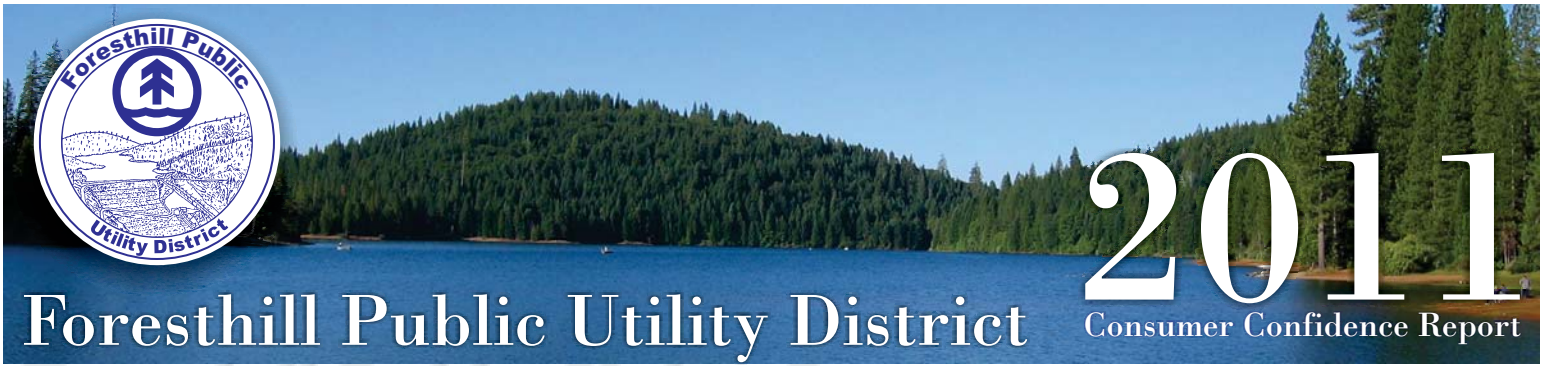

Foresthill Public Utility District

2011 Consumer Confidence Report

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe constiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcaldo hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

This year, as in years past, your drinking water provided by the District meets or exceeds all federal and state of California drinking water health standards. The District diligently safeguards its water supplies and once again the Board of Directors and staff are proud to report that your water system did not violate a maximum contamination level or other regulated water quality standard.

The District is committed to providing our customers with information on the quality of their drinking water. For your questions, comments, or if you require more information, please contact our water treatment plant at 530-367-2121, or district office at 530-367-2511.

The Board of Directors meets at 7 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month in the District office. Please feel free to attend and participate in these meetings.

The Foresthill Public Utility District (FPUD) derives its water from the extremely high quality surface water sources of Sugar Pine Reservoir and Mill Creek Springs located north and east respectively of the town of Foresthill. Additionally, the District possesses two wells, located in Todd's Valley, that provide an emergency backup supply.

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 land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, 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 applications, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Table 1 - Sampling Results Showing The Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	2	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Table 2 - Sampling Results Showing The Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper (Samples Taken July, 2011)	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	20	0.0 (ppb)	0	15.0 (ppb)	2.0 (ppb)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	20	0.017 (ppm)	0	1.3 (ppm)	0.17 (ppm)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Table 3 - Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	Jan. 4, 2007	1.0 (ppm)	1.0-3.0 (ppm)	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water.
Hardness (ppm)	Mar. 7, 2011	22.0 (ppm)	20.0-22.0 (ppm)	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water.

Table 4 - Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	Jan. 4, 2007	0.01 (ppm)	0.0-0.01 (ppm)	2.0 (ppm)	2.0 (ppm)	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cadmium (ppm)	Jan. 4, 2007	0.004 (ppm)	0.00-0.004 (ppm)	0.005 (ppm)	0.005 (ppm)	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories; and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.

Table 5 - Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (units)	Jan. 18, 2007	3.0 (units)	3.0 (units)	15.0 (units)		Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Odor (units)	Jun. 10, 2010	3.0 (units)	3.0 (units)	3.0 (units)		Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Chloride(ppm)	Jan. 4, 2007	0.6 (ppm)	0.6 (ppm)	250 (ppm)		Runoff/leching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Total dissolved solids (ppm)	Jan. 4, 2007	30.0 (ppm)	30.0 (ppm)	500 (ppm)		Runoff/leching from natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	Jan. 4, 2007	0.20 (ppm)	0.20 (ppm)	250 (ppm)		Runoff/leching from natural deposits; industrial waste.
Specific Conductivity (uS/cm)	Jan. 4, 2007	47.4 (uS/cm)	47.7 (uS/cm)	1600 (uS/cm)		Substances that form ions when in water: seawater influence.

Table 7 - Sampling Results Showing The Detection of Coliform Bacteria	
Treatment Technique [a] **Direct Filter Plant**	
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 - Be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 - Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year.	0.083
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements.	Violations

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a comtaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements

** Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided earlier in this report.*

Understanding Your Consumer Confidence Report

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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).

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.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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 levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Foresthill
Public Utility District
Board of Directors 2011

Brad Reeves	President
Brett C. Grant	Vice President
Bret Finning	Treasurer
David Phillips	Director
Tamra West	Director

Leo Havener District Manager

The District Board Meets at 7:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month in the Board Room of the Fire District Office. 24320 Main Street, Foresthill, CA95631

Address

Foresthill Public Utility District Office

24540 Main Street
Foresthill, CA 95631

Telephone: (530) 367-2511
Fax: (530) 367-4385

foresthillpud.com

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 (1-800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers 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).

Office Hours:

8:00 a.m. to 5:oo p.m.
Monday and Wednesday
Closed for lunch, 12 noon to 1:00 p.m.

Closed -

Tuesday, Thursday and Friday (except for appointments only)

Local
Postal Customer

****ECRWSS**********

Address Service Requested

Foresthill Public Utility District
P.O. Box 266
Foresthill, CA 95631

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