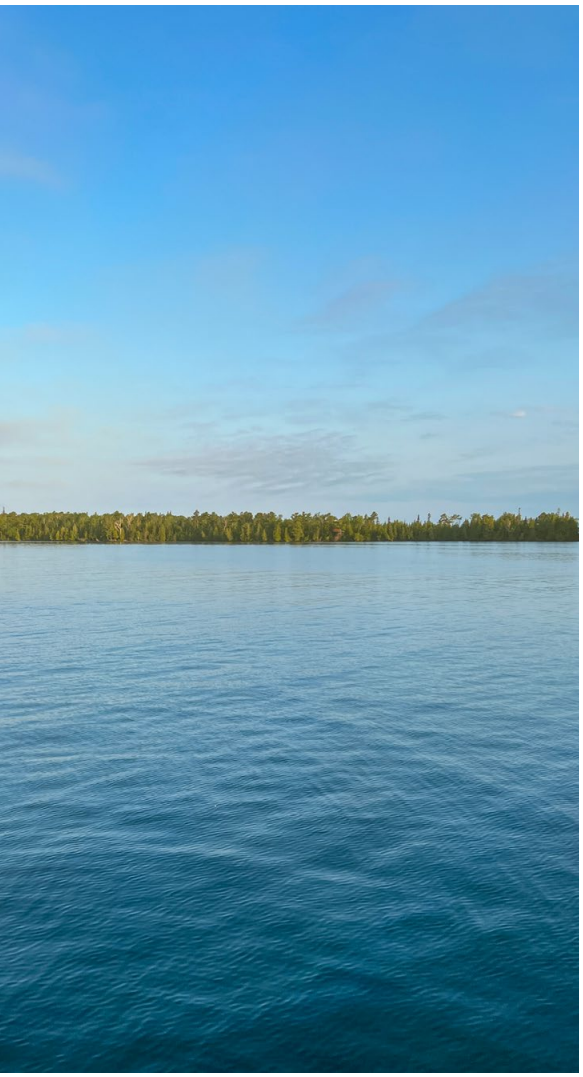
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



Presented By

Calaveras County Water District

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

PWS ID#s: 0510004, 0510005, 0510006, 0510016, 0510017, and 0510019

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable 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 and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does my Water Come From?

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 the New Hogan Dam. The source for our Sheep Ranch system is San Antonio Creek below the 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.

> **"Thousands have lived without love, not one without water."**
> *–W.H. Auden*

Source Water Assessment

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, visit U.S. EPA's How's My Waterway at epa.gov/waterdata/hows-my-waterway.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791) or epa.gov/safewater.

Water Treatment Process

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from our water source and sent to an aeration tank, which allows for oxidation of high iron levels. The water then goes to a mixing tank where polyaluminum chloride and soda ash are added. The addition of these substances causes small particles called floc to adhere to one another, making them heavy enough to settle into a basin from which sediment is removed. Chlorine is then added for disinfection. At this point, the water is filtered through layers of fine coal and silicate sand. As smaller suspended particles are removed, turbidity disappears and clear water emerges.

Chlorine is added again as a precaution against any bacteria that may still be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste.) Finally, a corrosion inhibitor (to protect distribution system pipes) is added before the water is pumped to sanitized aboveground reservoirs and elevated tanks and into your home or business.

Community Participation

We'd like to invite you to get involved with our water district. Our board of directors meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 1:00 p.m. at the Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) headquarters, 120 Toma Court, San Andreas. 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 at ccwd.org, like us on Facebook at facebook.com/calaveraswaterdistrict, email us at customerservice@ccwd.org, or call (209) 754-3543.

Questions?

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

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.

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 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, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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. 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.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Calaveras County Water District is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Calaveras County Water District at (209) 754-3316. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be viewed at our main office. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

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 (µg/L) (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (mg/L) (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

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.

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 is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 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 to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is 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 Contaminant 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)	2024	1	2	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	1.51	1.17–1.82	1.34	0.98–1.78	1.39	1.20–1.65	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP Precursors [TOC] (ppm)	2024	TT	NA	1.47	0.50–2.46	1.05	ND–1.58	2.33	1.26–3.47	No	Various natural and human-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	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 acids] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	45	27–61	36.81	21–48	42	29–58	Yes[2]	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	43.5	231–63	39.63	21–66	45	28–67	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Sheep Ranch		West Point-Bear Creek		Wallace Water Treatment Plant			
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)	2024	1	2	ND	NA	ND	NA	0.1575[1]	0.137–0.178	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	0.90	0.54–1.21	1.31	1.01–1.92	0.62	0.30–0.93	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP Precursors [TOC] (ppm)	2024	TT	NA	0.65	ND–1.13	0.93	0.47–1.51	NA	NA	No	Various natural and human-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	2.0	1	ND	NA	ND	NA	0.15[1]	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 acids] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	25	NA	32	22–39	ND	NA	Yes[2]	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	36	NA	40.25	23–61	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

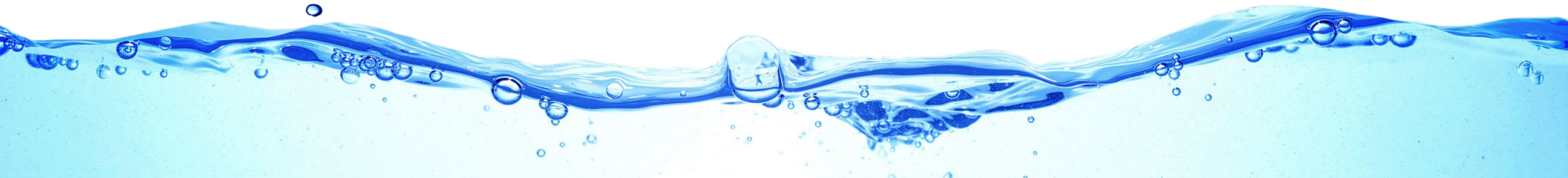
				Copper Cove			Ebbetts Pass			Jenny Lind				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	0.611	NA	0/20	0.219[1]	NA	0/30	0.75[3]	NA	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0.2	1.76	NA	0/20	ND[1]	NA	0/30	1.47[3]	NA	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper 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)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	0.0696	NA	0/5	0.338	NA	0/10	0.104	NA	0/5	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0.2	0.995	NA	0/5	4.03	NA	0/10	1.93	NA	0/5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, 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)	2024	500	NS	2.04	NA	2.4	NA	4	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2024	15	NS	1.49	ND–13	1.08	ND–14	0.73	ND–4	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (units)	2024	Non-corrosive	NS	-2.4	NA	-3.3	NA	-0.29	NA	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2024	300	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2024	50	NS	ND	ND–20	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2024	3	NS	1.48	ND–3	1.32	ND–3	1.9	0.5–8	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	1,600	NS	108.2	NA	34.5	NA	176.5	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	4.71	NA	0.54	NA	12	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	79	NA	46	NA	71	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	5	NS	0.062	0.021–0.16	0.09	0.05–0.14	0.043	0.026–0.073	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2024	5.0	NS	0.133	NA	0.17	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)	2024	500	NS	3.97	NA	3.21	NA	7.5[1]	7–8	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2024	15	NS	6.4	ND–34	2.2	ND–4	5.8	1–15	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (units)	2024	Non-corrosive	NS	-1.8	NA	-2.3	NA	-1.7[1]	-1.6–-1.8	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2024	300	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	35	ND–230	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2024	50	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	12.2	ND–43.9	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2024	3	NS	1.9	ND–6.0	1.4	1–2	2.28	1–6	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	1,600	NS	66.8	NA	67.7	NA	191.5[1]	183–200	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	0.99	NA	ND	NA	11.4[1]	9.5–13.3	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	43	NA	43	NA	185[1]	170–200	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	5	NS	0.11	0.07–0.16	0.08	0.03–0.1	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2024	5.0	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	25[1]	ND–50	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES[4]

		Copper Cove		Ebbetts Pass		Jenny Lind		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	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Calcium (ppm)	2024	8.12	NA	2.54	NA	18	NA	5.4	NA	5.41	NA	9.5[1]	9–10	NA
Chlorate (ppb)	2020	59	NA	247	220–290	260	150–420	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2024	26.2	NA	ND	NA	72.6	NA	50.4	NA	4	NA	44.3[1]	43–45.5	Caused by naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
Magnesium (ppm)	05/07/2024	5.19	NA	0.655[5]	NA	6.9[6]	NA	1.64[7]	NA	1.89	NA	5[8]	NA	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	05/07/2024	6.47	NA	3.09[5]	NA	5.2[6]	NA	5.19[7]	NA	5.71	NA	18[8]	17–19	Naturally occurring

[1] Sampled in 2022.
[2] This is an Ebbetts Pass violation only.
[3] Sampled in 2023.
[4] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
[5] Sampled on April 30, 2024.
[6] Sampled on April 9, 2024.
[7] Sampled on May 8, 2024.
[8] Sampled on April 3, 2022.

Violation Information

HAA5 LRAA exceedance happened in the fourth quarter of 2020 in our Ebbetts Pass system. Public notice was sent out in February 2021. The District implemented treatment changes and more flushing schedules to eliminate the exceedance. The Compliance Order was lifted on May 1, 2025.

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