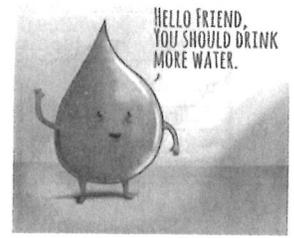


Amador Water Agency

Annual Consumer Confidence Report

For the Reporting Period January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015



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 Amador transmission 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, 2015 to December 31, 2015. 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 Tabaud 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 Tabaud).

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 Damon Wyckoff 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 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.

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: Ione system did not meet the performance standard of treated water TOC of less than 2.0 mg/L as required by Section 64536(a), Title 22, CCR.

Health Issues

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

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 <https://amadorwater.msspmt.com> to sign up and start receiving your bills by email and making payments online.

Water Purveyors' Contact Information

Amador Water Agency 209-223-3018 12800 Ridge Rd. Sutter Creek, CA 95685 Emergency: 209-223-3018	City of Jackson 209-223-1646 33 Broadway, Jackson, CA 95642 Emergency: 209-223-0219	Pine Grove CSD 209-296-7188 PO Box 367 Pine Grove, 95665 Emergency: 209-304-6019; 768-1861
Rabb Park CSD 209-296-3121 PO Box 365 Pine Grove, 95665 Emergency: 209-223-3018	Drytown Co Water District 209-274-6480 PO Box 323 Ione, 95640 Emergency: 209-304-0940	First Mace Water Assoc. 209-296-3121 PO Box 365 Pine Grove, 95665 Emergency: 209-296-3121

Service Areas (Districts)	Microbiological Contaminants			Lead and Copper					
	Total Coliform Bacteria	Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	# of Sites Sampled	Lead Results 15 ppb (MCL)			Copper Results 1300 ppb (MCL)		
	Violation of the MCL (description below)	Violation of the MCL (description below)		Year Sampled	90% Level in ppb	# of sites >15ppb	Year Sampled	90% Level in ppb	# of sites >1300 ppb
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	66	0
City of Jackson	None to Report	None to Report	20	2015	4	1	2015	50	0
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 1)	None to Report	None to Report	10	2015	ND	0	2015	90	0
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 2)	None to Report	None to Report	5	2015	ND	0	2015	155	0
ID#3 LaMel	None to Report	None to Report	10	2014	ND	0	2014	450	0
Buckhorn	None to Report	None to Report	20	2014	ND	0	2014	96	0
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)	None to Report	None to Report	10	2013	ND	0	2013	290	0
Pine Grove CSD	None to Report	None to Report	10	2015	ND	0	2015	77.00	0
Rabb Park CSD	None to Report	None to Report	10	2015	ND	0	2015	69.50	0
Drytown	None to Report	None to Report	6	2015	2.2	0	2015	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.

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 an 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

Contaminant	2015		AWS						CAWP			Likely Source of Contamination
	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%	0.05	100%	No	0.1	100%	No	0.06	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												Likely Source of Contamination		
						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	
Aluminum+	ppb	1000	50	600	N	<50	2015	69	2015	<0.88	2014	<0.88	2014	ND	ND	ND	2014	ND	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic	ppb	10	2	0.004	N	<2	2015	<2	2015	<0.53	2014	<0.53	2014	ND	ND	ND	2014	ND	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; run off from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (NO3)	ppm	45	50	45000	N	<2	2015	<2	2015	2.3	2015	<2	2015	2300	4300	1600	2014	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															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												Likely Source of Contamination		
						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	
Alkalinity	ppm	N/A	5	N/A	N	16	2015	14	2015	20	2014	38	2014	68	52	84	2014	52	2013	N/A
Calcium	ppm	N/A	3	N/A	N	4.7	2015	3.6	2015	4	2014	7.2	2014	17	13	23	2014	9.2	2013	N/A
Color	Units	15	3	N/A	N	15	2015	15	2015	<3	2014	<3	2014	<3	<3	<3	2014	<3	2013	Naturally occurring organic materials
Hardness	ppm	N/A	5	N/A	N	15	2015	12	2015	24	2014	36	2014	71	64	103	2014	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	110	2015	220	2015	14	2014	2.9	2014	ND	ND	ND	2014	ND	2013	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems. Leaching of natural deposits; Industrial wastes.
Manganese+	ppb	50	20	N/A	N	<20	2015	36	2015	2.5	2014	<1.6	2014	ND	ND	ND	2014	ND	2013	Leaching from natural deposits
pH+	units	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	8.18	2015	6.85	2015	5.6	2014	5.9	2014	6.9	6.7	7.2	2014	7.3	2013	N/A
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	3.8	2015	2.7	2015	3.6	2014	5.8	2014	10	12	16	2014	12	2013	Generally naturally- occurring salt present in the water.
Sulfate+	ppm	500	0.5	N/A	N	1.3	2015	1.3	2015	0.59	2014	0.69	2014	4.9	4.4	8.4	2014	2.2	2013	Run off from natural deposits; industrial waste
Zinc+	ppb	5000	5	N/A	N	<50	2015	<50	2015	29	2014	19	2014	ND	ND	ND	2014	ND	2013	Run off leaching from natural deposit; industrial waste.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
TRIHALOMETHANES (ppb)						
Service Areas (Districts)	PHG OR MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL OR MRDL	LRAA (LOCATIONAL RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE)	RANGE (ug/L)		MEETS STANDARD Y/N
AWS (Ione) - W. Marlette	N/A	80	61.87	56	69.6	Y
AWS (Ione) - Eagles Nest CL2 Station	N/A	80	70.71	64	77.4	Y
AWS (Tanner)- Amador City Meter Pit	N/A	80	49.92	44	57.4	Y
AWS (Tanner)- New York Ranch Road	N/A	80	58.06	47	66.3	Y
City of Jackson- Terrace View	N/A	80	65.76	52	78.4	Y
City of Jackson - Rollingwood	N/A	80	53.43	43	61.7	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 1)	N/A	80	67.1	41.8	97.6	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 2)	N/A	80	52.75	37.1	50	Y
Buckhorn - Gy Tam	N/A	80	56.83	8.9	93	Y
Buckhorn - Pioneer Creek Rd.	N/A	80	29.25	6.4	40.2	Y
ID#3 (LaMel) 1 sample/yr	N/A	80	ND			Y
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)- Village Drive	N/A	80	ND	ND	ND	Y
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)- Lakeview Drive	N/A	80	7.72	4.8	11.57	Y
Pine Grove CSD	N/A	80	51.52	42.7	62	Y
Rabb Park CSD	N/A	80	62.88	52.4	77	Y
Drytown	N/A	80	49.07			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	(LOCATIONAL RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE)	RANGE (ug/L)		MEETS STANDARD Y/N
AWS (Ione) - W. Marlette	N/A	60	22.38	12	29.7	Y
AWS (Ione) - Eagles Nest CL2 Station	N/A	60	29	15	41.5	Y
AWS (Tanner)- Amador City Meter Pit	N/A	60	32.38	22	42.5	Y
AWS (Tanner)- New York Ranch Road	N/A	60	34.55	25	45.2	Y
City of Jackson- Terrace View	N/A	60	30.63	24.2	38.2	Y
City of Jackson-Rollingwood	N/A	60	29.83	22.9	34.5	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 1)	N/A	60	52	29.7	71.4	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 2)	N/A	60	41	31	39.1	Y
Buckhorn - Gy Tam	N/A	60	27.23	12	41.5	Y
Buckhorn - Pioneer Creek Rd.	N/A	60	33.35	29	38.7	Y
ID#3 (LaMel) 1 sample/yr	N/A	60	ND			Y
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)- Village Drive	N/A	60	ND	ND	ND	Y
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)- Lakeview Drive	N/A	60	1	ND	4	Y
Pine Grove CSD	N/A	60	31.85	23	50	Y
Rabb Park CSD	N/A	60	35.95	17.8	50	Y
Drytown	N/A	60	24.20			Y

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

N/D- None detected

Stage 2 of the Disinfection By-Product Rule went into effect in October of 2013 for our systems. Suppliers can no longer use a Running Annual Average to be in compliance. Each site is averaged on its own, each quarter, as a Locational Running Annual Average. Based on the size of the system, additional sites were introduced to be monitored. Ione, Tanner, Lk Camanche and City of Jackson all have an additional site to monitor while Buckhorn system was reduced to two sites.

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	2015	0.54	0.11	1.16	Y
AWS (Tanner - Sutter Creek and Amador City)	4	4	2015	0.75	0.20	1.18	Y
City of Jackson	4	4	2015	0.63	0.49	0.72	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 1)	4	4	2015	0.60	0.32	1.06	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 2)	4	4	2015	0.95	0.60	1.09	Y
Buckhorn	4	4	2015	0.64	0.10	1.15	Y
ID#3 (LaMel)	4	4	2015	0.71	0.55	1.01	Y
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)	4	4	2015	0.98	0.64	1.34	Y
Pine Grove CSD	4	4	2015	0.78	0.50	1.20	Y
Rabb Park CSD	4	4	2015	0.57	0.23	1.07	Y
Drytown	4	4	2015	0.26	0.10	0.43	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.

A Message from AWA's General Manager, Gene Mancebo:

Your water agency has been actively pursuing projects that conserve water and power, produce green energy and save customers money. The **Gravity Supply Line (GSL)** was put into daily use in December, and upcountry customers are seeing reduced water bills. The raw water supply for most upcountry customers is now running downhill from Tiger Creek Reservoir to the Buckhorn Water Treatment Plant in the GSL, without expensive pumping. A **new recycling plant** at the Ione Water Treatment Plant is cleaning and re-using water used to clean the plant's filters, conserving 16 million gallons of water and saving AWA ratepayers approximately \$105,000 per year. Nearing completion at press time is a **hydroelectric generator** that captures energy from the high pressure water flowing through a large AWA pipeline. Electricity generated will supply enough power to run the AWA Tanner Water Treatment Plant, administrative office and maintenance shop.

AWA customers have done a great job conserving water – we have exceeded the conservation requirement imposed on Amador County by the state. Recently Governor Brown issued an executive order to extend the state-wide emergency regulations through January 2017. State Water Boards has proposed an amendment to replace the state-wide developed standards with *locally developed* conservation standards based on resources and conditions. The hearing for consideration is set for May 18, 2016.

At AWA, our commitment is to keep rates reasonable as we work to provide safe, reliable service. AWA employees live and work in Amador County and we are here to serve you 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The human body is made up mostly of water

Approximately 85% of the brain

80% of the blood

70% of muscle

Human Body 72% WATER

With water being of such prime importance to our body, the quality of the water you drink is of supreme importance.

Drinking water at a at the correct time maximizes it's Effectiveness on the body.

- 2 glasses after waking up – helps activate internal organs.
- 1 glass 30 minutes before a meal – helps Digestion.
- 1 glass before taking a bath – helps lower Blood Pressure.
- 1 glass before going to bed – avoids Stroke or Heart attack.

So, since the recommended daily intake of water is at least twelve (12) glasses of water a day, the remaining seven (7) glasses could be taken in between these suggested time.

NSL Note: 8 glasses of water is not enough to rehydrate this summer or if you are living in tropical countries, or if you have an active lifestyle, etc.

Source: Adapted from "Correct Time to Drink Water" by Abdul Motin Satter Khan