

# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022



*Presented By*  
**Calaveras County  
Water District**



## 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, 2022. 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.

## Where Does My Water Come From?

Calaveras County Water District 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 Rivers. 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 human-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 online at: [www.epa.gov/surf](http://www.epa.gov/surf).

## 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.

## Violation Information

The exceedance happened in July 2020. Notice to the public went out in February of 2021. The Ebbetts Pass Water System is still under an exceedance order.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

## 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 online at: [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## 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 online at: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



**QUESTIONS?** For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Jesse Hampton, Plant Operations Manager, at (209) 754-3316 or visit online at: [www.ccw.org](http://www.ccw.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.

### REGULATED SUBSTANCES

| REGULATED SUBSTANCES  |                 |                                   |                              |                    |                   |                       |                   |                                  |                   |           |  |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--|
|   |                 |                                   |                              | Copper Cove        |                   | Ebbetts Pass          |                   | Jenny Lind                       |                   |           |  |
| SUBSTANCE<br>(UNIT OF MEASURE)                                      | YEAR<br>SAMPLED | MCL<br>[MRDL]                     | PHG<br>(MCLG)<br>[MRDLG]     | AMOUNT<br>DETECTED | RANGE<br>LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT<br>DETECTED    | RANGE<br>LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT<br>DETECTED               | RANGE<br>LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE   |
| Chlorine (ppm)  | 2022            | [4.0<br>(as<br>Cl <sub>2</sub> )] | [4 (as<br>Cl <sub>2</sub> )] | 1.31               | 1.02–1.92         | 1.30                  | 0.94–1.80         | 1.85                             | 1.37–2.20         | No        | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment  |
| Control of DBP precursors<br>[TOC] (Units)                          | 2022            | TT                                | NA                           | 1.4                | 1.2–1.92          | 1.54                  | 1.1–2.47          | 2.08                             | 2.8–3.74          | No        | Various natural and human-made sources   |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | 2022            | 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 |
| HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic<br>Acids] (ppb)                           | 2022            | 60                                | NA                           | 35                 | 23–41             | 53.81                 | 36.6–87           | 50.69                            | 34.8–59.33        | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic<br>Acids]–Sample ID CA0510016_<br>DST_900 | 2022            | 60                                | NA                           | NA                 | NA                | 62.53                 | 45–70             | NA                               | NA                | Yes       | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| TTHMs [Total<br>Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 <sup>1</sup> (ppb)         | 2022            | 80                                | NA                           | 37.3               | 30–46             | 50.7                  | 31.5–71.9         | 50.97                            | 38–68             | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
|   |                 |                                   |                              | Sheep Ranch        |                   | West Point-Bear Creek |                   | Wallace Water Treatment<br>Plant |                   |           |  |
| SUBSTANCE<br>(UNIT OF MEASURE)                                      | YEAR<br>SAMPLED | MCL<br>[MRDL]                     | PHG<br>(MCLG)<br>[MRDLG]     | AMOUNT<br>DETECTED | RANGE<br>LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT<br>DETECTED    | RANGE<br>LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT<br>DETECTED               | RANGE<br>LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE   |
| Chlorine (ppm)  | 2022            | [4.0<br>(as<br>Cl <sub>2</sub> )] | [4 (as<br>Cl <sub>2</sub> )] | 1.07               | 0.60–1.50         | 1.19                  | 0.62–1.89         | 0.58                             | 0.31–0.78         | No        | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment  |
| Control of DBP precursors<br>[TOC] (Units)                          | 2022            | TT                                | NA                           | 0.96               | 0.60–1.88         | 1.26                  | 0.91–2.17         | NA                               | NA                | No        | Various natural and human-made sources   |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | 2022            | 2.0                               | 1                            | ND                 | NA                | ND                    | NA                | 0.15                             | 0.1–0.2           | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic<br>Acids] (ppb)                           | 2022            | 60                                | NA                           | 36                 | NA                | 41.2                  | 34.7–59.6         | ND                               | NA                | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic<br>Acids]–Sample ID CA0510016_<br>DST_900 | 2022            | 60                                | NA                           | NA                 | NA                | NA                    | NA                | NA                               | NA                | Yes       | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| TTHMs [Total<br>Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 <sup>1</sup> (ppb)         | 2022            | 80                                | NA                           | 31                 | NA                | 31                    | 29.3–31.6         | ND                               | NA                | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |

| Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper 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)   | 2021         | 1.3           | 0.3        | 0.747                       | 0/20                        | 0.219 <sup>2</sup>          | 0/30 <sup>2</sup>           | 0.82 <sup>3</sup>             | 0/30 <sup>3</sup>           | No        | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |  |
| Lead (ppb)   | 2021         | 15            | 0.2        | ND                          | 0/20                        | ND <sup>2</sup>             | 0/30 <sup>2</sup>           | ND <sup>3</sup>               | 0/30 <sup>3</sup>           | No        | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits      |  |
|  |              |               |            | 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)   | 2021         | 1.3           | 0.3        | 0.0455                      | 0/5                         | 0.222                       | 0/10                        | 0.175                         | 0/5                         | No        | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |  |
| Lead (ppb)   | 2021         | 15            | 0.2        | ND                          | 0/5                         | 11.9                        | 0/10                        | 0.00595                       | 0/5                         | 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              | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE   |  |
| Chloride (ppm)   | 2021         | 500           | NS         | 3                           | NA                          | 3 <sup>2</sup>              | NA <sup>2</sup>             | 6 <sup>2</sup>                | NA <sup>2</sup>             | No        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence  |  |
| Color (Units)  | 2022         | 15            | NS         | 1.23                        | ND–5                        | ND                          | ND–14                       | 0.5                           | ND–15                       | No        | Naturally occurring organic materials  |  |
| Corrosivity (Units)  | 2022         | Non-corrosive | NS         | -2.4                        | NA                          | -3.3                        | 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)   | 2022         | 300           | NS         | ND                          | NA                          | ND                          | NA                          | ND                            | NA                          | No        | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes  |  |
| Manganese (ppb)  | 2022         | 50            | NS         | ND                          | ND–20                       | ND                          | NA                          | 9.07                          | ND–100                      | No        | Leaching from natural deposits   |  |
| Odor–Threshold (Units)   | 2022         | 3             | NS         | 1.54                        | ND–4                        | 2.6                         | ND–32                       | 1.3                           | ND–8                        | No        | Naturally occurring organic materials  |  |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm)   | 2022         | 1,600         | NS         | 74.7                        | NA                          | 36.4                        | NA                          | 212                           | NA                          | No        | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence  |  |
| Sulfate (ppm)  | 2022         | 500           | NS         | 2.3                         | NA                          | 0.5                         | NA                          | 13.9                          | NA                          | No        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes   |  |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)   | 2022         | 1,000         | NS         | 50                          | NA                          | 29                          | NA                          | 130                           | NA                          | No        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits  |  |
| Turbidity (NTU)  | 2022         | 5             | NS         | 0.035                       | 0.023–0.083                 | 0.089                       | 0.060–0.12                  | 0.055                         | 0.036–0.093                 | No        | Soil runoff  |  |
| Zinc (ppm)   | 2022         | 5.0           | NS         | 0.17                        | NA                          | 0.17                        | NA                          | ND                            | NA                          | No        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes   |  |

**SECONDARY SUBSTANCES (CONTINUED)**

|                                     | 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   |
| <b>Chloride</b> (ppm)               | 2021         | 500           | NS                    | 4 <sup>2</sup>  | NA <sup>2</sup>               | 3.98 <sup>2</sup> | NA <sup>2</sup> | 7.5 <sup>2</sup> | 7–8 <sup>2</sup> | No        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence  |
| <b>Color</b> (Units)                | 2022         | 15            | NS                    | 2.1             | ND–15                         | ND                | ND–4            | ND               | ND–7             | No        | Naturally occurring organic materials  |
| <b>Corrosivity</b> (Units)          | 2022         | Non-corrosive | NS                    | -1.6            | NA                            | -1.4              | NA              | -1.7             | -1.6–-1.8        | No        | Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors |
| <b>Iron</b> (ppb)                   | 2022         | 300           | NS                    | ND              | NA                            | ND                | NA              | 45               | ND–150           | No        | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes  |
| <b>Manganese</b> (ppb)              | 2022         | 50            | NS                    | ND              | NA                            | ND                | NA              | 11.7             | ND–20            | No        | Leaching from natural deposits   |
| <b>Odor-Threshold</b> (Units)       | 2022         | 3             | NS                    | 1.1             | ND–4                          | 2.8               | ND–32           | ND               | ND–1             | No        | Naturally occurring organic materials  |
| <b>Specific Conductance</b> (µS/cm) | 2022         | 1,600         | NS                    | 75              | NA                            | 79.9              | NA              | 191.5            | 183–200          | No        | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence  |
| <b>Sulfate</b> (ppm)                | 2022         | 500           | NS                    | 1.0             | NA                            | 0.6               | NA              | 11.4             | 9.5–13.3         | No        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes   |
| <b>Total Dissolved Solids</b> (ppm) | 2022         | 1,000         | NS                    | 60              | NA                            | 43.9              | NA              | 185              | 170–200          | No        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits  |
| <b>Turbidity</b> (NTU)              | 2022         | 5             | NS                    | 0.1             | 0.1–0.2                       | 0.068             | 0.02–0.1        | NA               | NA               | No        | Soil runoff  |
| <b>Zinc</b> (ppm)                   | 2022         | 5.0           | NS                    | ND              | NA                            | 0.222             | NA              | 25               | ND–50            | No        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes   |

**UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES <sup>4</sup>**

|  | Copper Cove  |                 | Ebbetts Pass   |                 | Jenny Lind     |                 | Sheep Ranch    |                 | West Point-Bear Creek |                 | Wallace Water Treatment Plant |                 |                |   |
|--|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---|
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)                        | DATE SAMPLED | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH        | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH                | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | TYPICAL SOURCE  |
| <b>Hardness, Total [as CaCO<sub>3</sub>]</b> (ppm) | 2022         | 25.7            | NA             | 4.99            | NA             | 85.3            | NA             | 23.2            | NA                    | 23.3            | NA                            | 44.3            | 43–45.5        | Caused by naturally occurring substances: calcium and magnesium |
| <b>Sodium</b> (ppm)                                | 2022         | 4               | NA             | 4               | NA             | 6               | NA             | 6               | NA                    | 5.74            | NA                            | 18              | 17–19          | Refers to the naturally occurring salt present in the water     |

**OTHER UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES**

|                             | Copper Cove  |                 | Ebbetts Pass   |                  | Jenny Lind           |                  | Sheep Ranch          |                 | West Point-Bear Creek |                 | Wallace Water Treatment Plant |                 |                |                     |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | DATE SAMPLED | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED  | RANGE LOW-HIGH       | AMOUNT DETECTED  | RANGE LOW-HIGH       | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH        | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH                | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | TYPICAL SOURCE      |
| <b>Chlorate</b> (ppb)       | 2020         | 59              | NA             | 247 <sup>5</sup> | 220–290 <sup>5</sup> | 260 <sup>6</sup> | 150–420 <sup>6</sup> | NA              | NA                    | NA              | NA                            | NA              | NA             | NA                  |
| <b>Chromium-6</b> (ppb)     | 2015         | NA              | NA             | NA               | NA                   | 0.068            | 0.056–0.092          | NA              | NA                    | NA              | NA                            | NA              | NA             | NA                  |
| <b>Magnesium</b> (ppm)      | 2022         | 2               | NA             | ND               | NA                   | 8                | NA                   | 2               | NA                    | 1.98            | NA                            | 5               | NA             | Naturally occurring |
| <b>Strontium</b> (ppb)      | 2014         | NA              | NA             | 35.1             | 29–38                | 130 <sup>6</sup> | 110–140 <sup>6</sup> | NA              | NA                    | NA              | NA                            | NA              | NA             | NA                  |

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Sampled in 2022

<sup>3</sup> Sampled in 2020

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Sampled in 2014

<sup>6</sup> Sampled in 2015

## 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.

## 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 Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) headquarters, 120 Toma Court, San Andreas, and members of the public are welcome to attend. As Calaveras County starts to come into a drought year, 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](http://www.ccwd.org), like us on Facebook at: [www.facebook.com/calaveraswaterdistrict](http://www.facebook.com/calaveraswaterdistrict), email: [customerservice@ccwd.org](mailto:customerservice@ccwd.org), or call (209) 754-3543.

## 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 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which 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.

