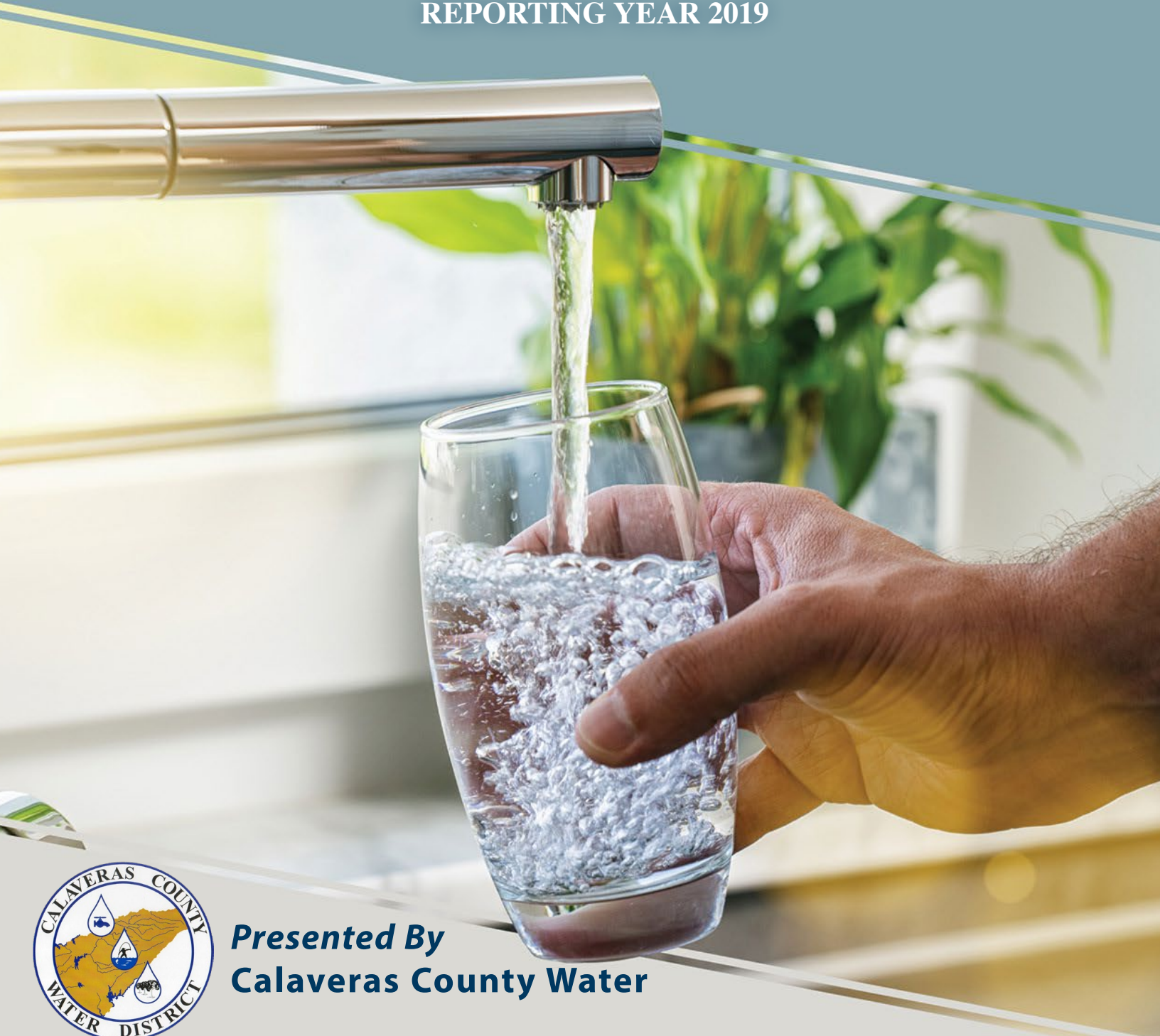


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2019



**Presented By
Calaveras County Water**

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 once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education, while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.) 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 (800) 426-4791 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 the CCWD Headquarters, 120 Toma Ct., San Andreas, and members of the public are welcome to attend. As Calaveras County emerges from an unprecedented drought, we continue to be your source of information for water efficiency guidelines. We appreciate your help in using water efficiently to meet local and state requirements and reporting any water waste that you see in your neighborhood. For more information about CCWD, visit us online at www.ccwd.org, "like" us on Facebook at www.facebook.com/calaveraswaterdistrict, e-mail us at customerservice@ccwd.org, or call us at (209) 754-3543.

Where Does my Water Come From?

Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) customers are fortunate to 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 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 New Hogan Dam. The source for our Sheep Ranch system is San Antonio Creek below White Pines Reservoir, a tributary to the Calaveras River. The source for our West Point system is Bear Creek, a tributary to the Middle Fork of the Mokelumne River. Our sixth water system in Wallace draws water from two groundwater wells in the South San Joaquin Groundwater Basin.

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, go to U.S. EPA's Surf Your Watershed at www.epa.gov/surf.

Important Health Information

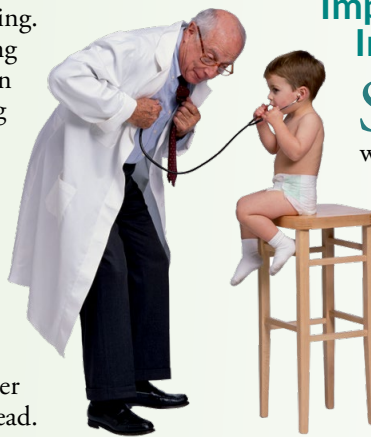
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants 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>.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions related to your drinking water, please call Jesse Hampton, Plant Operations Manager, at (209) 754-3316, or visit www.ccwd.org.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. And, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less 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.

We participated in the 4th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES											
				Copper Cove		Ebbetts Pass		Jenny Lind			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2019	1	2	0.0142	NA	0.0101	ND	0.0152	NA	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2019	10	0.1	1.9	ND–1.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	1.82	1.25–3.1	1.21	0.84–1.88	1.85	1.50–2.2	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (Units)	2019	TT	NA	1.56	1.1–2.7	1.24	1–1.5	1.98	1.7–2.4	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	2.0	1	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	60	NA	43	24–55	43	19–71	45	9–68	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2019	10	10	0.1	NA	ND	NA	0.3	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2019	1	1	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]³ (ppb)	2019	80	NA	52	29–78	53	24–96	44	21–72	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection



Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

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.

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

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		
Barium (ppm)	2019	1	2	0.0171	NA	0.0206	NA	0.162	NA	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2019	10	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	1.07	0.7–1.55	1.34	1.02–1.62	0.88	0.18–1.49	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (Units)	2019	TT	NA	0.67	0.4–1.2	0.88 ¹	0.3–1.7 ¹	NA	NA	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	2.0	1	ND	NA	ND	NA	0.2 ²	NA ²	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	60	NA	26	NA	22	18–28	ND	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2019	10	10	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2019	1	1	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]³ (ppb)	2019	80	NA	30	NA	27	23–33	9	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap Water Samples Collected for Copper and Lead Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community											
				Copper Cove		Ebbetts Pass		Jenny Lind			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	0.3	1.26	0/20	0.108 ⁴	0/30 ⁴	0.94 ⁴	0/20 ⁴	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2018	15	0.2	ND	0/20	ND ⁴	0/30 ⁴	ND ⁴	0/20 ⁴	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Tap Water Samples Collected for Copper and Lead Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community											
				Sheep Ranch		West Point-Bear Creek		Wallace Water Treatment Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	0.3	ND	0/5	0.056	0/10	0.21	0/5	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2018	15	0.2	ND	0/5	0.25	0/10	ND	0/5	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge 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	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Chloride (ppm)	2019	500	NS	3	NA	3	NA	5	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Color (Units)	2019	15	NS	ND	ND–5	ND	NA	ND	ND–10	No	Naturally occurring organic materials	
Corrosivity (Units)	2019	Non-corrosive	NS	-1.9	NA	-2.1	NA	-0.7	NA	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors	
Iron (ppb)	2019	300	NS	ND	ND	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Manganese (ppb)	2019	50	NS	ND	ND–20	ND	NA	ND	ND–10	No	Leaching from natural deposits	
Odor–Threshold (Units)	2019	3	NS	4.8	ND–32	ND	ND–8	ND	ND–8	No	Naturally occurring organic materials	
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2019	1,600	NS	69	NA	35	NA	175	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	500	NS	2.2	NA	0.7	NA	13.8	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	1,000	NS	30	NA	30	NA	80	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	5	NS	0.03	0.025–0.134	0.1	0.07–0.24	0.044	0.028–0.089	No	Soil runoff	
Zinc (ppm)	2019	5.0	NS	0.16	NA	0.1	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	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2019	500	NS	4	NA	4	NA	7.5	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2019	15	NS	ND	ND-10	ND	ND-5	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Units)	2019	Non-corrosive	NS	-1.7	NA	-2.3	NA	-1.4	NA	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2019	300	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	56	ND-90	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2019	50	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	24	10-40	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold (Units)	2019	3	NS	2.3	ND-16	1.1	ND-8	ND	ND-2	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2019	1,600	NS	52	NA	64	NA	184	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	500	NS	0.8	NA	0.6	NA	11.1	9.2-13	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	1,000	NS	40	NA	40	NA	205	200-210	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	5	NS	0.14	0.08-0.23	0.06	0.04-0.18	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2019	5.0	NS	0.04	NA	0.09	NA	15	ND-30	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ⁶

		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	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Hardness, Total [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2019	23.2	NA	7.49	NA	71.2	NA	Caused by naturally occurring substances: calcium and magnesium	
Sodium (ppm)	2019	4	NA	3	NA	5	NA	Refers to the naturally occurring salt present in the water	

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ⁶

				Sheep Ranch		West Point-Bear Creek		Wallace Water Treatment Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE			
Hardness, Total [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2019	14.1	NA	20.7	NA	37.7	36.4-38.9	Caused by naturally occurring substances: calcium and magnesium			
Sodium (ppm)	2019	4	NA	4	NA	16.5	16-17	Refers to the naturally occurring salt present in the water			

OTHER UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Copper Cove		Ebbetts Pass		Jenny Lind		TYPICAL SOURCE
		AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	
Chlorate (ppb)	2014	NA	NA	247	220–290	260 ⁵	150–420 ⁵	NA
Chromium (Total) (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
Chromium-6 (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.068	0.056–0.092	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	2	NA	ND	NA	7	NA	Naturally occurring
Strontium (ppb)	2014	NA	NA	35.1	29–38	130 ⁵	110–140 ⁵	NA
Vanadium (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.62	0.41–0.81	NA

OTHER UNREGULATED 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	
Chlorate (ppb)	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chromium (Total) (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chromium-6 (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	1	NA	2	NA	4	NA	Naturally occurring
Strontium (ppb)	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vanadium (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹ Sampled in 2018.

² Sampled in 2016.

³ Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

⁴ Sampled in 2019.

⁵ Sampled in 2015.

⁶ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

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 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water 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.

