

Mark of Excellence

Since the beginning, the goal of Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) has been to produce the highest quality drinking water for all our customers. We are proud of our history of quality service. To maintain our commitment to you, our analysts routinely collect and test water samples every step of the way - from the source waters right to your home - checking purity and identifying potential problems. Our treatment plants are constantly maintained, evaluated and upgraded to stay abreast of advancements in technology, health science and government regulations. Our water samples are analyzed by state-certified labs staffed by highly trained operators and technicians using sophisticated instruments capable of measuring substances down to one part in a billion! Through foresight and planning, efficiency in operations, and focus on excellence in customer service, we will provide you the best quality drinking water at an economical price well into the 21st century.



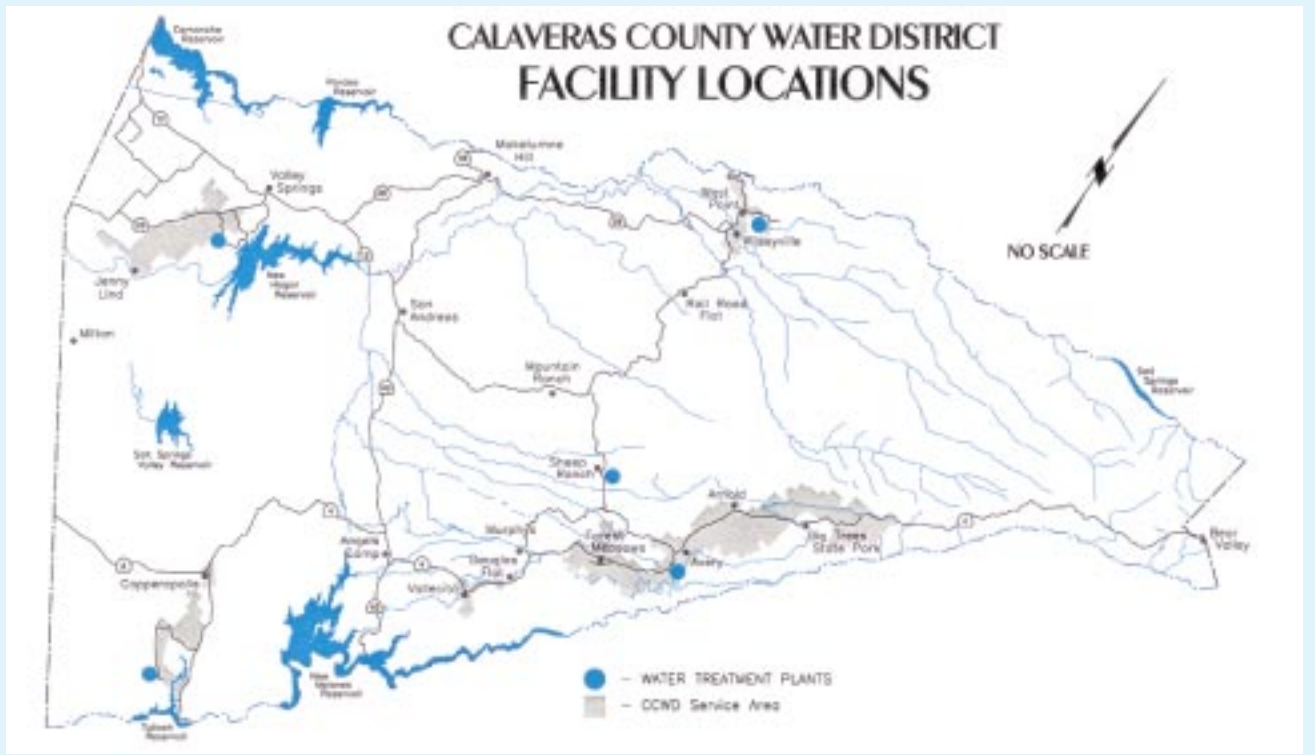
For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Fred Burnett, O & M Superintendent, at (209) 754-3543 ext. 35.

What's Inside?

This report outlines the processes involved in delivering to you the highest quality drinking water available. In it, we will answer two important questions:

- Where does my water come from?
- What is in my drinking water?

Also, we will provide you with information about available resources that will answer other questions on water quality and health effects.



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 Copper Cove system is the Stanislaus River at Lake Tulloch. The source for the Ebbetts Pass system is the North Fork of the Stanislaus River at McKay's Dam. The source for the Sheep Ranch system is a few miles below White Pines Lake on San Antonio Creek, a tributary to the Calaveras River. The source for the Jenny Lind system is the Calaveras River just below Hogan Dam. The source for West Point is the Bear Creek tributary to the Middle Fork of the Mokelumne River diverted to a raw water storage reservoir above Bummerville.

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. The time frame of testing for volatile and synthetic organic contaminants has been reduced by the Department of Health Services to once every nine years. That cycle ended for the West Point and Ebbetts Pass systems in 2000 when sampling was done. These survey reports are available for viewing at the District office in San Andreas. The Jenny Lind, Copper Cove and Sheep Ranch systems are scheduled for testing in 2001.

Total production from all five treatment plants in 2000 was 1.37 billion gallons.

Drinking Water Improvement Projects

The West Point Water Treatment Plant, a \$1.43 million project funded by a combination of federal and state agency grants and low-interest loans, is currently under construction with an expected completion date of November 2001. The water treatment plant upgrade will improve drinking water quality and meet or exceed new drinking water standards.

Working Hard For You

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for setting national limits for hundreds of substances in drinking water and also specifies various treatment techniques that water systems must use to remove these substances. In California, the Office of Drinking Water within the Department of Health Services (DHS) acts as the enforcement arm of the law. Each system continually monitors for these substances and reports directly to DHS if they were detected in the drinking water. DHS uses these data to ensure that consumers are receiving a reliable source of high-quality water.

This water quality report 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.

Customers are invited to contact Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) at any time with questions or concerns. Individual and group tours of our treatment facilities can be arranged by calling (209) 754-3543.

Also, you are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water at our regularly scheduled board meetings on the second Wednesday of every month beginning at 9 a.m. at the CCWD Board Room, 423 East Saint Charles Street, San Andreas, California.

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

Questions?

Call U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791



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P.O. Box 846
San Andreas, CA 95249

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WATER QUALITY REPORT
Proudly Prepared By
Calaveras County
Water District

What's In My Water?

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or did better than, all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing what substances were detected in our drinking water during 2000. 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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	COPPER COVE		EBBETTS PASS		JENNY LIND		SHEEP RANCH		WEST POINT (BEAR CREEK)		WEST POINT (MOKELUMME RIVER)			
			MAXIMUM AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	MAXIMUM AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	MAXIMUM AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	MAXIMUM AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	MAXIMUM AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	MAXIMUM AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	MAXIMUM AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Primary Drinking Water Standard (Monitoring of these substances is regulated to protect against possible adverse health effects)																
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	(0)	0.57 ¹	0.0 - 0.57	2.70 ¹	1.56-2.70	1.24 ¹	0.28 - 1.24	2.3 ¹	1.22 - 2.3	1.34 ¹	0.60-1.34	2.04 ¹	1.18-2.04	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppb)	1000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	106	106 - 106	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fecal coliform and E. coli (No. positive samples)	*	(0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 ²	NA	NA	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria (No. positive monthly samples)	1	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1 ²	ND	ND	ND	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	100	0	45 ³	37 - 53	63.7 ⁴	32 - 120	53 ³	36 - 70	38 ³	32 - 44	27 ³	26 - 28	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	NA	0.21	0.03 - 0.21	0.14	0.03 - 0.14	0.20	0.03 - 0.20	0.15	0.02 - 0.15	0.44	0.03 - 0.44	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
*Fecal coliform/E. coli MCL: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation.																
Secondary Drinking Water Standard (Monitoring of these substances is regulated to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water)																
Iron (ppb)	(300)	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	173	173 - 173	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Sulfate (ppm)	(500)	NS	1.8	1.8 - 1.8	0.53	0.53 - 0.53	8.8	8.8 - 8.8	1.0	1.0 - 1.0	0.53	0.53-0.53	ND	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Zinc (ppb)	(5000)	NS	116	116 - 116	218	218 - 218	104	104 - 104	60	60 - 60	155	155 - 155	106	106 - 106	No	Corrosion-protection chemical added by CCWD ⁵

LEAD AND COPPER (Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service areas.)

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	ACTION LEVEL	PHG	COPPER COVE		EBBETTS PASS		JENNY LIND		SHEEP RANCH		WEST POINT (BEAR CREEK)		TYPICAL SOURCE	
				AMOUNT DETECTED	HOMES ABOVE AL	AMOUNT DETECTED	HOMES ABOVE AL	AMOUNT DETECTED	HOMES ABOVE AL	AMOUNT DETECTED	HOMES ABOVE AL	VIOLATION			
Copper (ppm)	2000	1.3	0.17	0.45	0 in 10	0.17 ¹	0 in 20	0.87	0 in 20	0.08 ¹	0 in 5	0.47 ¹	0 in 10	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2000	15	2	<3.0	0 in 10	3.7 ¹	0 in 20	5.8	1 in 20	13.6 ¹	1 in 5	3.1 ¹	0 in 10	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; Discharge from industrial manufacturers; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	COPPER COVE		EBBETTS PASS		JENNY LIND		SHEEP RANCH		WEST POINT (BEAR CREEK)		TYPICAL SOURCE
		AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	
THAA [Total Haloacetic Acid] (ppb)	2000	63	45 - 80	53.8	40 - 74	74	49 - 98	69	60 - 78	45	43 - 46	By-product of drinking water chlorination

¹Analysis completed in 1999.

²Repeat samples were collected to verify these results. All samples showed no bacteria present in the water.

³The amount detected is calculated as an average of all samples.

⁴Four site system average.

⁵In addition to the typical sources listed, the typical source for Sheep Ranch and West Point (Mokelumme River) was from runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

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. Environmental Protection Agency.

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 Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

NS: No standard established.

NTU (nephelometric turbidity units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.

ppb (parts per billion): One part per billion (or micrograms per liter) is equivalent to one penny in \$10,000,000.

ppm (parts per million): One part per million (or milligrams per liter) is equivalent to one penny in \$10,000.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of the natural rate of radioactive disintegration.



Substances Expected to 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. Contaminants 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which 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, USEPA and the DHS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DHS also establishes 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).