

# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



***Presented By***



**Calaveras County  
Water District**

PWS ID#: 0510004, 0510005, 0510006,  
0510016, 0510017, 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, 2025. 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 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 from two groundwater wells in the South San Joaquin Groundwater Basin.



## 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 online at [ccwd.org](http://ccwd.org), like us on Facebook at [facebook.com/calaveraswaterdistrict](https://facebook.com/calaveraswaterdistrict), email [customerservice@ccwd.org](mailto:customerservice@ccwd.org), or call (209) 754-3543.

## 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 SWAP for our water system had a rating of medium. If you would like to review the SWAP, please feel free to contact our office at (209) 754-3543.

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 online, visit U.S. EPA's How's My Waterway at [epa.gov/waterdata/how-s-my-waterway](http://epa.gov/waterdata/how-s-my-waterway).

## How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.



## 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 at (800) 426-4791 or [epa.gov/safewater](http://epa.gov/safewater).



## QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call or email Jesse Hampton, Plant Operations Manager, at (209) 754-3316 or [jesseh@ccwd.org](mailto:jesseh@ccwd.org) or visit [ccwd.org](http://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, 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, agricultural application, and septic systems; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which 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 (FDA) regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

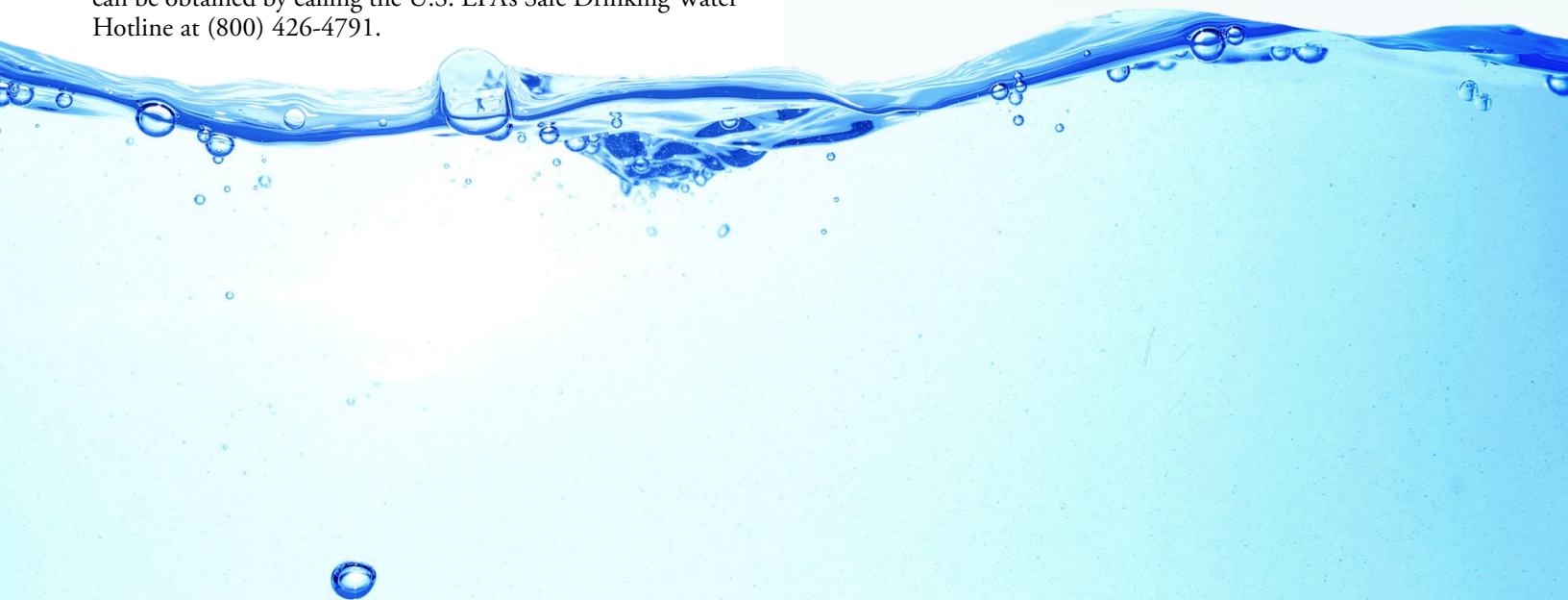
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling 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 service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it 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](http://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. If you would like to gain access or like more information about the lead service line inventory, please email Jesse Hampton at [jesseh@ccwd.org](mailto:jesseh@ccwd.org).



## Test Results

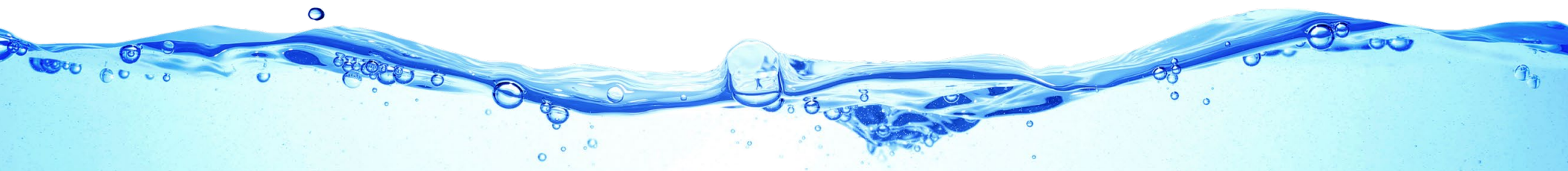
Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). 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 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		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	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2025	1	2	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	0.159	0.139–0.179	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	1.04	0.92–1.25	0.8	0.74–0.92	0.93	0.83–1.05	0.84	0.53–1.12	1.13	0.92–1.35	0.55	0.29–0.79	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP Precursors [TOC] (ppm)	2025	TT	NA	1.90	1.22–2.90	1.67	1.18–3.46	2.57	2.28–3.83	1.13	0.54–3.02	1.42	0.52–2.08	NA	NA	No	Various natural and human-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	2.0	1	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	0.215	0.190–0.240	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	36.5	24–58	37.63	26–54	34.5	26–46.7	29	NA	33	21–37	ND	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.79	NA	ND	NA	0.24	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	0.275	0.26–0.29	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	44	35–61	45.69	27–63	45	31–63	31	NA	35.25	23–51	3.2	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	0.187 <sup>1</sup>	NA	0/30 <sup>1</sup>	0.75 <sup>2</sup>	NA	0/30 <sup>2</sup>	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	0.00185 <sup>1</sup>	NA	0/30 <sup>1</sup>	1.47 <sup>2</sup>	NA	0/30 <sup>2</sup>	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	0.00403	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	3.82	NA	0/10	1.93	NA	0/5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## 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.

**Herbicide:** Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

**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.

**Pesticide:** Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

**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).

**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.



Secondary Substances																	
				Copper Cove		Ebbetts Pass		Jenny Lind		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	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	1.8	NA	2.66	NA	4.75	NA	3.6	NA	4.85	NA	6.945	6.33–7.56	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (units)	2025	15	NS	0.9	ND–6	0.8	ND–8	0.65	ND–3	2	ND–5	3.875	ND–27	5.67	ND–10	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (units)	2025	Noncorrosive	NS	-0.27	NA	1.85	NA	1.51	NA	1.14	NA	-2.8	NA	0.83	0.65–1.01	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen affected by temperature and other factors
Manganese (ppb)	2025	50	NS	ND	ND–20	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	22.6	ND–33	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2025	3	NS	2	1–4	1.4	ND–3	1.9	ND–3	1.7	1–3	2.2	1–3	1.67	ND–3	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	7.15	NA	7.09	NA	7.68	NA	7.50	NA	6.93	NA	7.15 <sup>2</sup>	7.1–7.2 <sup>2</sup>	No	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	1,600	NS	115.4	NA	35.03	NA	197	NA	68.7	NA	85	NA	189.35	179.9–198.8	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	3.56	NA	0.53	NA	13.8	NA	0.84	NA	ND	NA	11.24	8.87–13.6	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	NS	7.9	NA	41	NA	132	NA	19	NA	54	NA	167.5	163–172	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	5	NS	0.067	0.040–0.15	0.09	0.05–0.13	0.044	0.026–0.080	0.09	0.06–0.13	0.14	0.04–0.47	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2025	5.0	NS	0.174	NA	0.144	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	0.141	NA	ND	ND–0.05	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

Unregulated Substances <sup>3</sup>																	
				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	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source	
Calcium (ppm)	2025	7.73	NA	2.58	NA	19.5	NA	4.4	NA	6.14	NA	9.3	8.66–9.94	NA			
Hardness, Total [as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ] (ppm)	2025	41.8	NA	8.96	ND	74	NA	13.9	NA	12	NA	44.75	41.8–47.7	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium			
Magnesium (ppm)	04/08/2025	5.55	NA	0.653	NA	7.82	NA	1.37	NA	1.86	NA	4.555	4.52–4.59	Naturally occurring			
Sodium (ppm)	04/08/2025	5.96	NA	3.19	NA	6.35	NA	6.55	NA	6.76	NA	18.1	17.4–18.8	Naturally occurring			

<sup>1</sup> Sampled in 2025.

<sup>2</sup> Sampled in 2023.

<sup>3</sup> Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and the SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.