

City of Roseville Environmental Utilities

- **WATER**
- **WASTEWATER**
- RECYCLED WATER
- STORMWATER
 - SOLID WASTE

You can help protect Roseville's water supply

Water is a hot topic in California. Our region is lucky to have high quality and reliable water supplies. But the state's water future is transforming. Changes to environmental regulations, population growth and changes in our environment are causing water providers across the state to rethink how to best serve their customers.

The solution from the state water planners to these changes is to implement the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP) – a plan to increase water supply reliability for Southern California and restore the Delta's ecosystem. The problem with the current draft of the BDCP is that it doesn't address these changing conditions on a statewide basis, leaving our future uncertain.

The current draft of the BDCP doesn't address the concerns of the northern

portion of the state. The current draft of the BDCP projects that Northern California's reservoirs like Folsom may result in drastically low water levels to the point that we won't have reliable access to water supplies at least once every decade for months at a time. Although Roseville has planned a robust water portfolio to meet the community needs we still depend on these surface water supplies for reliability.

We need a statewide water supply solution that works for all of California. The Sacramento region must be included in constructive discussions to find a better solution to California's water supply concerns. How can you have your voice heard on this issue? Visit www.ProtectOurFolsomWater.com for more information and find out what you can do to help.



Shut your irrigation timer off for the winter. Mother Nature is on the job.

2014 **Green Waste**Pickup Schedule

You should have received your 2014 green waste pickup schedule with your November utility bill. If you missed it, you can download a copy at www.roseville.ca.us/greenwaste or call (916) 774-5780.

المحل We Want Your Christmas Tree

There's not much you can do with an old Christmas tree, but we can give it new life by turning it into compost and woodchip mulch. There are three easy ways you can send your **unflocked** tree to recycling:

- Place it in your green waste bin for curbside pickup. Make sure the lid closes by removing all branches and cutting the trunk into sizes small enough to fit within the bin.
 - Bring your trees to our Christmas tree drop-off sites at Maidu, Mahany, or Saugstad Parks from December 25, 2013 through January 5, 2014. Visit www.roseville.ca.us/eu for exact locations
 - Bring your tree to the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) for recycling. For hours and directions, visit WPWMA.com.

Remember only unflocked trees can be recycled. Don't put the tree in a plastic bag and please make sure to remove tree stands, lights, and ornaments. For more information on Christmas tree recycling, visit www.roseville.ca.us/eu.





Environmental Utilities



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The Unflushables

A trip down the aisles of any large drugstore will turn up all sorts of items marked "flushable," and while all of those items disappear when you flush them, they don't break down, or at least not anytime soon. Instead, they often get caught up with other nonflushable items, tangled in tree roots growing into sewer lines, or stuck to fats, oils and greases that

have hardened in sewer pipes. When that happens, the wipes contribute to clogs, causing nasty sewer backups and spills.

The problem has become so bad and so common that sewer system operators across the country and around the world are coming up with slogans like "no wipes in pipes" and "can the wipes" to educate

people and prevent costly spills and expensive equipment damage.

But let's be honest, flushables aren't the only questionable items that most of us have flushed at one time or another. Medications are especially harmful because wastewater treatment systems can't remove them. As a result, many medications pass through the systems unchanged and go straight into our rivers and streams. Though the other items are less harmful to our waterways, everything except human waste and toilet paper can contribute to clogs. Also, except for medications, all items that don't break down before arriving at the wastewater treatment plant must be separated out and sent to the landfill. So by placing nonflushable items in the trash in the first place, you reduce the work required during treatment and help keep utility rates low.

Unflushables

- Baby wipes
- Moist wipes for personal care
- Household cleaning wipes
- Diaper liners
- Cat litter
- Dog waste bags
- Toilet brushes

- Unused medications
- Paper towels
- Facial tissue
- Cotton swabs& halls
- Dental floss



Did you know?

No matter what manufacturers promise, toilet paper is the only truly flushable product made.

In fact, sewer systems are only designed to handle two things: human waste and toilet paper. That's all you need to know!



California Poppies

Pest of the Month: Fruit Tree Pest Prevention

Timing is everything when it comes to pest control—and winter is the perfect time to spray fruit trees to control diseases and many insects that emerge later in the year. Dormant season spraying offers a safer, more effective, and less toxic approach to disease and pest management and helps you avoid multiple pesticide applications when fruit is present.

You can spray a combination of liquid copper and horticultural oil on leafless winter trees. The horticultural oil smothers insects like scale, mites and insect eggs, larvae and pupae. The liquid copper in combination with the oil also prevents the fungal diseases that cause peach leaf curl and other diseases. Purchase the two products separately and mix them together in a spray tank with water, according to label directions. Remember that many insect eggs and fungus spores hide in bark furrows during winter, so cover the trunk and all branches completely.

Apply the first spray in December, but not right before it rains. The spray solution should dry on the tree for a few days for maximum effect. Spray again in late winter before buds appear, which is usually in early February. Avoid spraying on windy days and be sure to safegaurd against pesticide exposure by using personal protective equipment.

For more information on pest control and specific tree varieties, visit the University of California, Integrated Pest Management website at www.ipm.ucdavis.edu.

Plant of the Month: California Poppies

For a gorgeous display of colorful natives that return year after year, now is the time to sow California poppy seeds for springtime blooms. Spreading the seeds during fall and early winter gives them time to form deep taproots that help them survive and bloom again next year.

While the dark orange poppies are the most common and familiar, native poppies vary by area and range from pale to bright yellow and soft to dark orange. In addition to pure California natives, a number of

hybrids have been developed with smooth or ruffled petals and colors that include apricot, purple and rose chiffon.

California poppies don't transplant easily, so sow the seeds directly onto the ground in a mix of 10 parts sand to one part seed to discourage birds from eating the seeds. You'll want to keep the seeds moist, but the rains usually take care of that for you. A bonus with poppies is that they reseed easily, so each year will reward you with a larger and more vibrant flower show.



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Find us on the web: www.roseville.ca.us/eu

Today is published for Roseville's residents by the Environmental Utilities Department of the City of Roseville. Comments and suggestions are welcome—please send to the attention of Sean Bigley at sbigley@roseville.ca.us.