Annual Consumer Confidence Report

For the Reporting Period January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water we deliver to you. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and reliable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions regarding this report please feel free to contact us at **209-257-5243**. If you would like to learn more, you can view our webpage at **www.amadorwater.org** or please feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. These meetings are held the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month at 12800 Ridge Road in Sutter Creek.

Espanol – (Spanish): Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Sources

The North Fork of the Mokelumne River, located in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is the primary water source for the Buckhorn (BH) water system, the Amador Water System (AWS), and the PG&E Tiger Creek Powerhouse system. The Tiger Creek micro filtration plant draws its water supply from Tiger Creek, a small tributary to the Mokelumne River and serves the PG& E Tiger Creek Power House and Conference Center. Water from the Mokelumne River is also treated at our Buckhorn micro filtration plant for use by the customers of Pine Grove, Pine Acres, Sunset Heights, Fairway Pines, Jackson Pines, Pioneer, Rabb Park, Gayla Manor, Ranch House Estates, Toma Lane, and Sierra Highlands. Water from the Mokelumne River also supplies the Amador transmission pipeline to the Tanner Reservoir and Tanner Water Treatment Plant where it is treated for use by the customers of Jackson, Sutter Creek, Amador City, Drytown, and Plymouth. The Ione Pipeline transports raw water from the Tanner Reservoir to the Ione Water Treatment Plant where it is treated for use by the customers of Ione. Our LaMel Heights customers get their water from two wells located in the LaMel Heights Subdivision and our Lake Camanche residents get their water from four wells located in the Lake Camanche area.

Water Quality Assurance Testing and Monitoring

The Amador Water Agency routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. Unless otherwise indicated, the results contained in this report are for the monitoring period of January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. This report contains results from laboratory testing, excluding contaminants that were not detected, or that were detected at a level below the State's DLR (Detection Level for purposes of Reporting). However, if the DLR is exceeded for one system, the results for that contaminant will be shown for all systems utilizing the same source of treatment. Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of some 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 at 1-800-426-4791**, or log on to **www.epa.gov/safewater.**

Test Results

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: *Microbiological contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from septic systems, agricultural operations (livestock), and wildlife; *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "goal" (MCLG) is 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 (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not detectable at the testing limit.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in $10,000.

Presence/Absence (PA) – When testing to find the presence or absence of an element, mineral or contaminant, the test results will be positive (presence) or negative (absence), no quantities determined.

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

Public Health Goal (PHG) – 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.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) – MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL level.

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

System Violations Title 22: **None to Report**

Health Issues

In California, drinking water standards known as "Maximum Contaminant Levels" or "MCLs" are set in two categories, primary and secondary. Primary Standards are set to protect the public from substances in water that may be immediately harmful or affect their health if consumed for long periods of time (70+Years). Test results indicating levels above these standards require immediate action by the water supplier. Secondary Standards relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, mineral content, odor, and clarity. These standards specify limits for substances that may influence consumer acceptance of water. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. USEPA/ Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by **Cryptosporidium** and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

Water Purveyors' Contact Information

Amador Water Agency 209-223-3018 12800 Ridge Rd. Sutter Creek, CA 95685 Emergency: 209-223-3018	City of Jackson 209-223-1646 33 Broadway, Jackson, CA 95642 Emergency: 209-223-0219	Pine Grove CSD 209-296-7188 PO Box 367 Pine Grove, 95665 Emergency: 209-304-5741
Drytown Co Water District 209-274-6480 PO Box 323 Ione, 95640 Emergency: 209-304-0940	City of Plymouth 209-245-6941 PO Box 429, Plymouth, 95669 Emergency: 209-223-3018	First Mace Water Assoc. 209-296-3121 PO Box 365 Pine Grove, 95665 Emergency: 209-296-3121

Service Areas (Districts)	Microbiological Contaminants: Total Coliform Bacteria — Violation of the MCL (description below)	Microbiological Contaminants: Fecal Coliform and E. Coli — Violation of the MCL (description below)	Lead and Copper: # of Sites Sampled	Lead Results 15 ppb (MCL): Year Sampled	Lead Results 15 ppb (MCL): 90% Level in ppb	Lead Results 15 ppb (MCL): # of sites >15ppb	Copper Results 1300 ppb (MCL): Year Sampled	Copper Results 1300 ppb (MCL): 90% Level in ppb	Copper Results 1300 ppb (MCL): # of sites >1300 ppb
AWS (Ione)	None to report	None to Report	21	2019	ND	0	2019	130	0
AWS (Sutter Creek, Amador City)	None to report	None to Report	24	2019	ND	0	2019	120	0
Buckhorn (CAWP)	None to report	None to Report	20	2017	ND	0	2017	ND	0
City of Jackson	None to report	None to Report	20	2018	ND	0	2018	160	0
City of Plymouth	None to report	None to Report	10	2019	ND	0	2019	100	0
Drytown	None to report	None to Report	6	2018	2.6	0	2018	98	0
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 1)	None to report	None to Report	10	2018	ND	0	2018	670	0
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 2)	None to report	None to Report	5	2018	ND	0	2018	105	0
Lake Camanche	None to Report	None to Report	10	2019	ND	0	2019	280	0
LaMel Heights	None to report	None to Report	10	2017	ND	0	2017	ND	0
Pine Grove CSD	None to report	None to Report	10	2018	ND	0	2018	ND	0

Total Coliform Bacteria: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms found in more samples than allowed is a warning of potential problems.

Fecal Coliform and E. Coli- Bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches. or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

Copper- Copper is and essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Lead in Schools Testing: All the state preschools in AWA's service area were tested in 2018 and all were in compliance.

Lead- 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. The above listed water utilities are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 1-800-726-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Turbidity -Surface Water Treatment Facilities Only

2019			AWS						CAWP			
Contaminant	Units	MCL	Tanner WTP		Violation	Ione WTP		Violation	Buckhorn WTP		Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
			Maximum Turbidity Recorded	% of Samples <0.3		Maximum Turbidity Recorded	% of Samples <0.3		Maximum Turbidity Recorded	% of Samples <0.1		
Turbidity	NTU	95%	0.15	100%	No	0.07	100%	No	0.03	100%	No	Soil run off

Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Inorganic Analysis						SYSTEMS: AWS/PLYM		CAWP		LA MEL				Lake Camanche Results						
Chemical or Constituent	Units	MCL (AL)	DLR	PHG (MCLG)	Violation Y/N	Results	YR	Results	Yr	Well 1	Yr.	Well 2	Yr	Well 6	Well 9	Well 12A	Yr	Well 14	Yr	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum+	ppb	1000	50	600	N	60	2019	ND	2019	ND	2017	ND	2017	ND	ND	ND	2017	ND	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic	ppb	10	2	0.004	N	ND	2019	ND	2019	ND	2017	ND	2017	ND	ND	ND	2017	3.4	2019	Erosion of natural deposits: run off from orchards: glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1000	100	2000	N	ND	2019	ND	2019	ND	2017	220	2017	ND	ND	150	2017	110	2019	Erosion of natural deposits or discharge of oil drilling waste
Nitrate (NO3) Annual Sample	ppm	45	50	45	N	ND	2019	ND	2019	ND	2017	ND	2017	2.2	3.8	1.3	2017	0.76	2019	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks and sewage: erosion of natural deposits

General Mineral & Physical ("+" indicates Secondary Standards) MCL's for contaminants that relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, mineral content and appearance and are not directly related to health issues.						SYSTEMS: AWS/PLYM		CAWP		LA MEL				Lake Camanche Results						
Chemical or Constituent	Units	MCL (AL)	DLR	PHG (MCLG)	Violation Y/N	Results	YR	Results	Yr	Well 1	Yr.	Well 2	Yr.	Well 6	Well 9	Well 12A	Yr	Well 14	Yr	Likely Source of Contamination
Alkalinity	ppm	N/A	5	N/A	N	14	2019	7.8	2019	13	2017	37	2017	75	56	87	2017	62	2019	N/A
Calcium	ppm	N/A	3	N/A	N	3.3	2019	1.9	2019	2.3	2017	5.9	2017	16	12	21	2017	9.8	2019	N/A
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	N/A	N			0.67	2019									6.6	2019	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Color	Units	15	3	N/A	N	ND	2019	ND	2019	ND	2017	ND	2017	ND	ND	ND	2017	ND	2019	Naturally occurring organic materials
Hardness	ppm	N/A	5	N/A	N	11	2019	6.6	2019	11	2017	27	2017	73	61	100	2017	45	2019	Usually naturally occurring. The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium.
Iron+	ppb	300	50	N/A	N	ND	2019	110	2019	ND	2017	ND	2017	ND	ND	ND	2017	ND	2019	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems. Leaching of natural deposits: Industrial wastes.
Manganese+	ppb	50	20	N/A	N	ND	2019	ND	2019	ND	2017	ND	2017	ND	ND	ND	2017	ND	2019	Leaching from natural deposits
pH+	units	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	7.19	2019	6.87	2019	5.38	2017	5.68	2017	6.86	6.76	7.14	2017	7.08	2019	N/A
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	2.4	2019	1.3	2019	2.9	2017	5.5	2017	9.5	11	15	2017	9.5	2019	Generally naturally- occurring salt present in the water.
Sulfate+	ppm	500	0.5	N/A	N	1.1	2019	0.51	2019	ND	2017	0.55	2017	4.5	3.9	9.6	2017	3.1	2019	Runoff from natural deposits: industrial waste
Ttl Dissolved Solids+	ppm	500	N/A	N/A	N	23	2019	14	2019	47	2017	99	2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	2017	93	2019	Runoff / leavhing from natural deposits
Zinc+	ppb	5000	5	N/A	N	ND	2019	ND	2019	ND	2017	ND	2017	ND	53	ND	2017	93	2019	Runoff / leaching from natural deposit: industrial waste.