

Amador Water Agency

Annual Consumer Confidence Report For the Reporting Period January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006



Sunset at Tanner Reservoir

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 @ www.amadorwa.com 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 Water Treatment 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, Sierra Highlands, Silver Lake Pines, Ridgeway Pines, Rabb Park, and Mace Meadows. Water from the Mokelumne River is also stored in Lake Tabeaud and conveyed by canal to the Tanner Reservoir where it is treated at the Tanner Water Treatment Plant for use by the customers of Jackson, Sutter Creek, Amador City, and Drytown. 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 a single well located in the LaMel Heights Subdivision and our Lake Camanche residents get their water from three wells located in the Lake Camanche area.

Did you know?

Turning off the faucet while brushing your teeth saves 3 gallons of water each day?

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, 2006 to December 31, 2006. 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of some contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA'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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems; Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or 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 Health Services (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 must 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 Amador County Service Area #3 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 Amador County Service Area #3 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 Amador County Service Area #3 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.

Source Water Assessments Continued

The source assessments are available for review at the California Department of Health Services 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.amadorwa.com.

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-disease causing organisms including bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

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 allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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.

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Not Required (NR) - Testing for this contaminant is not required.

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, along with monitoring, reporting and water treatment requirements for contaminants that affect health.

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 relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, mineral content and appearance, and are not directly related to health issues.

Treatment Technique (TT) - Treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity (NTU) – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

DID YOU KNOW?

*An average Amador County Family uses 1/3 to 1/2 acre-foot/year
An acre-foot of water covers 1 acre of land 1 foot deep!*



Amador Water Agency's Demonstration Gardens
Featuring Drought Tolerant Landscaping
Informational Booklet and Plant Guide available at our Main Office

System Violations

AWS- Ione Water System The Ione Water Treatment Plant exceeded the maximum Turbidity allowance of one (1) NTU for approximately five minutes in January 2006. The maximum measured turbidity was 2.2 NTU. This was a result of a temporary high demand placed on the plant that was not coupled with a more frequent backwash schedule.

AWS- Ione Water System- The Ione Water System failed the mcl for Total Coliform during June 2006. Amador Water Agency staff collected eight samples for the month and two tested positive for Total Coliform (an indicator of bacteria only). All six repeat samples tested negative. The Department of Health Services did not get notified within the required 24 hours.

LaMel Heights- The LaMel Water System exceeded the maximum contaminant level (mcl) for copper by a small margin in 2005. The system was therefore required to install a corrosive control technology. The full implementation of a modified plant process for corrosives was not completed until early 2007. This time schedule ran longer than Department of Health Services' assigned deadline of May 17, 2006. The corrosive nature of the LaMel water has been reduced and is fully compliant with all water quality requirements.

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 that are 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.

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by **Cryptosporidium** and other microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**

Service Area (District)	Microbiological Contaminants		Lead and Copper					
	Total Coliform Bacteria	Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	# of Sites Sampled	Year Sampled	Lead Results		Copper Results	
	Violation of the MCL (description below)	Violation of the MCL (description below)			90% Level in ppb	# of sites >15ppb	90% Level in ppb	# of sites >1300 ppb
AWS (Ione)	*2	None to Report	20	2004	<3.0	0	560	0
AWS (Sutter Creek, Amador City)	None to Report	None to Report	10	2004	4.4	0	580	0
City of Jackson	None to Report	None to Report	20	2005	7.34	0	300	0
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 1)	None to Report	None to Report	10	2006	4.9	0	280	0
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 2)	None to Report	None to Report	5	2006	2.15	0	360	0
ID#3 (LaMel)	None to Report	None to Report	8	2006	<3.0	0	650	0
ID#3 (LaMel)***			5	2006	4.65	0	1320	1
Buckhorn	*1	None to Report	22	2005	6.7	1	430	0
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)	None to Report	None to Report	20	2004	7.5	0	40	0
PG&E	None to Report	None to Report	5	2005	11.5	0	30	0
Pine Grove CSD	None to Report	None to Report	20	2006	0.055	0	290	0
Rabb Park CSD	None to Report	None to Report	10	2006	8.4	0	310	0
Drytown	None to Report	None to Report	5	02/2005	<.3	1	260	0
Sunset Heights CSD	None to Report	None to report	5	2005	5	0	200	0

*Notes-Bad Coliform Test results in August for AWS (Ione) were re-sampled as per DHS and no further MCL violation was detected.
 Test Result from the Buckhorn Water System was resampled per DHS and no further MCL violation was detected.

*Bad Coliform

***Note- LaMel Heights samples are required every 6 months

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- Bacterial 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 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- Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Turbidity -Surface Water Treatment Facilities Only															
2006			AWS					CAWP			PG&E at Tiger Creek			Likely Source of Contamination	
Contaminant	Units	MCL	Tanner WTP		Violation	*Ione WTP		Violation	Buckhorn WTP		Violation	Memcor Plant			Violation
			Maximum Turbidity Recorded	% of Samples <0.3		Maximum Turbidity Recorded	% of Samples <0.3		Maximum Turbidity Recorded	% of Samples <0.1		Maximum Turbidity Recorded	% of Samples <0.3		
Turbidity	NTU	95%	0.055	100%	N/A	0.41	99%	Yes	0.35	99%	N/A	0.03	100%	N/A	

* Note: In January, the Ione Water Treatment Plant was issued Notice of Violations under the 2005 Federal Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule due to exceedence of the combined filter effluent(cfe) standard for turbidity which is 1 NTU. (See System Violations for Description)

Turbidity has no health effects. However, 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. These symptoms are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

Inorganic Analysis

						SYSTEMS										Likely Source of Contamination
Contaminant	Units	MCL (AL)	DLR	PHG (MCLG)	Violation Y/N	AWS		CAWP		LA MEL		ID #7 Results				
						Results	YR	Results	Yr	Results	Yr	Well 6	Well 9	Well 12A	Yr	
Aluminum	ppb	1000	0.05	0.6	N	383	2006	128	2006	47	2005	168	204	233	2005	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	50	2	0.04	N	<2.0	2006	<2.0	2006	<2.0	2005	<2.0	<2.0	<2.4	2005	Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards: glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (NO3)	ppb	45000	2	N/A	N	260	2006	50	2006		2006	890	930	620	2005	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks and sewage: 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
Contaminant	Units	MCL (AL)	DLR	PHG (MCLG)	Violation Y/N	AWS		CAWP		LA MEL		ID #7 Results				
						Results	YR	Results	Yr	Results	Yr	Well 6	Well 9	Well 12A	Yr	
Alkalinity	ppb	N/A	5	N/A	N	17	2006	15	2006	21	2005	72	53	79	2005	N/A
Calcium	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.6	2006	3.9	2006	3.2	2005	15	11	14	2005	N/A
Color	Units	15	n/a	N/A	N/A	19	2006	10	2006	<3	2005	<3	<3	<3	2005	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Hardness	ppm(gpg)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	2006	15	2006	16	2005	65	55	69	2005	Usually naturally-occurring. The Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium.
Iron+	ppb	300	100	N/A	N	156	2006	108	2006	<50	2005	<50	<30	70	2005	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits: leaching from wood preservatives.
Manganese+	ppb	50	20	N/A	N	20	2006	20	2006	<20	2005	<20	<20	<20	2005	Leaching from natural deposits
pH+	units	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.2	2006	7.3	2006	5.5	2005	7.1	6.9	7.3	2005	N/A
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.65	2006	1.98	2006	3.5	2005	9.3	10.1	14	2005	Generally naturally-occurring salt present in the water
Sulfate+	ppm	500	500	N/A	N/A	2.3	2006	1.2	2006	<500	2005	4700	2600	6300	2005	Run off from natural deposits; industrial waste
Zinc+	ppb	5000	50	N/A	N/A	20	2006	<20	2006	<20	2005	<20	<20	<50	2005	Run off leaching from natural deposit: industrial waste

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

TRICHALOMETHANES (ppb)

Service Area (District)	PHG OR MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL OR MRDL	RAA (RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE)	RANGE (ug/l)		MEETS STANDARD Y/N
AWS (Ione)	N/A	80	44.2	28	69.7	Y
AWS Tanner (Sutter Creek, Amador City)	N/A	80	25.5	22	32.4	Y
City of Jackson	N/A	80	63.8	45	88.5	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 1)	N/A	80	34.7	22.6	43.8	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 2)	N/A	80	48.5	31	65.8	Y
Buckhorn	N/A	80	50.8	26	112.8	Y
ID#3 (LaMel)	N/A	80	ND	ND	ND	Y
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)	N/A	80	2.7	1.6	4.6	Y
PG&E	N/A	80	64.6	46.1	85.4	Y
Pine Grove CSD	N/A	80	48.99	39.6	65.4	Y
Rabb Park CSD	N/A	80	47.1	30.9	66	Y
Drytown	N/A	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y
Sunset Heights CSD	N/A	80	77	66.7	99.2	Y

TRICHALOMETHANES (ppb) are a byproduct of drinking water chlorination. 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 Area (District)	PHG OR MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL OR MRDL	(RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE)	RANGE (ug/l)		MEETS STANDARD Y/N
AWS (Ione)	N/A	60	42.5	22.2	84.9	Y
AWS (Sutter Creek, Amador City)	N/A	60	24.4	20.6	30.9	Y
City of Jackson	N/A	60	37.7	30.8	46	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 1)	N/A	60	53.4	43	70.6	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 2)	N/A	60	62	46	84.1	N
Buckhorn	N/A	60	48.5	3	89	Y
ID#3 (LaMel)	N/A	60	ND	ND	ND	Y
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)	N/A	60	1.4	0.7	2.8	Y
PG&E	N/A	60	44.3	26.8	59.2	Y
Pine Grove CSD	N/A	60	54.87	47.2	64	Y
Rabb Park CSD	N/A	60	58.2	34	91.6	Y
Drytown	N/A	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y
Sunset Heights CSD	N/A	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	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/R - Not required by State DHS N/D- None detected

The Amador Water Agency is continuing to collect and analyze data regarding the disinfection byproducts. 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, although it does a very good job on suspended matter in the raw water, it seems to be less effective than the other plants on removing disinfection byproduct precursors that are in solution. The Agency is considering plant or distribution system modifications that could help lower system TTHM and HAA5's. In the mean time there are NO immediate health concerns. Exposure to these low levels of disinfection byproducts would take many years of constant consumption to put a customer at possible risk.

CHLORINE RESIDUAL ppm							
Service Area (District)	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	2006	0.71	0.36	1.19	Y
AWS (Tanner - Sutter Creek and Amador City)	4	4	2006	0.76	0.40	1.41	Y
City of Jackson	4	4	2006	0.76	0.70	0.85	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 1)	4	4	2006	0.88	0.40	1.20	Y
First Mace Meadow Water District (Unit 2)	4	4	2006	0.83	0.40	1.90	Y
Buckhorn	4	4	2006	0.64	0.03	1.31	Y
ID#3 (LaMel)	4	4	2006	0.61	0.40	0.95	Y
ID #7 (Lake Camanche)	4	4	2006	0.86	0.50	1.31	Y
PG&E	4	4	2006	0.46	0.30	1.09	Y
Pine Grove CSD	4	4	2006	0.76	0.40	1.05	Y
Rabb Park CSD	4	4	2006	0.68	0.30	1.20	Y
Sunset Heights CSD	4	4	2006	0.14	0.10	0.23	Y
Drytown	4	4	2006	NA	NA	NA	NA
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.							

Water Purveyors' Contact Information		
Amador Water Agency	City of Jackson	First Mace Meadows Water Assoc
12800 Ridge Rd	33 Broadway	PO Box 85
Sutter Creek Ca 95685	Jackson Ca 95642	Pioneer Ca 95666
Customer Service (209)223-3018	Customer Service (209) 223-1646	Customer Service (209) 295-3132
Emergency: (209) 223-3018	Emergency: (209) 223-0219	Emergency: (209) 295-3132
Pine Grove CSD	Rabb Park CSD	Drytown County Water District
PO Box 367	PO Box 1105	PO Box 234
Pine Grove Ca 95665	Pioneer Ca 95666	Drytown Ca 95699
Customer Service: (209) 296-7188	Customer Service:(209) 295-7430	Customer Service (209) 274-6480
Emergency: (209) 296-7188	Emergency: (209) 295-4724	Emergency: (209) 304-0940
Amador Water Agency Board of Directors		
Heinz Hamann, District 1	Jackson	
John Swift, District 2	Lake Camanche and lone	
David S. Thomas District 3	Pioneer	
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