



**Presented By
Calaveras County
Water District**



ANNUAL
WATER
QUALITY
REPORT WATER TESTING
PERFORMED IN 2014

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

PWS ID#: 0510005

Our Mission Continues

We are proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2014. Most notably, last year marked the 40th anniversary of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This law was created to protect public health by regulating the nation's drinking water supply. We celebrate this milestone as we continue to manage our water system with a mission to deliver the best-quality drinking water. By striving to meet the requirements of SDWA, we are ensuring a future of healthy, clean drinking water for years to come.

Please let us know if you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available at our office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. The Source Water Assessment Plan for our water system had a rating of medium. If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office at (209) 754-3543.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Substances That Could Be in Water

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.

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 Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must 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.

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 can 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and that can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Community Participation

We'd like to invite you to get involved with our water district. Our Board of Directors meets the second Wednesday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at the CCWD Headquarters, 120 Toma Ct., San Andreas, and members of the public are welcome to attend. In this time of unprecedented drought, we are also your source of information for mandatory water conservation requirements. We appreciate your help in conserving water to meet state requirements and reporting any water waste that you see in your neighborhoods: Call the Customer Service Department at (209) 754-3543. For more information, visit us online at www.ccwd.org and "like" us on Facebook at www.facebook.com/calaveraswaterdistrict.

Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Calaveras County Water District customers are fortunate because they enjoy an abundant water supply from four sources. CCWD has rights to the water on the three major rivers that flow through our county: Calaveras, Mokelumne, and Stanislaus. Five of our water systems draw from one of these surface water sources. The source for our Copper Cove system is the Stanislaus River at Lake Tulloch. The source for the Ebbetts Pass system is the Stanislaus River at McKay's Reservoir. The source for our Jenny Lind system is the Calaveras River below Hogan Dam. The source for our Sheep Ranch System is San Antonio Creek below White Pines Reservoir, which is a tributary to the Calaveras River. The source for our West Point system is the Bear Creek tributary to the Middle Fork of the Mokelumne River. Our sixth water system, in Wallace, draws water from two groundwater wells.

All three river watersheds have been surveyed for potential contaminants and the watersheds were determined to be pristine. No man-made organic constituents have ever been detected. These survey reports are available for viewing at the district office in San Andreas. To learn more about our watershed on the Internet, go to U.S. EPA's Surf Your Watershed at www.epa.gov/surf.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Teresa Tanaka, Regulatory Programs Manager, at (209) 754-3306.

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The State requires us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Our Ebbett's Pass Water System participated in the 3rd stage of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR3) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES											
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Copper Cove		Ebbetts Pass		Jenny Lind		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	1.23	1.0–1.61	1.20	0.91–1.49	1.86	1.47–2.20	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (Units)	2014	TT	NA	1.06	0.8–1.5	1.45	1.10–2.0	2.25	1.70–3.40	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	2.0	1	<0.1	<0.1–<0.1	<0.10	NA	0.14	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids–Stage 1 (ppb)	2014	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids–Stage 2 (ppb)	2014	60	NA	19.6	16–26	33	21–52	26	13–38	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	10	0.02	<0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2014	45	45	0.4	NA	ND	NA	0.75	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	2014	6	6	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	An inorganic inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries; historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2014	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2014	80	NA	28	18–35	38	17–63	43.06	17–63	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity¹ (NTU)	2014	TT	NA	0.16	0.03–0.16	0.11	0.07–0.11	0.085	0.025–0.085	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2014	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	NA	100	NA	100	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Sheep Ranch		West Point-Bear Creek		Wallace Water Treatment Plant		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	1.05	0.85–1.25	1.08	0.80–1.35	0.92	0.53–1.41	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (Units)	2014	TT	NA	0.9	0.32–1.60	1.26	0.50–2.00	NA	NA	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	2.0	1	<0.10	NA	0.11	NA	0.12	<0.10–0.12	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids–Stage 1 (ppb)	2014	60	NA	29	NA	NA	NA	ND	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids–Stage 2 (ppb)	2014	60	NA	NA	NA	32.75	17–56	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	10	0.02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2014	45	45	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	2014	6	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	An inorganic inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries; historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2014	80	NA	34	NA	NA	NA	2.8	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2014	80	NA	NA	NA	44.75	15–96	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity¹ (NTU)	2014	TT	NA	0.16	0.08–0.16	0.07	0.04–0.07	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2014	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	NA	100	NA	100	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Copper Cove		Ebbetts Pass		Jenny Lind		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES		
Copper (ppm)	2012	1.3	0.3	0.72	0/30	0.21	0/30	0.7	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2012	15	0.2	ND	0/30	7.4	1/30	ND	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Sheep Ranch		West Point-Bear Creek		Wallace Water Treatment Plant		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES		
Copper (ppm)	2012	1.3	0.3	ND	0/5	0.44	0/10	0.26 ²	0/5 ²	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2012	15	0.2	ND	0/5	ND	0/10	7.1 ²	0/5 ²	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits



SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Copper Cove		Ebbetts Pass		Jenny Lind			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	EXCEEDANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2014	500	NS	3.2	NA	3.7	NA	9.6	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2014	15	NS	<3	<3–<3	<3.0	<3.0–<3	<3.0	<3.0–7.6	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Units)	2014	Noncorrosive	NS	-2.16	NA	-2.58	NA	-0.65	NA	No	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2014	300	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2014	50	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	3.0	ND–7.4	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor–Threshold (Units)	2014	3	NS	1.0	1.0–1.0	1.0	1.0–1.0	1.0	1.0–1.0	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2014	1,600	NS	75.4	NA	38.1	NA	237 ³	NA ³	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	500	NS	2.6	NA	0.68	NA	22	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2014	1,000	NS	50	NA	33	NA	202	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2014	5.0	NS	ND	NA	230	NA	ND	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Sheep Ranch		West Point-Bear Creek		Wallace Water Treatment Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	EXCEEDANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2014	500	NS	6.4	NA	5.4	NA	9.8	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2014	15	NS	<3	<3–<3	<3	<3–<3	4	<3–5	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Units)	2014	Noncorrosive	NS	-1.69	NA	-1.76	NA	-1.87	-1.7– -1.87	No	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2014	300	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	42	19–42	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2014	50	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	17.1	8.9–34	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor–Threshold (Units)	2014	3	NS	1.0	1.0–1.0	1.0	1.0–1.0	1.0	1.0–1.0	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2014	1,600	NS	81.4	NA	91.0	NA	2.3	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	500	NS	1.6	NA	0.62	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2014	1,000	NS	49	NA	79	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2014	5.0	NS	63	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

				Copper Cove		Ebbetts Pass		Jenny Lind			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	EXCEEDANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2014	1.9	1.4–2.4	1.67	0.99–2.20	6.54	5.3–8.8				By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorate (ppb)	2014	NA	NA	384	200–990	NA	NA				NA
Chloroform (ppb)	2014	25.75	17–33	36	16–61	34.79	25–43				By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium VI [Hexavalent Chromium] (ppb)	2014	NA	NA	0.010	ND–0.046	NA	NA				NA
Hardness (ppm)	2014	44	NA	40	NA	111	NA				Hardness in drinking water is caused by two naturally occurring substances: calcium and magnesium
Magnesium (ppm)	2014	6.3	NA	5.8	NA	12	NA				Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2014	3.8	NA	3.6	NA	9.3	NA				Naturally occurring salt present in the water
Strontium (ppb)	2014	NA	NA	35.1	29–38	NA	NA				NA

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Sheep Ranch		West Point-Bear Creek		Wallace Water Treatment Plant		TYPICAL SOURCE
		AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2014	2.5	1.2–3.9	2.74	1.3–4.6	0.92	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorate (ppb)	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chloroform (ppb)	2014	27	19–33	42.4	14–91	0.85	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium VI [Hexavalent Chromium] (ppb)	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hardness (ppm)	2014	52	NA	49.33	48–52	42	NA	Hardness in drinking water is caused by two naturally occurring substances: calcium and magnesium
Magnesium (ppm)	2014	6.6	NA	6.6	NA	4.8	4.6–4.8	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2014	5.9	NA	4.56	3.4–6.8	NA	NA	Naturally occurring salt present in the water
Strontium (ppb)	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

² Sampled in 2013.

³ Sampled in 2012.

Definitions

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) 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.

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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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