providing Tracy with the quality water it is known for. More information regarding the Water Fund can be found at https://www.cityoftracy.org/Departments/Finance/Budget-Financial-Documents.

Additional information on a possible water rate increase can be found at https://www.cityoftracy.org/2026waterrates.