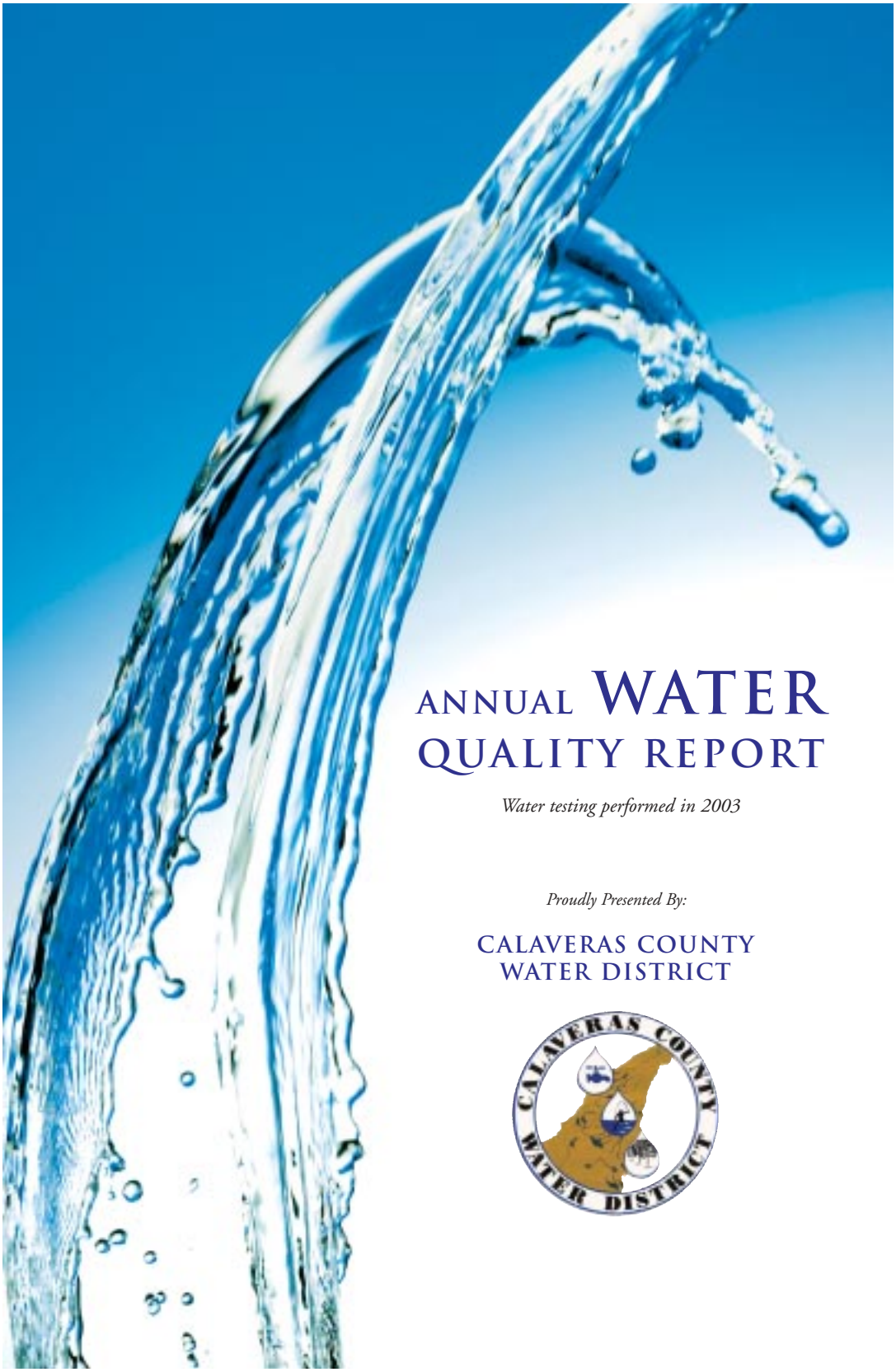


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water testing performed in 2003

Proudly Presented By:

CALAVERAS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

Calaveras County Water District

Continuing Our Commitment

Once again we proudly present our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed from January through December 2003. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with all state and federal drinking water laws remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users.

Working Hard for You

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is responsible for setting national limits for hundreds of substances in drinking water and also specifies various treatments that water systems must use to remove these substances. Each system continually monitors for these substances and reports their findings to the U.S. EPA. The U.S. EPA uses these data to ensure that consumers are receiving clean water.

This publication conforms to the regulation under SDWA requiring water utilities to provide detailed water quality information to each of their customers annually. We are committed to providing you with this information about your water supply because customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Fred Burnett, O & M Superintendent, at (209) 754-3543, ext. 35.

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/watrhome) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health. Also, the California Department of Health Services has a Web site (www.dhs.ca.gov/) that provides complete and current information on water issues in our state.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the second Wednesday of each month beginning at 9 a.m. at the CCWD Board Room, 423 East St. Charles Street, San Andreas, CA.

You may also visit CCWD on the Internet at www.ccwd.org.

San Antonio Creek, below White Pines Lake (the water source for Sheep Ranch)

Water Conservation Tips

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but also can save you money by reducing your water bill. Here are a few suggestions:

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

You can conserve outdoors as well:

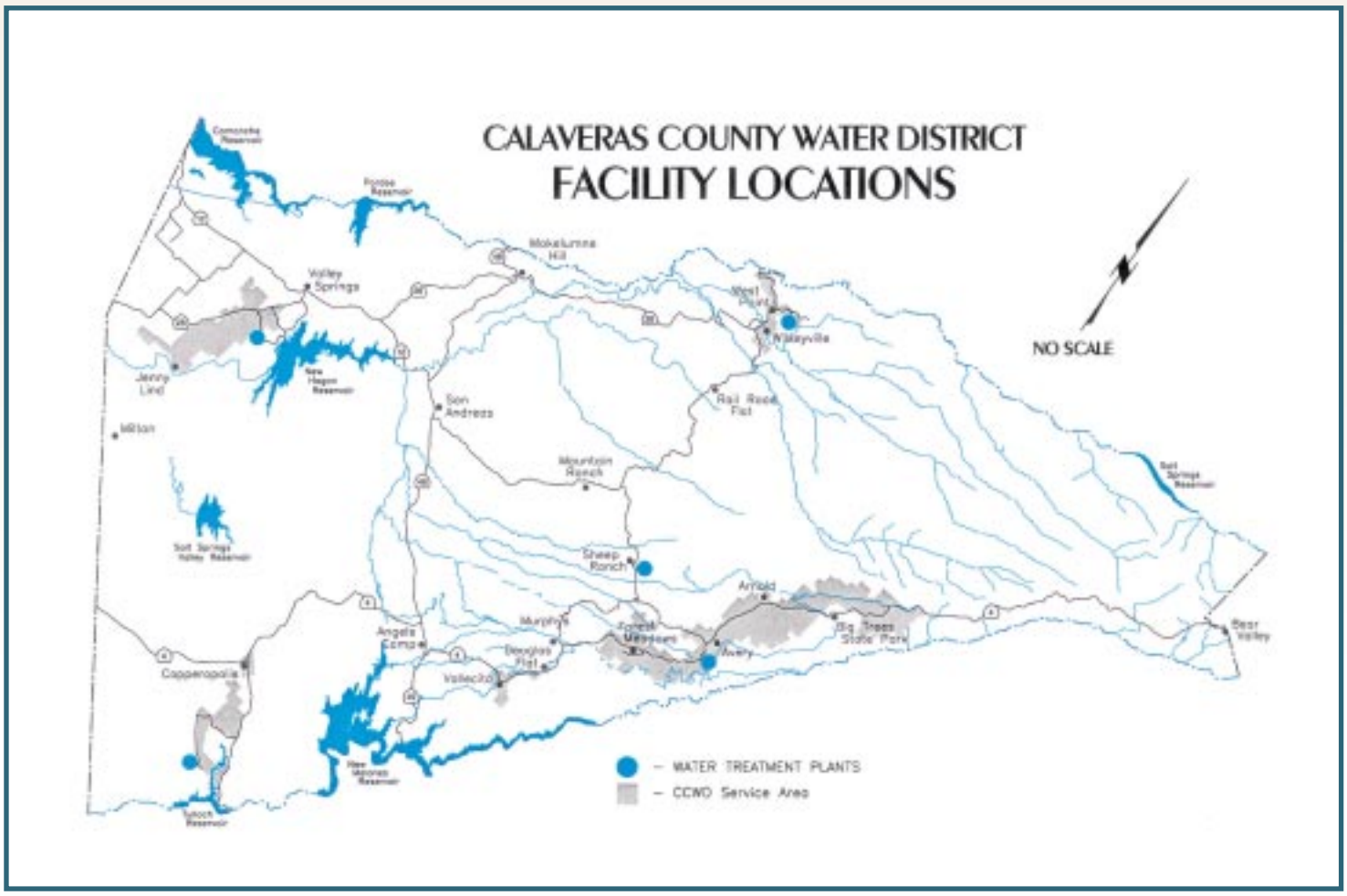
- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water-saving nozzles.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.

Information on other ways that you can help conserve water can be found at www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach/index.html.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Calaveras County Water District customers are fortunate because they enjoy an abundant water supply from three sources. CCWD has water rights on the three major rivers that flow through our county--all surface water sources. The source for the Ebbetts Pass and Copper Cove systems is the Stanislaus River. The source for the Sheep Ranch system is on San Antonio Creek, a tributary to the Calaveras River. The source for the Jenny Lind system is the Calaveras River, and the source for West Point is the Bear Creek tributary to the Middle Fork of the Mokelumne River.

All three watersheds, Stanislaus, Calaveras, and the Mokelumne, have been surveyed for potential contaminants. Generally, the surveys found that the watersheds are pristine--no organic constituents have ever been detected in previous tests. 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 the U.S. EPA's Search Your Watershed at http://www.epa.gov/surf.



Is It Safe To Drink Water From A Garden Hose?

No. Substances used in vinyl garden hoses to keep them flexible can get into the water as it passes through the hose. These chemicals are not good for you, nor are they good for your pets. Allow the water to run for a short time in order to flush the hose before drinking or filling your pets' drinking containers. Hoses made with food-grade plastic will not contaminate the water. Check your local hardware store for this type of hose.

About Our Violation

Haloacetic acids (HAAs) are suspected carcinogens formed from the action of chlorine on naturally occurring organic material in raw water. Testing for HAAs began in January 2002 in CCWD's Ebbetts Pass system. Compliance is determined by four quarters' running annual average, and in December 2002 this system exceeded the HAAs limit. Non-compliance continues until four quarters' running annual average is below the MCL. The Ebbetts Pass system was brought into compliance by June 2003. Some people who drink water containing HAAs in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contamination from Cross-Connections

Cross-connections that could contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems) or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand) causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continually jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed all industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that all potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test each backflow preventer to make sure that it is providing maximum protection.

For more information, visit the Web site of the American Backflow Prevention Association (www.abpa.org) for a discussion on current issues.

What Makes Water "Hard"?

If substantial amounts of either calcium or magnesium, both nontoxic minerals, are present in drinking water, the water is said to be "hard." Hard water does not dissolve soap readily, so making a lather for washing and cleaning is difficult (hard). Conversely, water containing little calcium or magnesium is called "soft" water.

What Causes the Pink Stain on Bathroom Fixtures?

The reddish-pink color frequently noted in bathrooms on shower stalls, tubs, tile, toilets, sinks, and tooth-brush holders and on pets' water bowls is caused by the growth of the bacterium *Serratia marcesens. Serratia* is commonly isolated from soil, water, plants, insects, and vertebrates (including man). The bacteria can be introduced into the house through any of the above-mentioned sources. The bathroom provides a perfect environment (moist and warm) for bacteria to thrive.

The best solution to this problem is to continually clean and dry the involved surfaces to keep them free from bacteria. Chlorine-based compounds work best, but keep in mind that abrasive cleaners may scratch fixtures, making them more susceptible to bacterial growth. Chlorine bleach can be used periodically to disinfect the toilet and to help eliminate the occurrence of the pink residue. Keeping bathtubs and sinks wiped down using a solution that contains chlorine will also help minimize its occurrence.

Serratia will not survive in chlorinated drinking water.

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 can 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) 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.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead is a naturally occurring element in our environment. Consequently, our water supply is expected to contain small, undetectable amounts of lead. However, most of the lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your own home, not from the local water supply. The U.S. EPA estimates that more than 40 million U.S. residents use water that can contain lead in excess of the U.S. EPA's Action Level of 15 ppb.

Lead in drinking water is a concern because young children, infants and fetuses appear to be particularly vulnerable to lead poisoning. A dose that would have little effect on an adult can have a big effect on a small body. On average, it is estimated that lead in drinking water contributes between 10% and 20% of the total lead exposure in young children.

All kinds of water, however, may have high levels of lead. We add a corrosion protection chemical to help prevent corrosion in your home's pipes. To reduce lead levels in your drinking water you should flush your cold-water pipes by running the water until it becomes as cold as it will get (anywhere from 5 seconds to 2 minutes or longer) and use only water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead.

For more information, please contact the National Lead Information Center at (800) LEAD-FYI and the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Substances That Might Be in Drinking 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the California Department of Health Services (CDHS) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. CDHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which 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 substances. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Substances that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which 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.

Summary of Source Water Assessments

An assessment of the drinking water sources for all CCWD water systems was completed in 2002-2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities:

• Gas stations (present and historic)	JL, CC, EP, SR, WP
• Chemical/petroleum processing/storage	JL, CC, SR
• Dry cleaners	JL, CC, EP
• Metal plating/finishing/fabrication	JL, CC
• Airports – maintenance/fueling areas	JL, CC
• Septic tanks – high density (>1/acre)	JL, CC, SR
• Septic tanks – low density (<1/acre)	WP
• Wastewater treatment plants	JL, CC, SR
• Managed forests	JL, CC, WP
• Historic dumps/landfills and mining operation	JL, CC, SR, WP
• Automotive repair/body shops/machine shops	SR
• Recreation area – (off-road vehicle trails)	SR, WP
• Grazing (>5 large animals or equivalent per acre)	SR
• Sewer collection systems	SR
• Managed and clearcut harvested forests (<30 years)	SR
• NPDES/WDR permitted discharges (high turbidity, microbiological contaminants and chemicals in the permitted discharges)	SR
• Recent (<10 years) burn areas	SR, WP

KEY
JL: Jenny Lind
CC: Copper Cove
EP: Ebbetts Pass
SR: Sheep Ranch
WP: West Point

A copy of the complete assessment of each system may be viewed at the Department of Health Services Water Field Operations Branch, Stockton District Office, 31 E. Channel Street, Room 270, Stockton, California 95202. You may also request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Mr. Joseph O. Spano, District Engineer, at (209) 948-7696.

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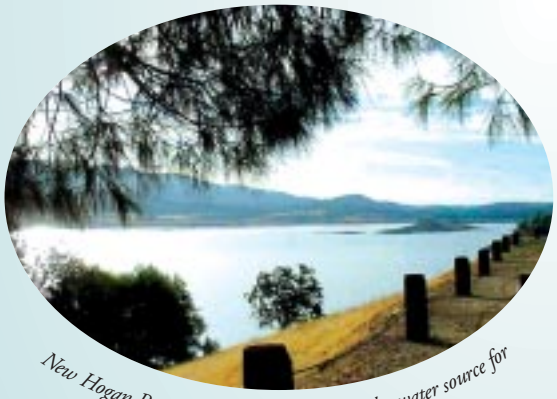
MTBE in the News

MTBE (methyl-t-butyl ether) belongs to a group of chemicals commonly known as fuel oxygenates. Oxygenates are added to gasoline to reduce carbon monoxide and ozone levels in the air caused by auto emissions.

MTBE contamination of drinking water sources may result from leaking fuel storage tanks, pipelines, refueling spills, consumer disposal of "old" gasoline, emissions from older marine engines, and to a lesser degree, stormwater runoff and precipitation mixed with MTBE in the air. Currently, the primary concern about MTBE in drinking water is that it causes taste and odor problems. There are no data showing significant health risks of MTBE at low-exposure levels in drinking water; however, it is a potential human carcinogen at high doses. In December 1997, the U.S. EPA issued a drinking water advisory stating that it is unlikely that MTBE in drinking water at concentrations of 20 to 40 ppb will cause adverse health effects. Continuing research by the U.S. EPA and others is expected to help determine more precisely the potential for adverse health effects from MTBE in drinking water. Annual tests for MTBE in all CCWD source waters show non-detects.

In an effort to better balance the air-quality benefits and water-quality concerns associated with oxygenates in gasoline, the EPA now requires reducing or eliminating MTBE as a fuel oxygenate. Also, the agency is considering setting health standards for MTBE and is currently gathering information on the occurrence of MTBE from utilities across the country. For a more complete discussion, visit the U.S. EPA's MTBE Web site at www.epa.gov/mtbe/faq.htm.



New Hogan Reservoir in Valley Springs is the water source for La Contenta, Jenny Lind, and Rancho Calaveras.

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 table on the following pages shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Although all of the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water. The state requires us to monitor 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.

Table Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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 (SMCL) 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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs are set by the U.S. EPA.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NS: No standard

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs 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.

µmhos/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A measure of electrical conductance.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Copper Cove AMOUNT DETECTED	Copper Cove RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	Ebbetts Pass AMOUNT DETECTED	Ebbetts Pass RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	Jenny Lind AMOUNT DETECTED	Jenny Lind RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2003	1	0.6	0.042	NA	0.054	NA	0.071	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chlorine (ppm)	2003	[4 (as Cl_2)]	[4 (as Cl_2)]	1.3	1.1-2.2	1.3	0.5-2	1.5	1.1-2.4	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP Precursors [TOC] (ppm)	2003	TT	NA	1.6	1.3-1.7	1.3	1.1-1.5	2.4	NA	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2003	15	NA	0.57[1]	NA	2.7[1]	1.56-2.7	1.2	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2003	60	NA	25	NA	36.5	25-72	53	45-60	**Yes**[2]	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrate, NO_3] (ppm)	2003	10	10	0.064	NA	NA	NA	0.19	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	2003	2	0.1	NA	NA	1.1	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2003	80	NA	29	NA	35	25-62	63.5	60-67	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity (NTU)[3]	2003	TT	NA	0.25	0.02-0.25	0.05	0.04-0.19	0.25	0.05-0.25	No	Soil runoff

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

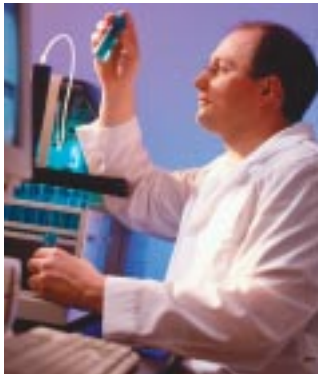
SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Sheep Ranch AMOUNT DETECTED	Sheep Ranch RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	West Point (Bear Creek) AMOUNT DETECTED	West Point (Bear Creek) RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2003	1	0.6	0.022	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chlorine (ppm)	2003	[4 (as Cl_2)]	[4 (as Cl_2)]	NA	0.4-1.4	NA	0.8-1.7	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP Precursors [TOC] (ppm)	2003	TT	NA	0.95	NA	0.88	NA	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2003	15	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2003	60	NA	22	NA	22	NA	**Yes**[2]	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrate, NO_3] (ppm)	2003	10	10	0.057	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	2003	2	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2003	80	NA	26	NA	26	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity (NTU)[3]	2003	TT	NA	0.14	0.07-0.14	0.03-0.22	No	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from homes throughout the service areas

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Copper Cove: AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %TILE)	Copper Cove: HOMES ABOVE AL/TOTAL HOMES	Ebbetts Pass: AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %TILE)	Ebbetts Pass: HOMES ABOVE AL/TOTAL HOMES	Jenny Lind: AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %TILE)	Jenny Lind: HOMES ABOVE AL/TOTAL HOMES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2003	1.3	0.17	0.6	0/10	0.16[4]	0/20[4]	0.60	0/20	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2003	15	2	ND	0/10	6.6[4]	2/20[4]	3.7	0/20	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 homes throughout the service areas

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Sheep Ranch: AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %TILE)	Sheep Ranch: HOMES ABOVE AL/TOTAL HOMES	West Point (Bear Creek): AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %TILE)	West Point (Bear Creek): HOMES ABOVE AL/TOTAL HOMES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2003	1.3	0.17	0.11	0/5	0.2[4]	0/10[4]	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2003	15	2	6.7	0/5	5.2[4]	0/10[4]	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits



SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Copper Cove AMOUNT DETECTED	Copper Cove RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	Ebbetts Pass AMOUNT DETECTED	Ebbetts Pass RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	Jenny Lind AMOUNT DETECTED	Jenny Lind RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2003	500	NS	4.6	NA	2.7	NA	9.3	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2003	15	NS	ND	ND-7	ND	ND-5	ND	ND-15	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Units)	2003	Non-corrosive	NS	-2.21	NA	-2.99	NA	-0.77	NA	No	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2003	300	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2003	50	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	ND-33	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold (Units)	2003	3	NS	1	1-2	NA	NA	1	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2003	1,600	NS	27	NA	12	NA	73	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2003	500	NS	2.0	NA	NA	NA	14	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2003	1,000	NS	65	NA	33	NA	148	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2003	5.0	NS	0.18	NA	0.11	NA	0.04	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sheep Ranch AMOUNT DETECTED	Sheep Ranch RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	West Point (Bear Creek) AMOUNT DETECTED	West Point (Bear Creek) RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2003	500	NS	4.4	NA	5.6	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2003	15	NS	ND	ND-3	ND	ND-3	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Units)	2003	Non-corrosive	NS	-1.91	NA	-1.84	NA	No	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2003	300	NS	160	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2003	50	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold (Units)	2003	3	NS	1	NA	1	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2003	1,600	NS	23	NA	22	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2003	500	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2003	1,000	NS	60	NA	71	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2003	5.0	NS	0.05	NA	0.11	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	Copper Cove AMOUNT DETECTED	Copper Cove RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	Ebbetts Pass AMOUNT DETECTED	Ebbetts Pass RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	Jenny Lind AMOUNT DETECTED	Jenny Lind RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2003	2.2	1.9-2.7	1.8	ND-3.8	7.6	6.4-8.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	2003	34	27-44	37	23-61	58	50-65	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hardness (ppm)	2003	20	NA	8.1	NA	89	NA	Hardness in drinking water is caused by two chemicals, calcium and magnesium
Sodium (ppm)	2003	4.7	NA	2.7	NA	9.5	NA	Sodium is an abundant and widespread constituent of many soils and rocks

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	Sheep Ranch AMOUNT DETECTED	Sheep Ranch RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	West Point (Bear Creek) AMOUNT DETECTED	West Point (Bear Creek) RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2003	3.1	NA	1.9	1.2-2.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	2003	23	NA	51	27-85	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hardness (ppm)	2003	16	NA	16	NA	Hardness in drinking water is caused by two chemicals, calcium and magnesium
Sodium (ppm)	2003	4.8	NA	NA	NA	Sodium is an abundant and widespread constituent of many soils and rocks

[1] Sampled in 1999.

[2] Violation occurred in Ebbetts Pass.

[3] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. During the reporting year, 100% of all samples taken to measure turbidity met water quality standards.

[4] Sampled in 2002.