

Connections

Santa Rosa Utilities Update — Special Edition

May 2010

Water Conservation and Recycled Water

The City of Santa Rosa has had a long-standing commitment to water conservation and is dedicated to providing the community with information and programs to encourage the efficient use of this precious resource. Through incentive campaigns like the *Green Exchange* program and residential and commercial rebate programs, the City of Santa Rosa has already achieved over four million gallons per day in water savings.

The City's Water Conservation Program offers many ways to help you save water and money by improving your water-use efficiency. To help reduce indoor water use, the Water Conservation Program provides free high-efficient showerheads and faucet aerators, and various rebate and incentive programs, including the new graywater rebate.

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City of Santa Rosa 2009 — Water System #4910009 Water Quality Report



A Message from the Director of Utilities, Miles Ferris

Santa Rosa Utilities is pleased to present our 2009 annual water quality report. This report covers all testing completed from January through December 2009. Once again we are proud to announce that your tap water surpasses all state and federal standards. These health and safety standards are established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

Just as important as upholding water quality standards is assuring a reliable supply of water for homes and businesses in Santa Rosa. Our water resources have become severely compromised due to record dry conditions in 2009 and regulatory restrictions on Russian River flows that we expect will continue indefinitely. Santa Rosa has taken aggressive measures to extend its water supply by encouraging water-use efficiency and prohibiting water waste, replacing aged distribution piping to prevent water loss, promoting conservation measures and implementing a program to expand recycled water use for landscape irrigation.

The use of locally derived well water during the summer and fall has helped to decrease reliance on the Russian River water supplies when mandated reductions in diversions were required. Our staff is investigating other well sites to increase our local production

capacity to meet current and future water supply needs as regulation limits our ability to access Russian River supplies.



Water intakes on the Russian River near Wohler Bridge.

Maintaining our many miles of water and wastewater infrastructure is very capital intensive and requires constant maintenance and periodic replacement of aged assets. In the 1970's, regulatory requirements came with grants or loans to build and maintain water and wastewater systems but now each utility district must rely on ratepayers to "pay-as-you-go." Dependable water delivery and efficient wastewater collection, treatment and disposal are essential to any thriving community.

You, our customers, are making a positive impact by improving your water-use efficiency and eliminating waste. We will continue to provide responsive and reliable customer service, high quality water supplies and environmentally responsible wastewater collection, treatment and disposal. We appreciate your support and value the trust you place in us each and every day.

Drinking Water and Your Health

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 wastewater 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.

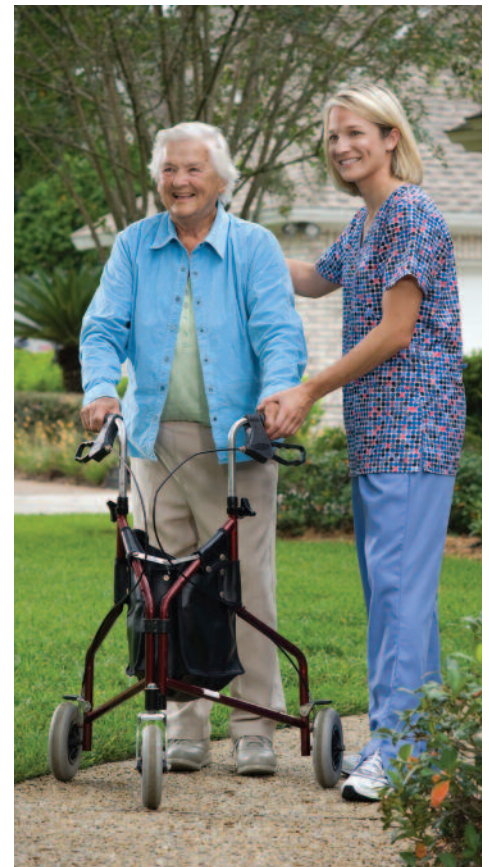
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA and the State Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide 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 United States EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Drinking water standards are established by both the state of California Department of Public Health and by the United States EPA.

Primary standards are set to protect public health from substances in water that may be immediately harmful to humans or affect their health if consumed for long periods of time. The primary drinking water standards are defined by maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and surface water treatment requirements.

Secondary standards govern aesthetic qualities of water such as taste, mineral content, odor or clarity. These standards specify limits for substances that may influence consumer acceptance of the water and are not harmful to public health.



Health-Related Notice

Precautions for Vulnerable Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons that 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/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the U. S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at their web site: epa.gov/safewater.

Monitoring Water Quality

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and California Department of Public Health (agencies that oversee California's drinking water programs) require water providers to routinely monitor their water supplies and report test results annually. In addition to the Sonoma County Water Agency's sampling of over 100 different contaminants, the City conducts their own contaminant testing on our local supply and monthly routine water samples are collected throughout the water distribution system.

Sampling frequency is based on our population and the number of services connected to the water system. The City of Santa Rosa takes over 120 representative samples per month. These samples are tested for coliform bacteria (an indicator of contamination) and chlorine residuals (level of disinfection). The City also takes pH samples every sampling day. The results of the samples are sent to the California Department of Public Health at the end of each month.

This water quality report shows your water supply is carefully managed and your tap water meets or exceeds all health-based standards established by the U.S. EPA for safe drinking water.

Your Water's Characteristics

Sodium: There is currently no drinking water standard for sodium. Santa Rosa's sodium averages 17.02 ppm, a level unlikely to lead to adverse health effects.

Fluoride: Santa Rosa does not add fluoride to the water supply. The City's average naturally-occurring fluoride level of 0.02 ppm is considered to be lower than optimal for helping to prevent dental decay. You may want to consult your dentist about ways to prevent tooth decay. For more information about fluoridation, oral health and current issues, visit the Department of Public Health's web site: cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx.

Hardness: Water in the City of Santa Rosa is considered to be moderately hard at an average level detected of 88.9 ppm or 5.2 grains per gallon. Water that is too soft (below 30 ppm) can be corrosive to plumbing pipes, and water that is too hard (above 300 ppm) causes scale to form on plumbing fixtures and cooking utensils. Hard water is found in over 85 percent of the United States water supplies.

Water Hardness Scale		
Grains Per Gallon	Parts Per Million (ppm)	Classification
less than 1.0	less than 17.1	Soft
1.0 - 3.5	17.1 - 60	Slightly Hard
3.5 - 7.0	60 - 120	Moderately Hard
7.0 - 10.5	120 - 180	Hard
over 10.5	over 180	Very Hard

Water Cloudiness: During certain periods, the City of Santa Rosa Utilities Department receives many calls about milky white water (also commonly described as cloudy, hazy, soapy, or foamy), which is usually caused by air in the water. One of the many properties of water is its ability to dissolve gases, including air. Sometimes the air comes back out of the water in the form of many tiny bubbles, giving the water a temporary milky white appearance. To determine if the white color in the water is due to air, fill a clear glass with water and set it on the counter. Observe the glass of water for two to three minutes. If the white color is due to air, the water will begin to clear at the bottom of the glass first and then gradually clear all the way to the top. This is a natural phenomenon and is completely normal; the water is safe to use.



Air bubbles dissipate from the bottom of the glass to the top in just a minute or two.

To participate in decisions about your water...

For more information regarding the City of Santa Rosa water utility, you may attend the City of Santa Rosa Board of Public Utilities meetings which are held every first and third Thursday of the month at 1:30 PM:

City of Santa Rosa BPU
City Hall Council Chambers
100 Santa Rosa Ave
Santa Rosa, CA 95404
(707) 543-4200
TDD (707) 543-3031

For meeting dates and agenda call: (707) 543-3397 or visit SRCity.org/bpu.

For more information regarding the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA), you may attend the SCWA Board meetings, which are held every Tuesday at 8:30 AM in conjunction with the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors:

Special Districts Supervisors' Chambers
Sonoma Cty. Administration Bldg.
575 Administration Drive, #102A
Santa Rosa, CA 95403-2887
(707) 565-2241

For meeting dates and agenda, visit: sonoma-county.org/board/.

Should you have questions regarding this report, or for information concerning your water supply, please contact Peter Fulkerson, Water Quality Supervisor, at (707) 543-3965 or 543-3968 (TDD Public Works 543-3827), or fax 543-3937. If you would like additional copies of this report, please contact us. We encourage business owners to give this information to their employees.

Este folleto contiene información importante acerca de la calidad de su agua de beber. Si usted apreciaría hablar con alguien en español llame al (707) 543-3991.

Water Quality: Monitoring Results

As part of our responsibility to the community we serve, the City of Santa Rosa routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to state and federal regulations. While most of the data in the following tables are from January 1 to December 31, 2009, some substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not frequently change. Although Santa Rosa's water supplies are tested for all regulated and many unregulated contaminants, only contaminants that have been detected based on EPA requirements are included in this report. Laboratory technology is improving continuously and has the ability to detect contaminants in extremely small amounts.

Lead and Copper Notice from the EPA

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 limiting the corrosivity due to the water itself. Our water supplier, the Sonoma County Water Agency, implemented the addition of sodium hydroxide to the drinking water in 1995 to increase the pH slightly. Higher pH levels reduce the corrosivity of the water thereby reducing significantly the copper and lead levels.

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 Santa Rosa.

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 Santa Rosa Utilities Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If your water has not been used 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 or visit their web site at: epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The City of Santa Rosa understands our customers rely on a safe and readily available water supply for their homes and businesses. Our goal is to maintain your confidence and high water quality standards from the source to your tap.



Definitions

These terms are used throughout this report and in the Table on the following page.

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

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. 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.

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

ND: Not Detected at testing limit

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

PHG: Public Health Goal. The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

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

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level 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.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

MFL: million fibers per liter

pCi/L: picocuries per liter

ppm: parts per million (or milligrams per liter)

ppb: parts per billion (or micrograms per liter)

ppt: parts per trillion (or nanograms per liter)

TABLE OF DETECTED CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS in 2009

Substance (Parameter)	Public Health Goal/MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level	Water Agency		Santa Rosa		Major Source in Drinking Water
			Range Detected	Reporting Value	Range Detected	Reporting Value	
PRIMARY STANDARDS							
Regulated Contaminants with Primary MCLs or MRDLs							
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria from Santa Rosa Distribution System	0	5% of monthly samples	NA	NA	0% - 0.8%	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Aluminum (ppm)	0.6	1	ND - 0.051	0.00425	No Range	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (ppm) ¹	1	2.0	ND	ND	No Range	0.21	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products, Residuals, and By-product Precursors in Santa Rosa System							
		Running Average					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NS	80	NA	NA	12.8 – 23.5	17.55	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	NS	60	NA	NA	4.7 – 13.8	8.2	By-product of water disinfection
Disinfectant-Free Chlorine (Cl ₂) Residual (ppm)	MRDLG as Cl ₂ 4.0	MRDLG as Cl ₂ 4.0	NA	NA	0.01 – 1.12	0.6	Disinfectant to control microbes
pH (units) prior to pH adjustment	NS	NS	7.4 - 8.3	7.68	No Range	7.7	Average after pH adjustment: 8.25
Lead/Copper Rule 2007 Data							
Next round of samples: 2010							
Monitored at the Customer's Tap in Santa Rosa							
Number of Sites Exceeded Action Level = 0							
Number of Samples Collected: 50							
Copper (ppm)	0.3	1.3 (AL)	NA	NA	ND – 0.44	0.084	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0.2	15 (AL)	NA	NA	ND – 6.3	3.6	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS							
Aesthetic Standards Established By the State of California, Department of Public Health							
Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs							
No adverse health effects from exceeding standards.							
Aluminum (ppm)	0.6	1	ND - 0.051	0.00425	No Range	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Groundwater Turbidity (NTU)	NS	5	ND – 1.9	0.20	No Range	0.45	Natural river sediment; soil runoff
Threshold Odor Number at 60°C	NS	3	ND – 4.1	0.34	No Range	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride (ppm)	NS	500	5.4 – 24	8.6	No Range	24.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	NS	500	2.3 – 14	10.55	No Range	<0.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhas/cm)	NS	1600	180 – 220	201	No Range	490	Substances that form ions when in water
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	NS	1000	72 – 150	106	No Range	370	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (units)	NS	15	No Range	<3	No Range	<1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	NS	300	ND – 230	19.2	No Range	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	NS	50	ND – 64	7.75	No Range	9.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Additional Constituents							
Sodium (ppm)	NS	NS	8 – 35	14.02	No Range	53	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness CaCO ₃ (ppm)	NS	NS	37 – 114	85.3	No Range	131	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	NS	NS	98 - 130	113.2	No Range	240	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	NS	NS	12 - 20	17.2	No Range	26	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (Source) ²	0.2	15 (AL)	ND - 6.6	0.77	No Range	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, corrosion of water plumbing materials
Total Radon 222 (pCi/L) ³	NS	NS	162 - 482	223	445 - 455	450	Found in the ground throughout the U.S.

Note: Listed in the table above are substances detected in the City's drinking water. A full listing of sample results is on our web site.

- Fluoride is not required to be included because it is below the detection level for reporting. Fluoride, however, is of interest to many consumers. Fluoridation to fight tooth decay has not been implemented in Santa Rosa.
- Lead is rarely detected in our source groundwater. The SCWA Caisson 1 & 2 detected small quantities of lead which were most likely the result of major construction activities confined to those two sources and a short flushing cycle prior to sampling. Additionally, the two sources were partially idle due to the maintenance and use restriction in effect in 2009. The SCWA Caisson 1 & 2 were flushed for 24 hours and resampled. The resample results were less than the 2 micrograms-per-liter (ug/l) detection limit of instruments.
- Radon is a radioactive gas that can get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering or running a faucet. Radon entering the home through tap water is a very small source of radon in indoor air. EPA is proposing to require community water suppliers to provide water with radon levels no higher than 4,000 pCi/L, which contributes about 0.4 pCi/L of radon to the air in your home. More information is available at EPA web site: epa.gov/OGWDW/radon/remove/qa1.html.



City of Santa Rosa employees are required to wear uniforms and drive vehicles with the City emblem on the side.

Thieves Pose as Utility Workers

During the last year, several Bay Area and Sacramento newspapers reported crimes involving persons posing as Water Department employees. The Sacramento Bee reported that two men posed as “Sacramento Water Works” employees and went to the home of an elderly couple to investigate a “water supply issue.” Once inside the home, they asked the couple to run the water. One of the men stayed with the couple while the other ransacked their home and stole cash. In other cases, to gain access, thieves said they needed to “do a water analysis” or “test the water quality” in the home.

City of Santa Rosa employees are required to wear uniforms with the Department’s logo and drive vehicles with the City emblem on the side. Employees will never ask to enter a home unless the customer has first called to request their assistance and an appointment has been arranged. If something is not right, do not hesitate to ask for identification or call the Utilities Department for verification before letting anyone into your home.

To verify an employee’s identification, call the City Utilities Department at (707) 543-4200.

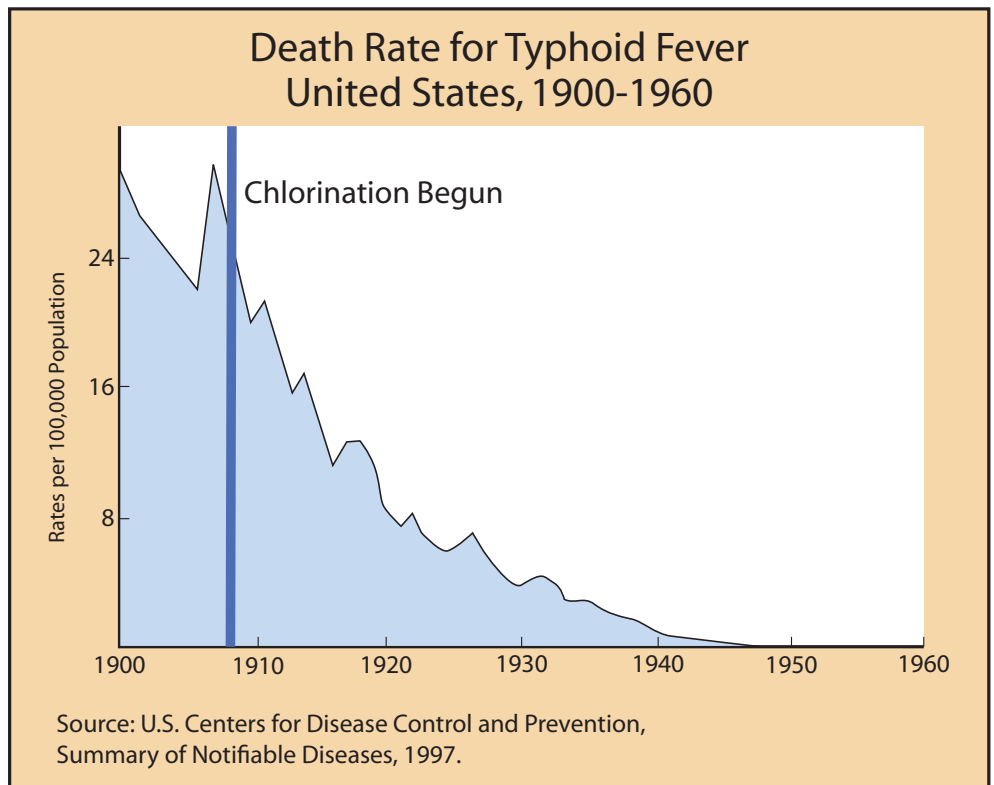
Drinking Water Disinfection and Public Health

2008 was the 100th anniversary of one of the most significant public health advances in our history — the disinfection of drinking water. The introduction of chlorine as a drinking water disinfectant by Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1908 began the routine disinfection of community water systems nationwide. The use of disinfection almost immediately lowered the incidents of water-borne diseases such as typhoid and cholera.

Chlorine is the disinfectant of choice for most utilities because of its effectiveness, efficiency, convenience, and the persistence of a residual. The Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) uses gas chlorine to disinfect their groundwater supplies while the City of Santa Rosa uses sodium hypochlorite (liquid chlorine) to disinfect locally derived well water. Groundwater sources generally do not contain organic substances like leaves or other decaying

vegetation that can lead to disinfection by-products. These disinfection by-products are formed from the reaction of chlorine and organic substances. Santa Rosa’s sampling results for disinfection by-products are consistently well below maximum levels set by the U.S. EPA.

Chlorine has the ability to kill many different microorganisms and is able to persist in the water distribution system providing continued protection against microbial re-growth. Our average chlorine residual is 0.6 mg/L which is far below the maximum allowable of 4.0 mg/L. We strive to maintain the lowest effective dose while understanding some are sensitive to the odor of chlorine. Chlorine is quite volatile and tends to dissipate quickly prior to use. A simple portable or plumbed water filter using a charcoal element can eliminate chlorine odors. Check GreenerChoices.org for a guide to water filter information.



After routine water system disinfection began in 1908, incidents of typhoid fever were immediately reduced.

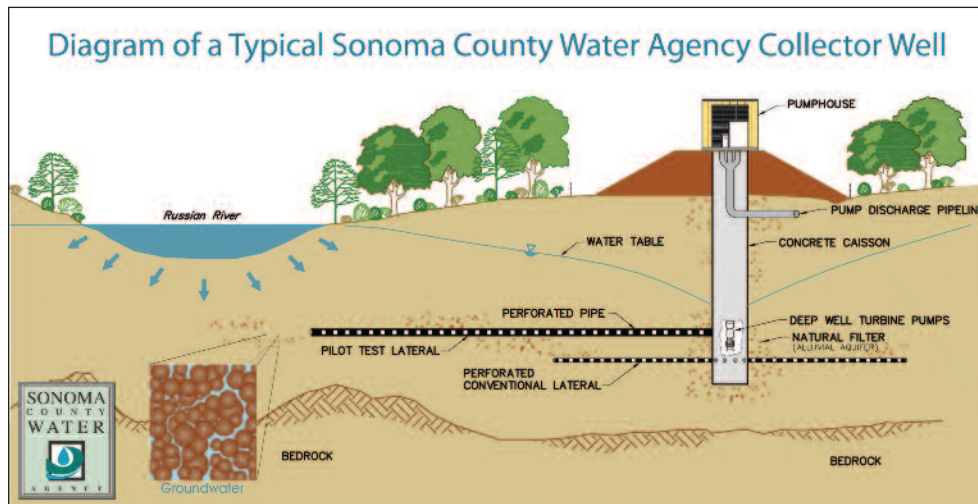
Santa Rosa's Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

In 2009, 93 percent of Santa Rosa's drinking water was supplied by the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA). Santa Rosa has two drinking water wells which operate between April and November and supply 10 percent of the total summer water use. The SCWA water supply originates from six specialized wells commonly called "radial collectors" along the Russian River at Wohler and Mirabel roads, three production wells along the Russian River and, to a minor degree, three wells in the Santa Rosa Plain.

treatment vessel to filter it out. Untreated water containing high levels of manganese can cause discolored plumbing fixtures. Before filtration, sodium hypochlorite (common bleach) is added to Santa Rosa's well supply for disinfection and oxidation of the manganese. Three main reservoirs — Lake Pillsbury, Lake Mendocino, and Lake Sonoma — replenish the aquifer which supplies the Russian River well systems. Sand and gravel beds beneath the Russian River provide filtration. The natural filtration removes organic

operations, recreational areas (surface water), septic systems, agricultural operations and wastewater treatment and disposal.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the California Department of Public Health office, 50 D Street, Suite 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404, or at their web site: cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/DWSAP.aspx.



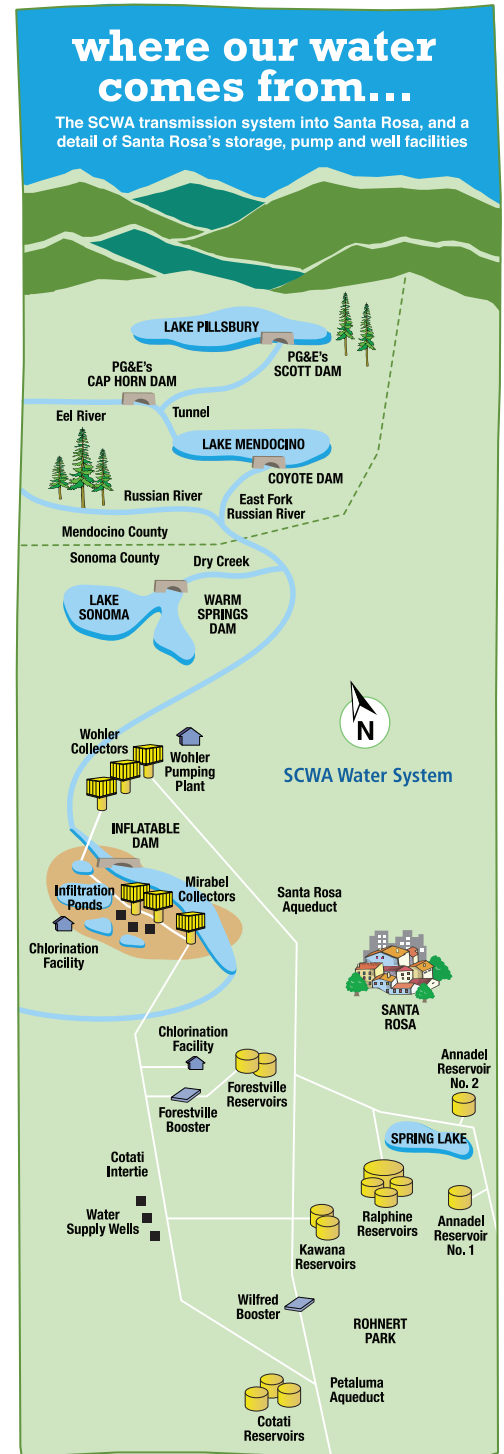
The Russian River water supply is effectively filtered using the sand and gravel beneath the river bed. SCWA treats the water with gas chlorine, for bacterial disinfection, and sodium hydroxide (also known as caustic soda) to adjust the pH before it is delivered to Santa Rosa. The pH treatment is necessary to comply with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations on the copper content in drinking water. Raising the pH helps minimize the leaching of copper and other metals from the distribution pipe into the drinking water. The SCWA has a water supply interactive map that explains the entire water system at scwa.ca.gov/water-system-interactive-map/.

Santa Rosa's two drinking water wells have elevated manganese levels, which necessitated the addition of a

material and turbidity leaving highly filtered drinking water for over 600,000 residents of Sonoma and Marin counties. The only treatment required is for bacterial disinfection and pH adjustment. In addition to Santa Rosa, the SCWA system supplies water to many cities and water districts from Windsor to Marin County.

Besides the City's two active wells and treatment plant, we maintain three wells in "standby" status to provide supplemental water in case of emergencies or natural disaster.

Assessments of the drinking water sources for SCWA and Santa Rosa were completed in January 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to human and animal activity in the watershed area. Specifically, the source is considered most vulnerable to mining




Above: This map shows the City of Santa Rosa's water system indicating aqueducts, pump stations and reservoirs.



CITY OF
SANTA ROSA
 Utilities Department
 69 Stony Circle
 Santa Rosa, CA 95401

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Top Ten Ways to Reduce Water Use

1. Reduce irrigation by 20 percent through the use of our Turf-Time information. Call Turf-Time at (707) 543-3466 or visit srcity.org/turftime for weekly lawn watering requirements and drip watering recommendations. Turf-Time is updated on a weekly basis, and watering requirements are based on actual plant needs per current weather conditions.
2. Find and repair leaks now.
3. Inspect and tune-up your irrigation system monthly.
4. Irrigate between midnight and 6:00 AM to reduce water loss from evaporation and wind.
5. Use a broom to clean driveways, decks or patios.
6. Take your car to a car wash that recycles water.
7. Cover pools, spas and hot tubs to reduce evaporation.
8. Use front-loading washing machines. Contact the Water Conservation Program at (707) 543-3985 for information on rebates offered for the purchase of qualifying machines.
9. Run the dishwasher and clothes washer with full loads.
10. Prevent and report water waste.

"Water Conservation and Recycled Water" continued from page 1...

For outdoor water-use efficiency, the program provides "Green Exchange" rebates to customers for the removal of turf, the installation of water conserving irrigation hardware and rainwater harvesting systems. The program also provides weekly lawn watering information through our Turf-Time line at (707) 543-3466 or SRcity.org/turftime.

Additionally, the Water Conservation Program provides free home "Check-Ups," in which expert staff come to your home, review your current water uses and make recommendations for improving your water-use efficiency indoors and outdoors (including how to incorporate edibles into your landscape).

For more information on current incentives, tips for reducing your water use, or to request a free water conservation "Check Up," please contact the Water Conservation Hotline at (707) 543-3985 or visit SRcity.org/wc.

As another means for conserving water, the City is expanding the use of recycled water for irrigation of large landscapes within Santa Rosa. In 2007, the Santa Rosa City Council adopted the Santa Rosa Urban Reuse Project (SRURP), which can provide up to one billion gallons per year of recycled water to offset current and future potable water use.

This project will be implemented in phases through 2020. In 2010, the City initiated construction of the first segment of the project along Stony Point Road from approximately West College to Glenbrook Drive. Upon completion, this segment will provide

approximately 30 million gallons per year of recycled water.

In Santa Rosa, recycled water is already used at Finley Park, A Place to Play sports complex, and Oakmont Golf Course. As part of the City's commitment to our community and the environment, expanding recycled water use is a high priority because it provides a drought-proof water supply for irrigation and other approved uses while saving potable water for purposes such as drinking and bathing.

If you have questions about recycled water or for more information and updates on SRURP and other responsible recycled water projects being undertaken by your Utilities Department, visit SRCity.org/RecycledWater or call Jennifer Burke at (707) 543-3938.

Contact Information

CITY OF SANTA ROSA
 Utilities Department
 69 Stony Circle
 Santa Rosa, CA 95401-9506
 (707) 543-3965 or (707) 543-3968
 FAX (707) 543-3937
 TDD Public Works (707) 543-3827
 Evenings/Weekends (707) 543-3805
 or TDD Police Department
 (707) 528-5276

Web access at: SRCity.org/ut