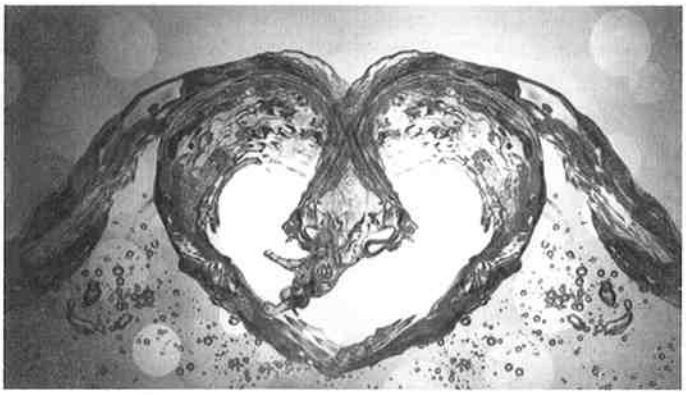
Amador Water Agency

Annual Consumer Confidence Report

For the Reporting Period January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013



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, 2013 to December 31, 2013. 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 how water is cleaned?

Water treatment is the process of cleaning water. Treatment makes the water safe for people to drink. Because water is a good solvent, it picks up all sorts of natural pollutants. In nature, water is not always clean enough for people to drink. When the microscope was invented in the 1850s, germs could be seen in water for the first time. Belgium was the first country to use chlorine to clean or treat water in a public water supply. Today, almost every city in the world treats their drinking water. Treatment includes **disinfection** with chlorine or other chemicals to kill any germs in the water.

ONLINE BILLING AND PAYMENT SERVICES

In an effort to provide our customers the best possible service, online Billing and Payment services are 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	66.3	54	69	Y
AWS Tanner (Sutter Creek, Amador City)	N/A	80	48	44	55	Y
City of Jackson	N/A	80	59.6	48	69	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 1)	N/A	80	65.9	55	88	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 2)	N/A	80	52	41	67	Y
Buckhorn	N/A	80	75.9	57	99	Y
ID#3 (LaMel) (Did not test in 2013)	N/A	80				Y
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)	N/A	80	2.4	0	8.2	Y
Pine Grove CSD	N/A	80	71.75	52	82	Y
Rabb Park CSD	N/A	80	67.3	51	87	Y
Drytown	N/A	80	47			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	27.8	23	35	Y
AWS (Sutter Creek, Amador City)	N/A	60	28.5	29	30	Y
City of Jackson	N/A	60	32.1	28	36	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 1)	N/A	60	45.9	25	71	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 2)	N/A	60	47.8	35	59	Y
Buckhorn	N/A	60	42.1	31	61	Y
ID#3 (LaMel) (Did not test in 2013)	N/A	60				Y
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)	N/A	60	0	0	0	Y
Pine Grove CSD	N/A	60	46.75	38	67	Y
Rabb Park CSD	N/A	60	44	27	58	Y
Drytown	N/A	60	17			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	2013	0.65	0.20	1.14	Y
AWS (Tanner - Sutter Creek and Amador City)	4	4	2013	0.78	0.20	1.24	Y
City of Jackson	4	4	2013	0.69	0.27	0.86	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 1)	4	4	2013	0.73	0.41	1.08	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 2)	4	4	2013	0.88	0.34	1.17	Y
Buckhorn	4	4	2013	0.57	0.03	1.19	Y
ID#3 (LaMel)	4	4	2013	0.76	0.25	1.00	Y
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)	4	4	2013	0.93	0.45	1.36	Y
Pine Grove CSD	4	4	2013	0.59	0.45	0.80	Y
Rabb Park CSD	4	4	2013	0.51	0.27	0.89	Y
Drytown	4	4	2013	0.17	0.00	0.32	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: # of Sites Sampled	Lead Results 15 ppb (MCL): Year Sampled	Lead Results 15 ppb (MCL): 90% Level in ppb	Lead Results 15 ppb (MCL): # of sites >15ppb	Copper Results 1.30 ppm (MCL): Year Sampled	Copper Results 1.30 ppm (MCL): 90% Level in ppm	Copper Results 1.30 ppm (MCL): # of sites >1.30 ppm
AWS (Ione)	None to Report	None to Report	20	2013	ND	0	2013	ND	0
AWS (Sutter Creek, Amador City)	None to Report	None to Report	20	2013	ND	0	2013	0.066	0
City of Jackson*	**64426.1 (B) (2)**	None to Report	20	2012	ND	1	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	2013	ND	0	2013	0.029	0
Pine Grove CSD	None to Report	None to Report	10	2013	ND	0	2013	ND	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. *City of Jackson had 2 samples that came back positive in July of 2013. The public was notified and all CDPH requirements have been met.

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			
Contaminant	Units	MCL	Tanner WTP		Violation	Ione WTP		Violation	Buckhorn WTP		Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
			Maximum Turbidity Recorded	% of Samples <0.3		Maximum Turbidity Recorded	% of Samples <0.3		Maximum Turbidity Recorded	% of Samples <0.1		
Turbidity	NTU	95%	0.07	100%	No	0.12	100%	No	0.07	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						
Chemical or Constituent	Units	MCL (AL)	DLR	PHG (MCLG)	Violation Y/N	Results	YR	Results	Yr	Well 1	Yr.	Well 2	Yr	Well 6	Well 9	Well 12A	Yr	Well 14	Yr	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum+	ppb	200	50	600	N	ND	2013	ND	2013	ND	2011	ND	2011	ND	ND	ND	2011	ND	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic	ppb	50	2	0.004	N	ND	2013	ND	213	ND	2011	ND	2011	ND	ND	ND	2011	ND	2013	Erosion of natural deposits: run off from orchards: glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (NO3)	ppb	45000	50	45000	N	<50	2013	50	2013	420	2012	170	2012	2600	4200	1700	2012	1.3	2013	Run off and leaching from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks and sewage: erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	7	N	Lk Camanche Sampled All Wells. Results <0.2. AWS was 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.

Chemical or Constituent	Units	MCL (AL)	DLR	PHG (MCLG)	Violation Y/N	SYSTEMS: AWS Results	YR	CAWP Results	Yr	LA MEL Well 1	Yr.	Well 2	Yr.	ID #7 Lake Camanche Results Well 6	Well 9	Well 12A	Yr	Well 14	Yr	Likely Source of Contamination
Alkalinity	ppm	N/A	5	N/A	N	14	2013	13	2013	18	2011	40	2011	68	ND	80	2011	52	2013	N/A
Calcium	ppm	N/A	3	N/A	N	3.6	2013	3	2013	3.2	2011	6	2011	17	13	20	2011	9.2	2013	N/A
Color	Units	15	3	N/A	N	11	2013	11	2013	<3	2011	<3	2011	<3	<3	<3	2011	<3	2013	Naturally occurring organic materials
Hardness	ppm	N/A	5	N/A	N	16	2013	12	2013	20	2011	35	2011	75	61	83	2011	50	2013	Usually naturally occurring. The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium.
Iron+	ppb	300	50	N/A	N	54	2013	56	2013	ND	2011	ND	2011	ND	ND	ND	2011	ND	2013	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems. Leaching of natural deposits: industrial wastes.
Manganese+	ppb	50	20	N/A	N	ND	2013	ND	2013	ND	2011	ND	2011	ND	ND	ND	2011	ND	2013	Leaching from natural deposits
pH+	units	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	7.2	2013	7.1	2013	6	2011	6.2	2011	7	6.8	7.3	2011	7.3	2013	N/A
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	3.3	2013	2.6	2013	3.5	2011	6.2	2011	10	11	17	2011	12	2013	Generally naturally- occurring salt present in the water.
Sulfate+	ppm	500	0.5	N/A	N	1.4	2013	1.1	2013	0.52	2011	0.65	2011	4.6	4	8.5	2011	2.2	2013	Run off from natural deposits: industrial waste
Zinc+	ppb	5000	5	N/A	N	ND	2013	ND	2013	ND	2011	ND	2011	ND	ND	ND	2011	ND	2013	Run off leaching from natural deposit. industrial waste.

Amador Water
12800 Ridge Rd.
Sutter Creek, CA 95685

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A Message from AWA's General Manager, Gene Mancebo

Due to a third consecutive winter of low rainfall in California, water users throughout the state including Amador Water Agency customers have been asked to voluntarily reduce water use by 20 percent. We appreciate our customers' response to conserving this critical resource.

The drought has brought about much uncertainty for many water purveyors. The Water Agency stores water in upcountry reservoirs through contract with PG&E. Storms in February and March have enabled water to be stored in these reservoirs. This greatly improves the water outlook. As the natural flow in the Mokelumne River declines during the late summer months, the Water Agency may need to rely on stored water to meet customer demands. Water Agency staff will closely monitor stored water as this summer continues and forcasts for the next winter become available. We continue to urge customers to use water wisely and watch for additional information from the Water Agency. For water conservation tips go to our website at http://www.amadorwater.org or the Save Our Water website at http://www.saveourh2o.org.

Construction is underway on the Gravity Supply Line in the Pioneer/Buckhorn area. Sierra Mountain Construction crews will be working in the Silver Lake Pines subdivision and backcountry areas through June. When complete, the 6.6-mile gravity-fed pipeline will carry Mokelumne River water from the Tiger Creek Regulator Reservoir to AWA's Buckhorn Water Treatment Plant by gravity. The Gravity Supply Line will replace the current pumped raw water delivery system and greatly reduce operating costs and power interruptions in the upcountry.

Our ongoing commitment is to keep rates reasonable as we work to provide safe, reliable water services to you. Amador Water Agency employees live and work in Amador County. We are your friends and neighbors, and we are here to serve you 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

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