

City Of Vacaville
Consumer Confidence Report And Calendar
June 2010 through June 2011

The City's Utilities Department provides safe, reliable water services 24 hours a day, every day.



The City conducted more than 16,000 tests on your water to ensure a safe supply.

YOUR WATER MET OR SURPASSED ALL STANDARDS!

All 5.8 billion gallons of water supplied to Vacaville residents and businesses met or surpassed all drinking water standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California Department of Public Health (DPH).



Lake Berryessa Glory Hole January 19, 2010
Photo by Phil Welty



Lake Berryessa Glory Hole March 1, 2010
Photo by Phil Welty

This Report is required by the USEPA and DPH. It includes important information about your drinking water and data on water quality for 2009. The City of Vacaville intends to provide this report in calendar format annually, so it may be a more valuable resource for our customers. It also contains information about water conservation and how to prevent pollution of our water supplies, in compliance with requirements of the State Water Board.

Vacaville 2009 Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

The City of Vacaville wants you, our customers to know that your water system has met all water quality standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California State Department of Public Health (DPH) and is a safe and reliable supply.

In 2009 Vacaville distributed over 5.8 billion gallons of drinking water. This water was subjected to extensive testing, not only for regulated contaminants, but also for non-regulated. More than 16,000 analyses were performed on water samples in 2009.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the DPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DPH 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 at (1-800-426-4791), or visit the web site at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>.



For a full table of analyses of Vacaville's water and other facts, see our web site at <http://www.cityofvacaville.com>. We would like to hear your comments on this report and invite you to join our source water protection efforts. Please contact the City of Vacaville Water Quality Lab Supervisor, Tony Pirondini by phone at (707) 469-6400 or by email at tpirondini@cityofvacaville.com.

SOURCES OF WATER & CONTAMINANTS

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.

Vacaville's water supply consists of two surface water sources and 13 deep groundwater wells. Lake Berryessa surface water, conveyed through Putah South Canal (PSC), provided 35% of the City's total consumption and Sacramento Delta surface water, from the North Bay Aqueduct (NBA), provided an additional 39% in the year 2009. Groundwater from the 13 deep wells made-up the balance (26%) of our water needs. Treatment for surface water is divided between the Vacaville Water Treatment Plant (VWTP), located on Allison Drive and the North Bay Regional Water Treatment Plant (NBR), located on Peabody Road. The VWTP treats PSC source water only, while the NBR plant, which is jointly-owned by the cities of Vacaville and Fairfield, treats both PSC and NBA source waters. The deep groundwater wells are located on or near Elmira Road, Orange Drive, and Vaca Valley Parkway.

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



MESSAGE FROM THE WATER QUALITY MANAGER

2010 marks my 30th year with the City and the 20th year we have provided our customers an annual water quality report. This year the format has changed from a technical report to a 13-month calendar with water information.

This format allows us to meet several regulatory educational and outreach requirements in a single mailer, while providing a fresh message every month. I hope you find it as informative, useful and exciting as I do! *Salute!*

Jacqueline McCall, Retired

of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Vacaville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



ARSENIC IN DRINKING WATER Vacaville Meets the Limit

While arsenic levels in your drinking water are less than the current USEPA standard of 10 ppb, the groundwater does contain low levels of arsenic. These results are from samples taken in 2009. The 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS AND VULNERABILITY SUMMARIES

A Source Water Assessment evaluates the quality of a source water that is used in a community drinking water supply. It is also used to determine the Potential Contributing Activities (PCAs) that occur within and nearby a source water supply. The PCAs are then compiled into a Vulnerability Summary report.

The latest Vulnerability Summary report for the Sacramento Delta, including the Barker Slough North Bay Aqueduct (NBA), was completed in 2006. The source was considered to be most vulnerable to cattle and sheep grazing activities in the watershed associated with turbidity,

total organic carbon, and coliform bacteria detected in the water supply. Approximately 85% of the watershed is grazing land or irrigated pastures. The cities treating NBA water, in conjunction with the Solano County Water Agency, have implemented watershed management practices to improve water quality and reduce the significance of the potential contaminant sources.

The latest Vulnerability Summary report for Putah South Canal (PSC) was completed in 2006. PSC was determined to have a physical barrier effectiveness rating of "low." The results of the assessment survey indicated that PSC is most vulnerable to illegal activities/ unauthorized dumping and herbicide application. Management measures along the canal have been implemented that mitigate the risk for each of these PCAs. These measures include restricted access to the canal by installation of security fencing, regular patrolling of the canal, reduction of herbicide use, replanting canal walls with grasses, cleaning of the canal during periods of no water deliveries, and diversion of surface drainage around and away from the canal. The Vulnerability Summaries for Vacaville's groundwater wells were performed in 2002, 2003, and 2005. The wells are considered most vulnerable to automobile gas stations, chemical and petroleum processing and storage, dry cleaners, septic systems, sewer collection systems, agricultural drainage and agricultural and irrigation wells. The wells offer various levels of protection from PCAs due to factors such as characteristics of the aquifer, deep water table intakes, well construction features and physical barriers. Therefore, although the PCAs listed in the assessment surveys are activities that have the potential to contaminate the wells, the PCAs are not causing nor have historically caused contamination of the water sources.

Additionally, Vacaville has a long-standing Source Control Program, whereby inspectors perform audits of commercial and industrial facilities. This is to ensure that no illicit discharges are taking place or have taken place, and to confirm that pollutant disposal practices conform to guidelines and laws.

A copy of the Source Water Assessment(s) and Vulnerability Summaries can be obtained through the California DPH, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, San Francisco District Office, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg P, 2nd Floor, Richmond, California 94804. You may request

that a summary be sent to you by contacting Betty Graham, District Engineer, California Department of Public Health, at (510) 620-3474.

HEALTH RELATED INFORMATION

PRECAUTIONS FOR PEOPLE WITH WEAKENED IMMUNE SYSTEMS:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 and Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants can be obtained by calling USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the web site at www.epa.gov/.



Vacaville 2009 Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

HOW TO READ THE FOLLOWING TABLES.

The test results are divided into the following tables: Health-Based Primary Standards; Aesthetic-Based Secondary Standards; and Unregulated Constituents. Monitoring unregulated constituents helps USEPA and DPH to determine where contaminants occur and whether to regulate them.

To read the tables, start with the far left column titled Constituent Detected and read across the row. Units express the amount measured. MCL shows the highest amount of constituent allowed. PHG (MCLG) is the goal amount for that constituent, which may be a lower amount than the amount

allowed. The Range reports the lowest and highest amounts detected and the Avg is the annual average. Major Sources in Drinking Water describes where the substance usually originates. To better understand the report, use the Legend that defines the terms used.

HEALTH-BASED PRIMARY STANDARDS						
CONSTITUENT DETECTED	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	RANGE	AVG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
GROUNDWATER						
Clarity						
Turbidity (a)	ntu	TT	na	0.05 - 2.6	0.08	Soil runoff.
Inorganic Chemicals						
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	1.2 - 7.8	3.4	Erosion of natural deposits, glass & electronics production waste.
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.07 - 0.12	0.10	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	ppb	50	100	1.7 - 21	13	Discharge from chrome plating & erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4 - 3.4	1.5	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
SURFACE WATER - NBR						
Clarity						
CONSTITUENT DETECTED	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Detection	Percent in Compliance (<0.5 ntu)	
Turbidity (a)	ntu	TT	na	0.06	100%	Soil runoff.
Organic Chemicals						
SUBSTANCE	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	RANGE	AVG	
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	na	1.5 - 2.7	2.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Chemicals						
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	nd - 0.06	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Barium	ppm	1	2	nd - 0.04	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	nd - 0.2	0.07	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.7 - 1.8	1.1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
SURFACE WATER - VWTP						
Clarity						
CONSTITUENT DETECTED	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Detection	Percent in Compliance (<0.5 ntu)	
Turbidity (a)	ntu	TT	na	0.20	100%	Soil runoff.
Organic Chemicals						
CONSTITUENT DETECTED	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	RANGE	AVG	
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	none	29	29	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Chemicals						
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	1.5	1.5	Erosion of natural deposits, glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.05	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	ppb	50	100	2.7	2.7	Discharge from chrome plating and erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits.

HEALTH BASED PRIMARY-STANDARDS					
CONSTITUENT DETECTED	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	RANGE	DRINKING WATER SOURCES
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM					
Lead (b) (c)	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	2.5 ppb reflects the 90th percentile. Of the 32 samples analyzed, none exceeded the action level. Data is from the last required sampling August of 2008.	Erosion of natural deposits. Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems.
Copper (b) (c)	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.17 ppm reflects the 90th percentile. Of the 32 samples analyzed, none exceeded the action level. Data is from the last required sampling August of 2008.	
Fluoride (d) (e)	ppm	0.7 - 1.3	0.8	Distribution system-wide highest monthly average = 0.8 ppm with a minimum of 0.8 ppm and a maximum of 0.9 ppm.	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	MPN/100mL	5%	(0)	Distribution system-wide highest monthly value = 0 % (1352 samples taken in 2009; no Total Coliform detected.)	Naturally present in the environment.
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM					
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (DBP)					
Total Trihalomethanes (d) (f)	ppb	80	na	Average = 17 ppb Minimum = nd Maximum = 50 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (d) (f)	ppb	60	na	Average = 5 ppb Minimum = nd Maximum = 25 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	ppm	[4]	[4]	Average = 0.7 ppm Minimum = 0.0 ppm Maximum = 1.4 ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	Average = 2.2 ppb Minimum = 1.0 ppb Maximum = 4.0 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Control of DBP Precursors (TOC)	mg/L	TT	na	Average = 2.2 Minimum = 1.2 Maximum = 2.7	Various natural and manmade sources.



Protect Your Water Supply

Polluted stormwater potentially affects drinking water sources, which can affect public health and increase drinking water treatment costs. Please help protect your water supply by controlling household, landscaping and automotive products that contain toxic chemicals. Reduce the use of toxic chemicals wherever possible (including fertilizers and pesticides) and be sure to properly recycle or dispose of waste.

Everything that goes down a storm drain or sewer may potentially affect your local water. Never dispose of household, landscaping or automotive products and chemicals down the storm drain or in the sewer.

AESTHETIC-BASED SECONDARY STANDARDS

CONSTITUENT DETECTED	UNITS	MCL	GROUNDWATER		SURFACE WATER NBR		SURFACE WATER VWTP	
			RANGE	AVG	RANGE	AVG	RANGE	AVG
Chloride	ppm	500	7.9 - 33	14	14 - 28	19	7.7	7.7
Copper	ppm	1.0	nd - 0.004	0.001	nd	nd	0.005	0.005
Color	units	15	nd	nd	nd	nd	3	3
Iron	ppb	300	nd - 35	2	nd	nd	nd	nd
Odor - Threshold	ton	3	1 - 3	1.3	1.4 - 2.0	1.6	1	1
Silver	ppb	100	nd	nd	12 - 19	16	nd	nd
Sulfate	ppm	500	24 - 66	37	34 - 43	38	24	24
Specific Conductance	ummhos/cm	1600	471 - 846	554	302 - 372	337	360	360
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	270 - 546	342	193 - 235	213	220	220
Zinc	ppm	5	nd - 0.065	0.008	nd	nd	nd	nd

UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS

Alkalinity	ppm	No Std	161 - 305	211	105 - 153	124	150	150
Boron	ppb	al = 1000	110 - 310	210	130 - 190	153	180	180
Calcium	ppm	No Std	14 - 85	38	14 - 18	16	18	18
Hardness (g)	ppm	No Std	84 - 330	171	99 - 169	126	170	170
Magnesium	ppm	No Std	12 - 28	18	14 - 28	21	31	31
pH	units	No Std	7.7 - 8.2	8.0	8.0 - 8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4
Potassium	ppm	No Std	2.3 - 6.1	3.7	1.4 - 2.4	1.7	1.2	1.2
Sodium	ppm	No Std	39 - 82	59	20 - 58	31	11	11
Vanadium	ppb	al = 50	8 - 26	16	nd - 4.3	2.8	7	7
Molybdenum	ppb	No Std	nd - 25	42	nd	nd	nd	nd



MONITORING

The City monitors your drinking water for more than 100 different constituents. Some constituents are tested daily to ensure the water is safe to drink. Only those constituents detected are reported in the tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2009, the State allows monitoring for some constituents less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

More information can be obtained about monitoring requirements, contaminants and potential health effects by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or by visiting the EPA's web site at www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html/.

POLICY ON NONDISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF DISABILITY

In accordance with the requirements of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the City of Vacaville ("City") does not discriminate against qualified individuals with disabilities on the basis of disability in the City's services, programs or activities, or employment. Information, comments, requests for accommodations or barrier removal, and/or complaints concerning the accessibility of City programs, services or activities to persons with disabilities should be directed to the City's ADA Coordinator, 650 Merchant Street, 449-5409, 449-5162 (TTY), or ada@cityofvacaville.com.

LEGEND

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 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.

na: Not applicable or Not available at this time.

nd: Not Detected.

ntu: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. The standard unit for turbidity measurement.

pCi/L: Pico Curies per Liter.

umhos/cm: unit of measure for conductance.

ppm: Parts Per Million or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L).

ppb: Parts Per Billion or Micrograms Per Liter (ug/L).

ton: Total Odor Number.

(a): Range is maximum monthly value; 100% represents the lowest percentage of samples which meet monthly compliance limit of 0.5 ntu. Turbidity is a measure of water cloudiness. It is a good indicator of filtration effectiveness.

(b): This is the State action level for samples collected from inside homes.

(c): The 90th percentile reflects the concentration of lead or copper at which 90% of the samples tested were found to have not exceeded. Household lead and copper results are from 2008. The next sampling is scheduled for 2011.

(d): Not possible to differentiate between groundwater and surface water source.

(e): Added as required for dental health protection. Standard depends upon temperature.

(f): Compliance is based on a running annual average of samples collected quarterly.

(g): To convert hardness data from ppm to grains per gallon, divide by 17.

JUNE 2010

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>DID YOU KNOW? 2009 Water Statistics Water Produced: 5.8 billion gallons Max Day: July 14 Amount Used on Max Day: 27.4 million gallons Population Served: 96,450 No. of Service Connections: 26,399 Miles of Water System: 271</p>		1	2	3	4 City Offices Closed	5 Recycle household hazardous waste and e-waste every Saturday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Recology Vacaville Solano 855 1/2 Davis Street
6	7	8 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	9	10	11	12
13	14 FLAG DAY	15	16	17	18	19
20 FATHER'S DAY	21	22 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	<p>When you turn on your tap, consider the source.</p> <p>Vacaville uses surface water from Lake Berryessa and the Delta, and ground water from 13 deep wells as sources of drinking water.</p> <p>Treatment for the surface water is divided between two treatment plants, the NBR, jointly owned by Vacaville and Fairfield, and the City D.E. plant. Treated water is sent to the water distribution system and nine different storage reservoirs. The reservoirs have a combined storage capacity of 18.9 million gallons.</p>		

May							July							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
						1						1	2	3
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
30	31													

Drinking Water Quality

Common Water Quality Concerns Explained

The following describes the most common water concerns in Vacaville and explains the cause and resolution for each concern.

Water is yellow or brown, then the color goes away.

Cause: In most cases, the cause is from opening fire hydrants or water valves in the water distribution system, which dislodges fine sediment that give the water a temporary yellow or brown color.

Resolution: If or when this occurs, open an outside tap in the front of your home and a large cold water tap such as the bath tub, inside your home and flush the water until it clears. This nuisance condition is temporary and does not affect public health.

Water comes out of the tap white and foamy.

Cause: A high content of air entrained or trapped in water, gives an appearance of white particles that disappear as the water sits for a time.

Resolution: As air in water is not a health concern, just wait for the water to clear.

Water smells and/or tastes like chlorine.

Cause: Water regulations require a disinfectant be added to drinking water supplies to kill harmful bacteria that could result in illness. Chlorine may cause changes in taste and odor that are noticeable to some consumers.



Resolution: Add a lemon to a pitcher of water and refrigerate or allow the water to stand in a pitcher for several hours to improve the taste. Use of an activated carbon water pitcher or on-demand tap cartridge is usually effective at removing chlorine taste and odor.

Water smells bad, only in one sink, one shower or one bath tub.

Cause: A clogged drain p-trap, from which decaying food or other residues off-gas offensive odors.

Resolution: Flush drains regularly to reduce or eliminate p-trap odor backup.



Air in water; two minute time lapse



JULY 2010

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>DID YOU KNOW? Hard water is water that is high in dissolved mineral content as compared to soft water. As water moves through soil and rock, it dissolves very small amounts of minerals and holds them in solution. Calcium and magnesium are the two most prevalent minerals in hard water. The degree of hardness becomes greater as the calcium and magnesium content increases.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard water is not a health issue, but a nuisance because it can cause spots on glass, dishes, and other hard surfaces. It also can produce low suds from soap-based products. • The easiest way to control spotting is to dry glassware and dishes immediately after washing, dry shower stalls after showering, and avoid wetting cars or outside windows when watering the lawn. 		1	2 City Offices Closed	<p>3 Recycle household hazardous waste and e-waste every Saturday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Recology Vacaville Solano 855 1/2 Davis Street</p>
4 INDEPENDENCE DAY	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	28	29	30	31

June							August						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
27	28	29	30				29	30	31				

Salt and Water Supplies

Mono Lake Tufa



Bad Water Death Valley



Bad Water Death Valley

Mono Lake Tufa



AUGUST 2010

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6 City Offices Closed	7 Recycle household hazardous waste and e-waste every Saturday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Recology Vacaville Solano 855 1/2 Davis Street
8	9	10 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	<p>DID YOU KNOW? Salinity is an increasing problem affecting California's water resources, including the Delta. One source is self-regenerating water softeners that discharge a salt solution to the sewer during the regeneration cycle. The discharged salt is dissolved and not removed by the wastewater treatment process. These dissolved salts then get discharged to Old Alamo Creek, a tributary of the Delta. Excess salt in the creeks and the Delta can harm agricultural crops and drinking water supplies.</p> <p>You can help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you have a self-regenerating water softener, consider unplugging it or replace it with an exchange-tank water softening service. • Switch your softener from "timed" regeneration to "demand." • Choose liquid soaps instead of powders, use less soaps, use dryer sheets instead of liquid softeners or use ¼ cup vinegar in the wash as a water softener. 			

July							September							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
				1	2	3					1	2	3	4
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	26	27	28	29	30			

Vacaville Creek Cleanup



Years of Volunteers



SEPTEMBER 2010

Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

DID YOU KNOW?

Over the years, volunteers in Vacaville have helped protect water quality by collecting more than 45,000 pounds of trash and debris from our creeks and inland areas. Creek clean up began in Vacaville in 2001, with only 36 volunteers and one clean up site. The turn out now is 600 volunteers and 12 clean up sites!

5		6 LABOR DAY	7	1	2	3 City Offices Closed	4 Recycle household hazardous waste and e-waste every Saturday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Recology Vacaville Solano 855 1/2 Davis Street
12		13	14 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	8	9 ROSH HASHANAH	10 ROSH HASHANAH	11
19		20	21	15	16	17	18 YOM KIPPUR
26		27	28 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	22	23	24	25 Creek Cleanup Day 9 a.m.–Noon
				29	30	<p>What you can do:</p> <p>We need you! Please join us September 25th from 9 a.m.–noon and help clean up our waterways and protect our environment. To volunteer call Community Services at 449-5657.</p> <p>Recycle bottles and cans at Recology Vacaville Solano Recycling Center, 855 1/2 Davis Street, Tue. - Sat., 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.</p>	

August							October						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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29	30	31					24	25	26	27	28	29	30
							31						

Storm Water Pollution



What you put in here...



...comes out here

This way to the DELTA

OCTOBER 2010

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

DID YOU KNOW? Storm water flows untreated to the nearest creek or waterway.

What is Storm Water? Storm water is a valuable natural resource. Storm water combines with other waters and becomes a source of our drinking water supply. Protecting this source is critical to maintaining adequate water supplies.

What is Storm Water Pollution? Storm water pollution happens when rainwater washes pollutants such as yard waste, soaps and detergents, motor oil, pet waste, pesticides, and fertilizers from driveways, backyards, parking lots & streets into storm drains.

September							November							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
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19	20	21	22	23	24	25	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
26	27	28	29	30			28	29	30					

1 City Offices Closed

2
Recycle household hazardous waste and e-waste **every Saturday** 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Recology Vacaville Solano
855 1/2 Davis Street

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11
COLUMBUS DAY

12
CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM

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CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM

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31
HALLOWEEN

What you can do:

- Dispose of household hazardous waste properly.
- Apply fertilizers and pesticides in accordance with label directions. Don't over apply as excess may be harmful to people, pets and the environment.
- Take care not to over water lawns and allow chemicals to run down the street into a storm drain.
- Do not pour left over pesticides down a drain or into

a toilet, potentially interfering with the wastewater treatment process or passing through to our creeks and the Delta.



Only rain down the storm drain!

No Drugs Down the Drain Campaign

ONE DAY ONLY!

Drop your unneeded or
expired medications
at
**CITY OF VACAVILLE
POLICE DEPARTMENT**
660 Merchant Street

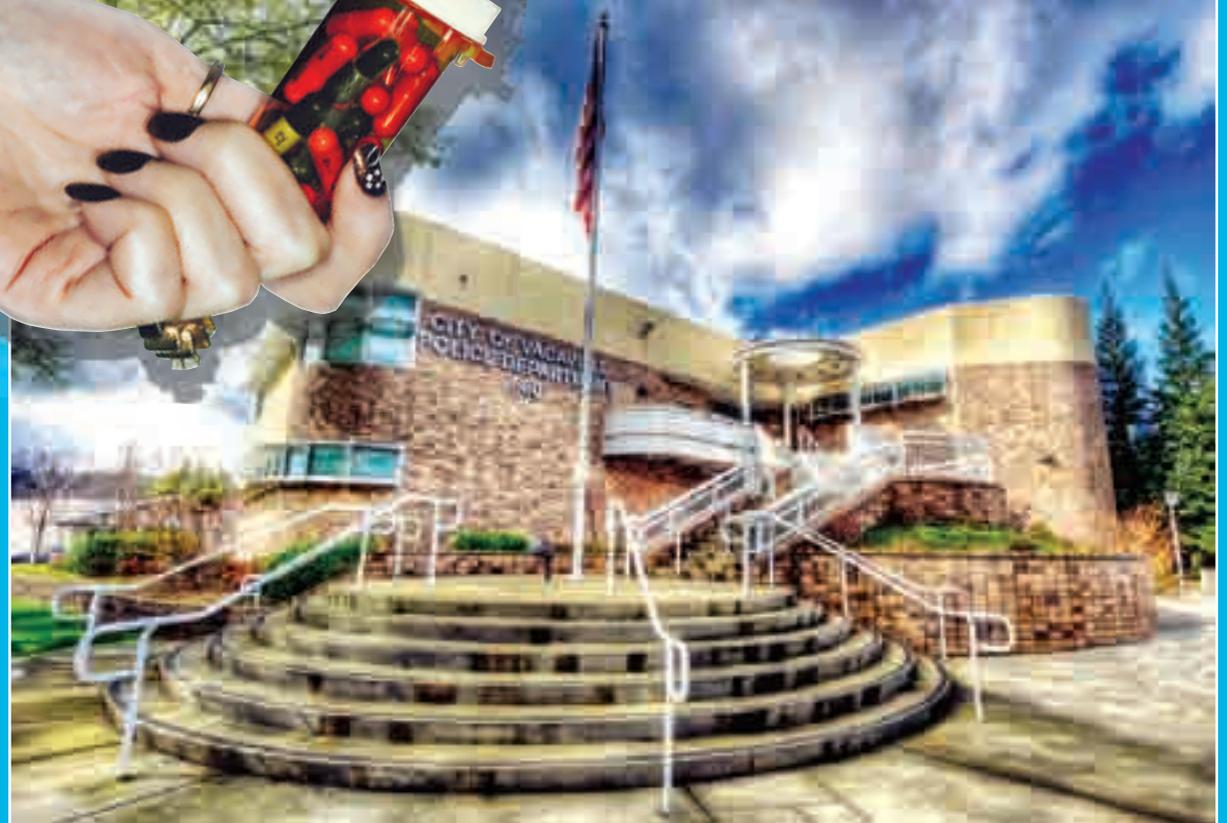
**Saturday
November 20th**

9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Please remove or blackout any personal
information from the medical container.

(This program does not accept illegal substances)

Please help in keeping your environment
healthy and your community safe!



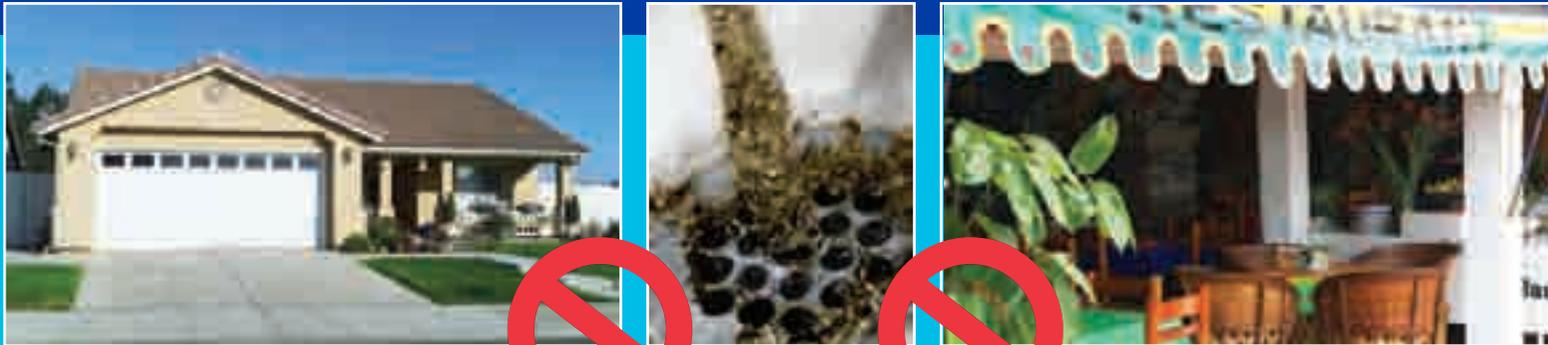
For information please call
469-6400 or 469-4707

NOVEMBER 2010

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>DID YOU KNOW? Unused medications flushed down the drain or the toilet may pass through the wastewater treatment process and eventually enter our creeks, and the Delta.</p>	1	2 ELECTION DAY	3	4	5 City Offices Closed	6 Recycle household hazardous waste and e-waste every Saturday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Recology Vacaville Solano 855 1/2 Davis Street
7	8	9 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	10	11 VETERAN'S DAY	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 Pharmaceutical Take Back Event 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Vacaville Police Dept 660 Merchant Street
21	22	23 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	24	25 THANKSGIVING DAY	26	27
28	29	30	<p>What you can do: Protect our water supplies by not flushing medications down drains or toilets. Dispose of them properly at a pharmaceutical take-back event.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of medications in the environment is a complex issue and the level of risk to humans and the environment is still being determined. The major concern of medications detected in trace amounts in surface water bodies is increased bacterial resistance to antibiotics in humans, and interference with growth and reproduction in aquatic organisms, such as fish and frogs. 			

October							December						
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	26	27	28	29	30	31	
31													

Fats, Oil and Grease (FOG)



FATS, OIL and GREASE

- Coat the interior surface of the pipes.
- Accumulations restrict the flow of wastewater through sewer pipes.
- Eventually can clog sewer pipes causing sewage to back up and overflow onto the ground, or into waterways, homes or buildings.
- Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO) endanger public health and the environment and can potentially impact drinking water supplies.

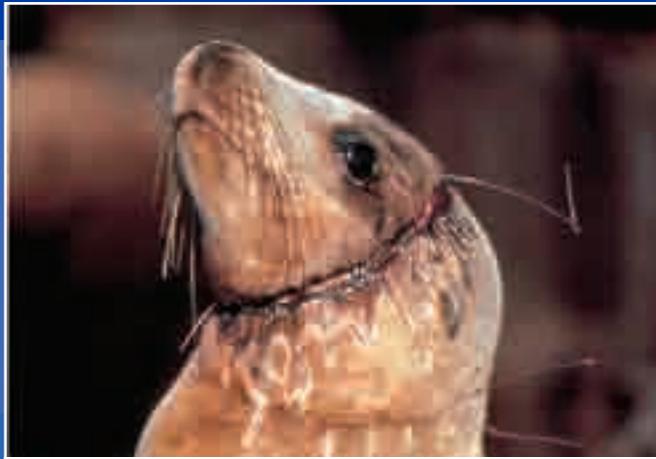
DECEMBER 2010

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																																																
<p>DID YOU KNOW? Fats, Oil, and Grease (FOG) should never be poured down the drain. The EPA and State Water Resources Control Board require local governments or utilities to protect their sewer collection systems, public health, the environment, and wastewater treatment plants from FOG-related problems.</p>			1	2 HANUKKAH	3 City Offices Closed	4 Recycle FOG Saturdays 9 a.m.–3 p.m. Recology Vacaville Solano 855 ½ Davis Street																																																																																																																
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19	20	21	22	23	24 CHRISTMAS EVE	25 CHRISTMAS DAY																																																																																																																
26	27	28 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	29	30	31 NEW YEAR'S EVE	<p>What you can do: Scrape FOG from pots, pans, and plates into the trash or pour into a can and place in trash. Vacaville residents can recycle large quantities of FOG at Recology Vacaville Solano located at 855 ½ Davis St. Saturdays 9 a.m.–3 p.m.</p>																																																																																																																
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">November</th> <th colspan="7">January</th> </tr> <tr> <th>S</th><th>M</th><th>T</th><th>W</th><th>T</th><th>F</th><th>S</th> <th>S</th><th>M</th><th>T</th><th>W</th><th>T</th><th>F</th><th>S</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td></td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td> <td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td> <td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td> <td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		November							January							S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1	2	3	4	5	6								1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	28	29	30					23	24	25	26	27	28	29								30	31										
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Pacific Ocean Garbage Patch



Lesser Black Backed Gull killed by a discarded waste plastic ring.
David Cayless/Marine Photobank.



California sea lion with monofilament entangled around its head and neck.
Marine Photobank from (c) 1990 Bob Talbot, Lega Sea Project.



Fish trapped in a bottle strap on "Barracuda reef" Playa del Carmen, Riviera Maya • Martin Porta/Marine Photobank.



Green Sea Turtle immediately after it was freed of a cinched plastic tie around its body.
John Chinuntdet, 2007/Marine Photobank.



Photo By: Lindsey Hoshaw
<http://twitter.com/thegarbagegirl>
<http://lindseyhoshaw.wordpress.com/>

JANUARY 2011

Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

DID YOU KNOW?

About 1,000 miles northeast of Hawaii is one of five garbage patches scattered around the world's oceans. Garbage is caught in giant gyres—large, clock-wise vortex of currents and slack winds that keep the trash swirling in a giant whirlpool. Charles Moore found the Pacific Ocean garbage patch by accident 12 years ago, when he came upon it on his way back from a sailing race in Hawaii.

- The Pacific Ocean Garbage Patch is estimated to contain 3.5 million tons of garbage.
- The size of the zone is huge and uncertain. Scientists estimate it may be twice the size of Texas.
- 80% of the Pacific Garbage Patch is pieces of plastic that come from land after washing into storm drains, our creeks and water supplies, and out to sea.

December							February							
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26	27	28	29	30	31		27	28						

1
NEW YEAR'S DAY
Recology Center Closed

2	3	4	5	6	7 City Offices Closed	8
9	10	11 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	12	13	14	15
16	17 MARTIN LUTHER KING'S DAY	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	26	27	28	29

30	31	<p>What you can do: Please responsibly recycle your waste. Vacaville residents can recycle newspapers, magazines, mixed paper and "junk mail," glass bottles and jars, corrugated cardboard, chipboard, tin and</p>	<p>aluminum cans, and #1 through #7 narrow-neck plastic bottles at the curb in your blue toter. For residents who don't have a blue toter, take these recyclables to Recology Vacaville Solano Recycling Center at 855 1/2 Davis Street. Tues-Sat. 9a.m. - 3 p.m.</p>	<p>Additional information: http://marinedebris.noaa.gov/ http://montereybay.noaa.gov/ http://www.projectkaisei.org/coverage.html http://www.algalita.org/</p>
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Maintaining High Water Quality



Beverly Orange, Part-Time Maintenance Worker



Matthew Gallagher, Maintenance Worker II



Matthew Gallagher, Maintenance Worker II



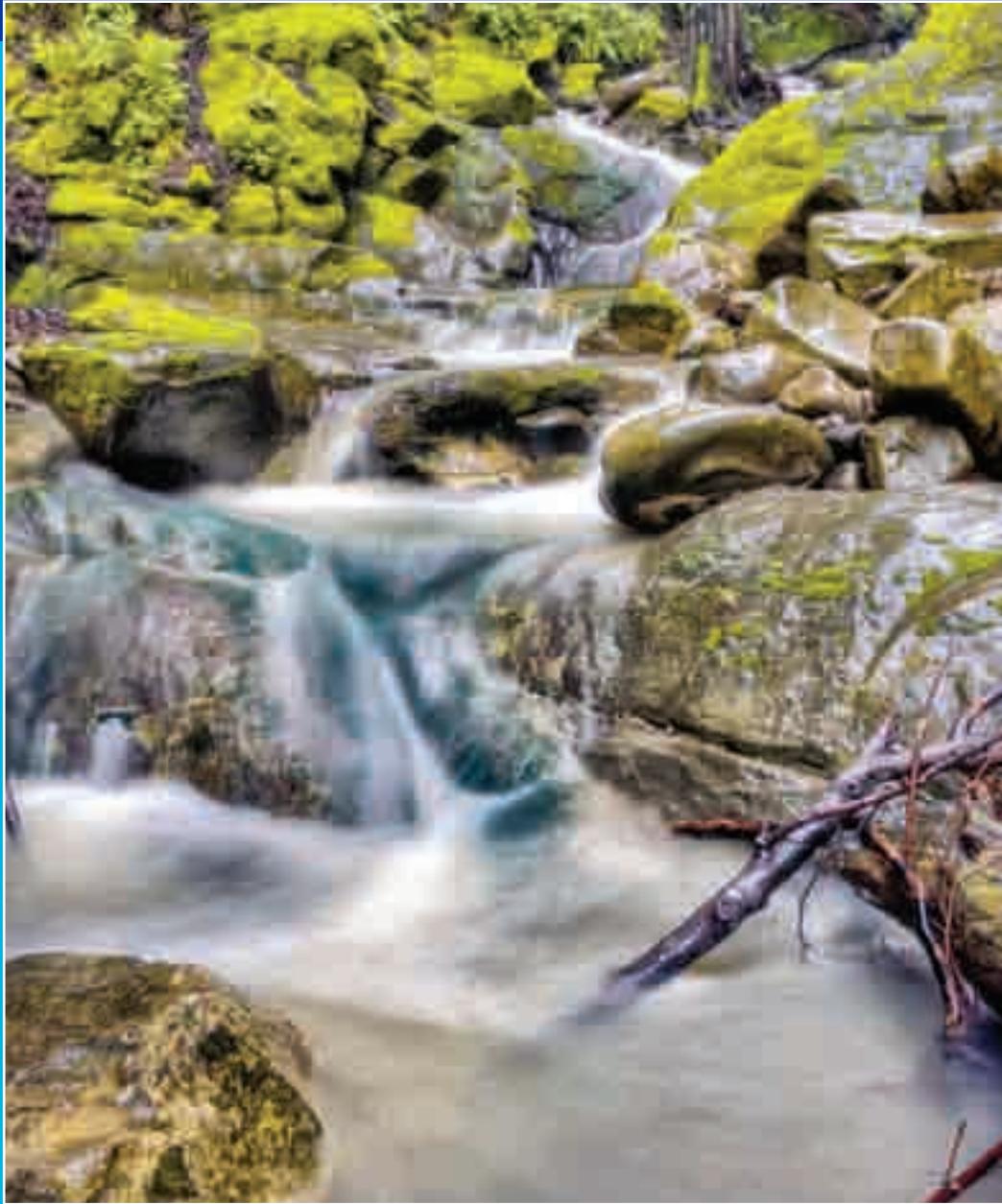
Dana Groves, Part-Time Maintenance Worker

FEBRUARY 2011

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>DID YOU KNOW? Annual flushing of the water mains through fire hydrants removes fine sediment from drinking water distribution pipes and helps provide the highest quality of water to your tap.</p>		1	2	3	4 City Offices Closed	5 Recycle household hazardous waste and e-waste every Saturday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Recology Vacaville Solano 855 1/2 Davis Street
6	7	8 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	9	10	11	12
13	14 VALENTINE'S DAY	15	16	17	18	19
20	21 PRESIDENT'S DAY	22 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	23	24	25	26
27	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual water main flushing has been conducted by City crews since 1993. • Water quality improvements are measurable. • Hydrants flow for up to five minutes at a high rate removing fine sediment and scouring pipes. • Temporary side-effects include a milky-white color caused by air in the pipes, or rust colored water caused by oxidation. This is not a health issue, but is a nuisance. • Temporary side-effects usually subside within 24 hours and can be remedied by running outside taps 5-10 minutes. • Flushed water is dechlorinated and recycled to the creeks and the Delta for environmental benefit. 				

January							March						
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31		
30	31												

The Value of Water



Gates Canyon Bear Creek Fall

Photo by Phil Welty

Drink Often

Drink a glass of water after each meal and between meals. Water helps digest food and prevent acid indigestion.

Protect Your Health

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations mandate the City monitor and treat for almost 100 different parameters in the water delivered to your home. The City Water Quality Laboratory conducted more than 3,900 tests on source and treated drinking water to ensure a safe supply.

Save Money

Tap water costs a fraction of a penny per gallon or \$1.48 per unit (748 gallons). A water glass can be filled about 15,000 times for the same price as a six-pack of soda, and it's healthy for you!

Smile

A small amount of fluoride is added to the water supply to help build strong, healthy teeth that resist decay. Fluoride is recognized as one of the ten greatest public health achievements of the 20th century by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

A Healthy Glow

Drinking enough water is important to the health of your skin. Drinking plenty of water helps remove toxins that build up in your pores and helps keep your skin from drying out.

Chlorine—the Safety Factor

Chlorine is a common disinfectant used to eliminate germs. The use of chlorine as a drinking water disinfectant has greatly contributed to nearly a 30-year increase in life expectancy during the 20th century.

MARCH 2011

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>DID YOU KNOW? Tap water assures a certain quality of life. A safe and reliable water system contributes directly to the quality of life we enjoy in Vacaville. We use water when and how we want—to drink, cook, wash, water our lawns, and put out fires.</p>		1	2	3	4 City Offices Closed	5 Recycle household hazardous waste and e-waste every Saturday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Recology Vacaville Solano 855 1/2 Davis Street
6	7	8 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17 SAINT PATRICK'S DAY	18	19
20	21	22 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM Celebrate World Water Day	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	<p>The City of Vacaville maintains a reliable supply of water by having multiple sources including Lake Berryessa, the Delta, and 13 deep water wells.</p>	

February							April						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27	28						24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Protecting Public Health



Kevin Whittaker, Cross-connection Specialist

APRIL 2011

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

DID YOU KNOW?

The California Department of Public Health requires all water suppliers to implement cross-connection control programs to protect public health.

- Backflow preventers, like those shown in the above photo, are designed to protect against backflow or cross-connections into the public water supply.
- Backflow is the reversal of the normal flow of water caused by either backpressure or backsiphonage.

- A cross-connection is a connection between the public water system and another source or plumbing system through which contaminants may be introduced into the City's public water supply.
- The City maintains and tests backflow preventers at least annually to ensure protection of the water system from contaminants and reliability of the devices.

1 City Offices Closed

2
Recycle household hazardous waste and e-waste **every Saturday** 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Recology Vacaville Solano
855 1/2 Davis Street

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CITY COUNCIL
MEETING 7 PM

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Celebrate Earth Day

Promote Awareness
and Appreciation for
Earth's Environment

23

24
EASTER

25

26
CITY COUNCIL
MEETING 7 PM

27

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March							May						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
27	28	29	30	31			29	30	31				

Conserve Water



Photo by Phil Welty

Now that it is Spring, it will soon be time to start watering your landscape. Please do a check of your sprinkler system prior to setting automatic timers for the season. Breaks or leaks can waste thousands of gallons of water and cost you money.

MAY 2011

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6 City Offices Closed	7 Recycle household hazardous waste and e-waste every Saturday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Recology Vacaville Solano 855 1/2 Davis Street
8 MOTHER'S DAY	9	10 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM	25	26	27	28 Recology Center Closed
29	30 MEMORIAL DAY	31	<p>DID YOU KNOW?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A tiny water leak can result in a loss of up to 13,122 gallons a day— stop leaks! • A 10 minute shower uses around 40 gallons of water— limit showers to five minutes! • Water your lawn only when it needs it. If you step on the grass and it springs back, it doesn't need water. If it stays flat, it does need water. 			

April							June						
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10	11	12	13	14	15	16	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	26	27	28	29	30		

Check the City web site for this month's pharmaceutical event.

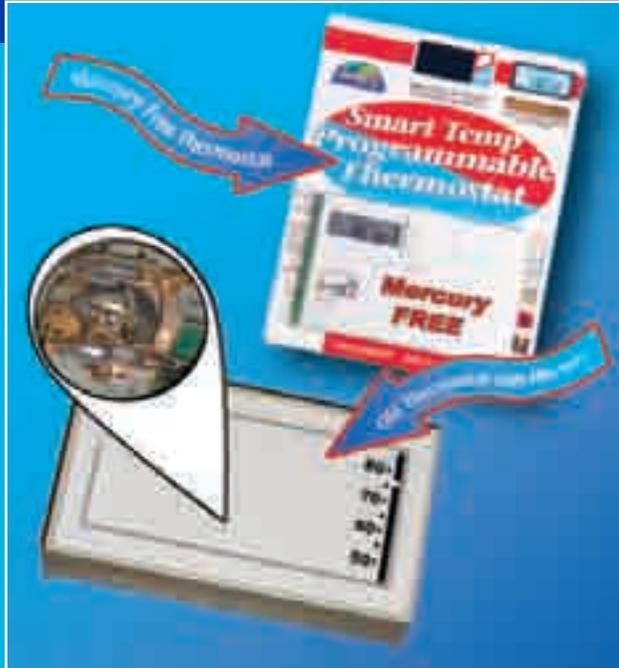
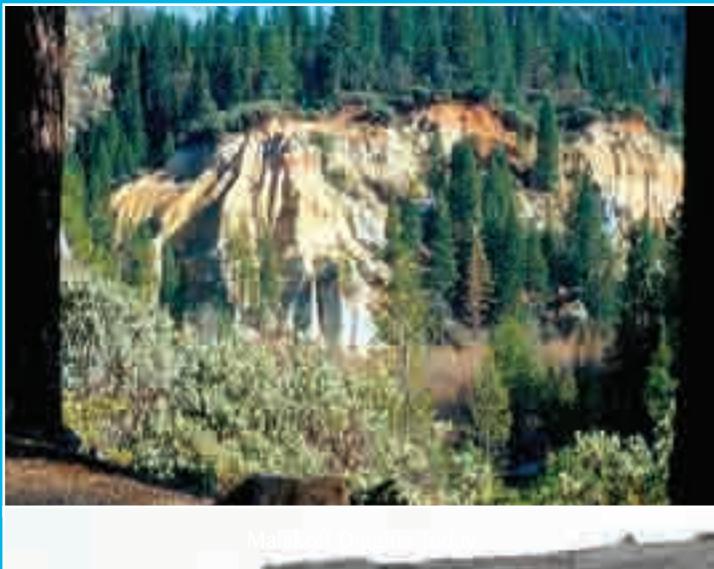


Mercury



Mercury is a naturally occurring metal found in air, water, soil and rocks.

Most of the mercury in the Delta is a legacy pollutant from gold mining from the late 1800s and early 1900s.



In water, mercury can be carried up the food chain to humans when it accumulates in the tissue of fish and other aquatic organisms.



Mercury exposure can lead to a variety of health problems including damage to the nervous system, brain, liver, lungs and kidneys.



JUNE 2011

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>DID YOU KNOW? If you improperly dispose of products with mercury in them, they may break and release mercury vapors. Mercury is toxic and harmful to human health and the environment. For information about how to properly dispose of mercury containing items, such as a broken thermometer or what to do after a mercury spill, visit: http://www.epa.gov/mercury/spills/</p>			1	2	3 City Offices Closed	<p>4 Recycle Mercury and Household Hazardous Waste Saturdays 9 a.m.–3 p.m. Recology Vacaville Solano 855 ½ Davis Street</p>
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	<p>14 FLAG DAY CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM</p>	15	16	17	18
<p>19 FATHER'S DAY</p>	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	<p>28 CITY COUNCIL MEETING 7 PM</p>	29	30	<p>What you can do: Many household items may include mercury such as thermostats, thermometers, switches, fluorescent and CFL bulbs. These should never be thrown in the trash. Reduce the potential of mercury from getting into the environment through recycling and using alternative products that do not contain mercury.</p>	

May							July						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					24	25	26	27	28	29	30
							31						

GET INVOLVED!

The City Council meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers at City Hall, located at 650 Merchant Street. All residents are encouraged to participate in these meetings. Agendas and minutes for the meeting are available on-line at the City of Vacaville web site: <http://www.cityofvacaville.com>.



Este informe contiene información muy importante Sobre su agua bebr. Tradúzcalo ò hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Itong ulat ay mayroong mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inumin na tubig. Isalin mo o makipagusap sa makaunawa.
For assistance in translating this, please call Mark Mazzaferro, Public Information Officer, at 449-5371.

The City of Vacaville is providing this report in calendar format annually, so it may be a more valuable resource for our customers.



2009 Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

DISTRIBUTED TO ALL POSTAL CUSTOMERS
Have questions or concerns?
Call the Utilities Department at 707-469-6400

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