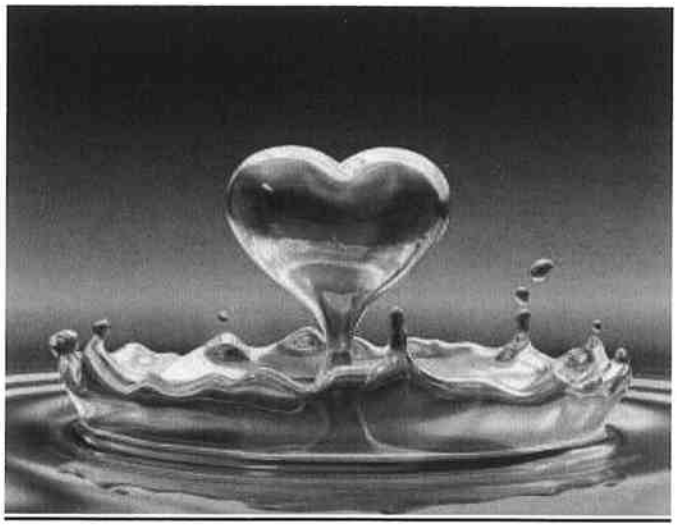
Amador Water Agency

Annual Consumer Confidence Report

For the Reporting Period January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012



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 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. If you have any questions regarding this report please feel free to contact us at **209-223-3018**. 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, Gayla Manor, Ranch House Estates, Toma Lane, and Sierra Highlands. Water from the Mokelumne River also supplies the newly installed Amador pipeline to the 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, 2012 to December 31, 2012. 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 metals, either naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses; *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile

organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems. *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or a result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Source Water Assessments

An assessment of the Sutter Creek water system drinking water source (Amador Canal from Lake Tabeaud to Tanner Reservoir) was completed in May 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Large animal grazing, pesticide/fertilizer storage, transfer areas in the Watershed and recreational area adjacent to the surface water source (Lake Tabeaud).

An assessment of the drinking water source for LaMel Heights Water System was completed in March 2006. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Septic Systems.

An assessment of Buckhorn drinking water source (Tiger Creek Reservoir) was completed in December 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Recreational Areas on Surface Water Source, Managed Forests and Utility Stations in the watershed.

An assessment of the Tiger Creek After bay was completed in 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to illegal dumping and shooting at the old quarry site. Chemicals are stored at the powerhouse. There are nearby sewage disposal systems for residential and commercial use.

An assessment of the Ione drinking water source (Ione Reservoir) was completed in 2007. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Grazing (>5 large animals or equivalent/ acre), railroads and storm drain discharge.

An assessment of Well 06 in Improvement District #7 (Lk Camanche) Unit 6 was conducted in May 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminant: Automobile Gas stations.

An assessment of Well 09 in Improvement District #7 (Lk Camanche) Unit 6 was completed in May 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Other Animal Operations.

An assessment of Well 12A (replaced 12) in Improvement District #7 (Lk Camanche) Unit 6 was completed in May 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Wastewater Treatment Plants.

An assessment of Well 14 in Improvement District #7 (Lk Camanche) was completed in March 2007. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Other Animal Operations and Agricultural Drainage.

The source assessments are available for review at the California Department of Public Health office at 31 E. Channel St Rm 270, Stockton CA. 95202, or the Amador Water Agency administrative offices located at 12800 Ridge Rd Sutter Creek, CA or visit us on the web at www.amadorwater.org. ***You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Chris McKeage at 209-223-3018***

Definition of Terms

Cal/EPA – California Environmental Protection Agency – California's environmental authority. This Cabinet level agency houses several departmental agencies committed to protecting California's air, land, and water resources.

Cryptosporidium-is a microbial pathogen that can cause an abdominal infection with symptoms such as nausea, cramps, and diarrhea.

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency - A United States governmental agency created to protect human health and safeguard the natural environment.

Grains per Gallon (gpg) – Used to determine the hardness of water based on the concentration of grains per gallon of calcium and/or magnesium. A typical aspirin equals about five grains of material. If the aspirin were dissolved in a gallon of water it would add five grains of "aspirin" to the gallon of water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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 trillion (ppt) or Picograms per liter - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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.

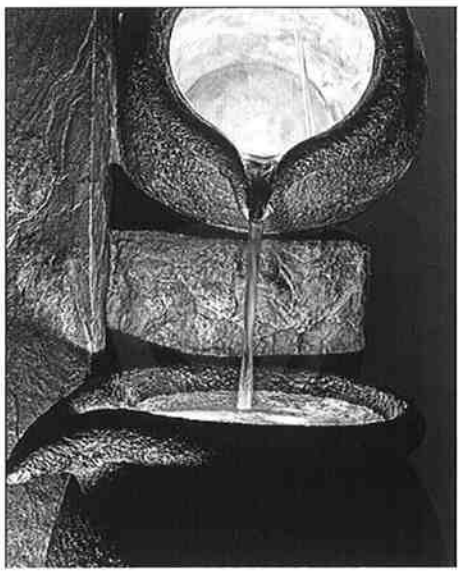
Public Health Goal (PHG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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: NONE TO REPORT



Health Issues

In California, drinking water standards known as "Maximum Contaminant Levels" or "MCL_s" 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).**

Do you know the story of drinking water?

The Egyptians were the first people to record methods of treating water. These records date back more than 1,500 years to 400 A.D. They indicated that the most common ways of cleaning water were by boiling it over a fire, heating it in the sun, or by dipping a heated piece of iron into it. Filtering boiling water through sand and gravel and then allowing it to cool was another common treatment method. Water treatment is much more complex today.

NEW ONLINE SERVICES

In an effort to provide our customers the best possible service, Online Billing and Payment services are now available by going to our website at www.amadorwater.org or you may go to http://msspmt.com/amadorwater to sign up and start receiving your bills by email and making payments online.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

TRIHALOMETHANES (ppb)

Service Areas (Districts)	PHG OR MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL OR MRDL	RAA (RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE)	RANGE (ug/L)		MEETS STANDARD Y/N
AWS (Ione)	N/A	80	64.3	41	75	Y
AWS Tanner (Sutter Creek, Amador City)	N/A	80	38.5	23	46	Y
City of Jackson	N/A	80	55.8	34	66	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 1)	N/A	80	66.8	51.5	83.5	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 2)	N/A	80	54.8	40	66	Y
Buckhorn	N/A	80	72.1	45	100	Y
ID#3 (LaMel) (Did not test in 2012)	N/A	80	ND	0	0	Y
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)	N/A	80	2	0	4.7	Y
Pine Grove CSD	N/A	80	72	51	86	Y
Rabb Park CSD	N/A	80	63	41	83	Y
Drytown	N/A	80	65	-	65	Y

TRIHALOMETHANES (ppb) are a byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

HALOACETIC ACIDS (ppb)

Service Areas (Districts)	PHG OR MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL OR MRDL	(RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE)	RANGE (ug/L)		MEETS STANDARD Y/N
AWS (Ione)	N/A	60	24.3	16	31	Y
AWS (Sutter Creek, Amador City)	N/A	60	25.5	15	37	Y
City of Jackson	N/A	60	30.5	20	45	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 1)	N/A	60	47.8	29	61	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 2)	N/A	60	45	25	55	Y
Buckhorn	N/A	60	40.4	22	66	Y
ID#3 (LaMel) (Did not test in 2012)	N/A	60	ND	0	0	Y
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)	N/A	60	ND	0	0	Y
Pine Grove CSD	N/A	60	47.5	30	66	Y
Rabb Park CSD	N/A	60	39.5	32	59	Y
Drytown	N/A	60	19	-	19	Y

HALOACETIC ACIDS (ppb)-are a byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Some people who drink water containing halocetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased risk of getting cancer.

N/D- None detected

The Amador Water Agency is continuing to collect and analyze data regarding the disinfection by-products. The Tanner and Ione Water Treatment Plants are doing a good job of treating the raw water for all aspects of water quality. The new Buckhorn Plant, does a very good job on suspended matter in the raw water and disinfection but seems to be less effective than the other plants at removing disinfection by-product precursors that are in solution. The Agency hired a consultant and has a recommendation for mitigating disinfeciton by-products. The current effort is to secure a low interest loan or grant to fund the necessary capital imporvements. In the mean time there are NO immediate health concerns. Exposure to these low levels of disinfection by-products would take many years of constant consumption to put a customer at possible risk.

CHLORINE RESIDUAL ppm

Service Areas (Districts)	PHG OR MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL OR MRDL	Year Tested	RAA (RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE)	RANGE (ug/L)		MEETS STANDARD Y/N
AWS (Ione)	4	4	2012	0.70	0.36	1.06	Y
AWS (Tanner - Sutter Creek and Amador City)	4	4	2012	0.81	0.20	1.28	Y
City of Jackson	4	4	2012	0.72	0.60	0.87	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 1)	4	4	2012	0.71	0.37	0.95	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 2)	4	4	2012	0.88	0.77	1.12	Y
Buckhorn	4	4	2012	0.66	0.05	1.31	Y
ID#3 (LaMel)	4	4	2012	0.87	0.60	1.10	Y
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)	4	4	2012	0.93	0.60	1.18	Y
Pine Grove CSD	4	4	2012	0.72	0.45	0.90	Y
Rabb Park CSD	4	4	2012	0.53	0.34	0.92	Y
Drytown	4	4	2012	0.03	0.10	0.62	Y

The typical source of contaminant: Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

Health Effects: Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose and possible stomach discomfort.

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: Lead Results 15 ppb (MCL) — # of Sites Sampled	Year Sampled	90% Level in ppb	# of sites >15ppb	Copper Results 1.30 ppm (MCL) — Year Sampled	90% Level in ppm	# of sites >1.30 ppm
AWS (Ione)*	None to Report	None to Report	20	2010	<5	0	2010	0.04	0
AWS (Sutter Creek, Amador City)*	None to Report	None to Report	20	2010	<5	0	2010	0.09	0
City of Jackson	None to Report	None to Report	20	2012	ND	0	2012	ND	0
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 1)	None to Report	None to Report	10	2012	ND	0	2012	ND	0
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 2)	None to Report	None to Report	5	2012	ND	0	2012	ND	0
ID#3 LaMel	None to Report	None to Report	10	2011	ND	0	2011	0.27	0
Buckhorn	None to Report	None to Report	20	2011	ND	0	2011	0.07	0
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)*	None to Report	None to Report	10	2010	<5	0	2010	0.32	0
Pine Grove CSD	None to Report	None to Report	10	2012	ND	0	2010	0.07	0
Rabb Park CSD	None to Report	None to Report	10	2012	7.00	0	2012	ND	0
Drytown	None to Report	None to Report	6	2012	14.00	1	2012	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.

*AWS Ione, AWS Tanner, and ID#7 Lk Camanche will be testing for lead and copper summer of 2013

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- 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

2011			AWS						CAWP			Likely Source of Contamination
Contaminant	Units	MCL	Tanner WTP		Violation	Ione WTP		Violation	Buckhorn WTP		Violation	
			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	0.09	100%	No	0.09	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		CAWP		LA MEL				ID #7 Lake Camanche Results						Likely Source of Contamination
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	
Aluminum+	ppb	200	50	600	N	ND	2012	ND	2012	ND	2011	ND	2011	ND	ND	ND	2011	<50	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic	ppb	50	2	0.004	N	ND	2012	ND	2012	ND	2011	ND	2011	ND	ND	ND	2011	6.6	2010	Erosion of natural deposits: run off from orchards: glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (NO3)	ppb	45000	50	45000	N	<50	2012	<50	2012	420	2012	170	2012	2600	4200	1700	2012	790	2012	Run off and leaching from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks and sewage: erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	7	N	Pine Grove CSD tested on 08/20/12 and the results were Non Detect														Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; 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		CAWP		LA MEL				ID #7 Lake Camanche Results						Likely Source of Contamination
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	
Alkalinity	ppm	N/A	5	N/A	N	20	2012	18	2012	18	2011	40	2011	68	ND	80	2011	52	2010	N/A
Calcium	ppm	N/A	3	N/A	N	5.3	2012	4.5	2012	3.2	2011	6	2011	17	13	20	2011	8.7	2010	N/A
Color	Units	15	3	N/A	N	12	2012	7	2012	<3	2011	<3	2011	<3	<3	<3	2011	<3	2010	Naturally occurring organic materials
Hardness	ppm	N/A	5	N/A	N	22	2012	18	2012	20	2011	35	2011	75	61	83	2011	54	2010	Usually naturally occurring. The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium.
Iron+	ppb	300	50	N/A	N	51	2012	57	2012	ND	2011	ND	2011	ND	ND	ND	2011	<20	2010	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems. Leaching of natural deposits: Industrial wastes.
Manganese+	ppb	50	20	N/A	N	ND	2012	ND	2012	ND	2011	ND	2011	ND	ND	ND	2011	<5	2010	Leaching from natural deposits
pH+	units	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	7.6	2012	7.3	2012	6	2011	6.2	2011	7	6.8	7.3	2011	7.1	2010	N/A
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	2.3	2012	2.7	2012	3.5	2011	6.2	2011	10	11	17	2011	10	2010	Generally naturally- occurring salt present in the water.
Sulfate+	ppm	500	0.5	N/A	N	1.7	2012	1.6	2012	0.52	2011	0.65	2011	4.6	4	8.5	2011	1.9	2010	Run off from natural deposits: industrial waste
Zinc+	ppb	5000	5	N/A	N	ND	2012	ND	2012	ND	2011	ND	2011	ND	ND	ND	2011	15	2010	Run off leaching from natural deposit industrial waste.

Amador Water
12800 Ridge Rd.
Sutter Creek, CA 95685

A Message from AWA's General Manager, Gene Mancebo

Amador County, along with the rest of the Country, is coming out of the worst economic decline in decades, which created a serious financial crisis for the Amador Water Agency. This annual report on Water Quality demonstrates that your Water Agency continues to provide safe, reliable drinking water of the highest quality to you, in spite of the dramatic measures taken to stabilize the Agency's finances.

Over the past four years, AWA has reduced staffing by over 40% and operating costs have been reduced by hundreds of thousands annually. Staff and Board members knew failure was not an option, and our customers count on us to provide services that are essential to daily life. We all committed to do more with less. Today, we are proud to say that the Agency has a balanced budget, streamlined management and continues to look for cost saving efficiencies. It's time to look forward. Repairs and replacements can only be deferred for so long before service is affected. Aging infrastructure, rising costs of power and materials, along with adequate supply will be an ongoing challenge for the Agency. AWA's Board of Directors is proposing a very modest rate increase for all customers, so critical improvements can be made and Agency expenses can keep up with inflation. Please feel free to contact me or AWA's customer service staff with questions or concerns.

Water Purveyors' Contact Information:

Amador Water Agency 209-223-3018 12800 Ridge Rd. Sutter Creek, 95685 Emergency: 209-223-3018	City of Jackson 209-223-1646 33 Broadway, Jackson 95642 Emergency: 209-223-0219	Pine Grove CSD 209-296-7188 PO Box 367 Pine Grove, 95665 Emergency: 209-223-1851
Rabb Park CSD 209-296-3121 PO Box 365 Pine Grove, 95665 Emergency: 209-296-3121	Drytown Co Water Dist. 209-274-6480 PO Box 323 Ione, 95640 Emergency: 209-274-4192	First Mace Water Assoc. 209-296-3121 PO Box 365 Pine Grove, 95665 Emergency: 209-296-3121