



**Olivehurst Public Utility District
2011 Water Quality Consumer
Confidence Report
Public Water System Numbers 5810003 and 5805001**

For additional information concerning our drinking water, contact **Timothy R. Shaw** at (530) 743-0317

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcab o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Daimntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog kojcov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas tdaub txog nws.

Water for the Olivehurst Public Utility District originates from several groundwater sources as follows:

System # 5810003 (Olivehurst)	System # 5805001 (Plumas Lake)
Iron and manganese treatment Plant #1 (for wells 10 and 28), #2 (for wells 1 and 4), and #3 (Wheeler Ranch, for Wells 29 and 30) provide treated water to the distribution system. Well 14 is a standby well and can pump directly into the distribution system in case of an emergency. Well 14 was not used in 2011.	There is one iron and manganese Treatment Plant that treats water from Wells 1 and 32. Well 34 has a Treatment Plant that allows treated water to be pumped directly into the distribution system. Well 3 is a standby well and can pump directly into the distribution system in case of an emergency. Well 3 was not used in 2011.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS 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.

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

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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Notification Level: Notification levels are health-based advisory levels established by the CA Dept. of Public Health (CDPH) for chemicals in drinking water that lack a primary maximum contaminant level. When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification level, certain requirements and recommendations apply.

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

TON: threshold odor number

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter. Measure of the concentration of radiation in a given sample.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

ND: non detectable at testing limit

TDS: total dissolved solids

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

BACTERIOLOGICAL WATER QUALITY:

Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State regulations. This testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coliform bacteria. The maximum number of positive coliform samples that is allowed by regulations in any one month is one.

In Olivehurst, four samples per week are required by regulations. Coliform bacteria were not detected in any samples in 2011.

In Plumas Lake, three samples per month are required by regulations. Coliform bacteria were not detected in any samples in 2011.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS IN OUR WATER SUPPLY:

The following table gives a list of all detected chemicals in our water during the most recent sampling. Please note that not all sampling is required annually so in some cases our results are more than one year old.

Plumas Lake Lead and Copper

Chemical Detected	Year Tested	Numbers of Samples Collected	Number of Samples above AL	MCLG	90 th Percentile Result (ppb)	Action Level (ppb)	Origin/Notes
Lead	2009	25	0	2 ppb	0	15	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturing; erosion from natural deposits
Copper	2009	25	0	170 ppb	155	1300	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; leaching from wood preservatives; erosion from natural deposits

Olivehurst Lead and Copper

Chemical Detected	Year Tested	Numbers of Samples Collected	Number of Samples above AL	MCLG	90 th Percentile Result (ppb)	Action Level (ppb)	Origin/Notes
Lead	2011	30	0	2 ppb	0	15	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturing; erosion from natural deposits
Copper	2011	30	0	170 ppb	66	1300	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; leaching from wood preservatives; erosion from natural deposits

OLIVEHURST

Sodium and Hardness PPM (No Standards – For Information Only)							
Chemical Detected	Year	Source(s) with detection(s)	Range of Detections	Average Detected	MCL or MRDL	PHG	Origin/Notes
Sodium	2005,6 2011	All sources Wells 1, 10, 14	11.7 – 41 13 - 22	19.4 18	none	none	Naturally Occurring
Hardness	2003 2005	All sources	81 - 190	120	none	none	Naturally Occurring.
Contaminants with a Primary MCL (PPB unless otherwise stated)							
Arsenic	2011	Wells 1, 10, 14	ND – 7	4	50	0.004	Naturally Occurring.
Barium	2011	Wells 1, 10, 14	ND - 110	70	1000	2000	Naturally Occurring.
Cis-1,2 Dichloro-ethylene	2011	Well 1	0.77 – 1.30	1.06	6	3	Industrial chemical and is breakdown product of common degreasing solvents
Gross Alpha	2007	Wells 14, 29, 30	1.1 - 1.8 pCi/L	1.55 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	none	Naturally occurring. Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
Haloacetic Acid	2009	Well 30	n/a, one detection	7.7	60	none	By product of drinking water disinfection
Nickel	2011	Wells 1, 10, 14	ND – 21	7	100	12	Naturally Occurring; discharge from industrial and petroleum processes
Fluoride** (Naturally Occurring)	2011	Well 4 Well 10 Well 1 Well 28 Well 29 Well 30	0.13 – 0.35 ppm	0.22 ppm	2 ppm	1 ppm	Naturally Occurring. Also a water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
**Fluoride OPUD treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in both the Olivehurst and Plumas Lake systems in order to prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels are maintained at or near a recommended target concentration of 0.7 ppm, as recommended by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Agency. Contact OPUD or visit the web page (WWW.OPUD.ORG) for details. Additional information about fluoridation and oral health may be obtained at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certific/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx							
Contaminants with a Secondary MCL (Non-Health Based, PPB unless otherwise stated)							
Chloride	2009	Well 29	n/a, one detection	88 ppm	500 ppm	none	Naturally Occurring.
Specific Conductance	2011	All Sources	210 - 660 $\mu\Omega$	375 $\mu\Omega$	1600 $\mu\Omega$	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
TDS	2011	Treatment Plants	170 – 449 ppm	261 ppm	1000 ppm	none	Naturally Occurring
Iron	2011	Treatment Plants Well 14	ND – 120 n/a, one detection	4.6 330	300	none	Naturally Occurring. Well 14 is an untreated standby well
Manganese	2011	Treatment Plants Well 14	ND – 43 n/a, one detection	2.7 320	50	none	Naturally Occurring. Well 14 is an untreated standby well.
Zinc	2009 2011	Well 29 Wells 1, 10, 14	n/a, one detection ND - 78	6.5 26	5000	none	Naturally Occurring.
Odor	2011	System	n/a, one detection	1 unit	3 units	none	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Chlorine Residuals of the bacteriological samples							
Free Chlorine	2011	All Sources	0.72 – 1.30 ppm	0.86 ppm	4.0 ppm	4 ppm	Disinfectant added to the drinking water.
Unregulated Contaminants (contaminants without MCLs or PHGs, but with Notification Levels, PPB) Notification Level, ppb							
Chloromethane	2011	Well 1	ND – 1.7	0.6	500		Naturally Occurring

Plumas Lake

Sodium and Hardness PPM (No Standards – For Information Only)							
Chemical Detected	Year	Source(s) with detection(s)	Range of Detections	Average Detected	MCL or MRDL	PHG	Origin/Notes
Hardness	2007 2009	Well 1 Well 34	n/a, one detection	91 72	none	none	Naturally Occurring
Sodium	2007 2009 2011	Well 1 Well 34 Well 3	n/a, one detection	46 25 27	none	none	Naturally Occurring

Contaminants with a Primary MCL (PPB unless otherwise stated)							
Barium	2003 2009,10	Well 3 Wells 32,34	110 – 120 120 - 130	116 125	1000	1000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chemical Detected	Year	Source(s) w/ detection(s)	Range of Detections	Average Detected	MCL or MRDL	PHG	Origin/Notes
Gross Alpha	2008 2010	Well 3 Well 32	n/a, one detection	3.3 pCi/L 3.4 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	none	Naturally occurring. Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Well 3 is an untreated standby well
Fluoride** (Naturally Occurring)	2009,10 2011	Wells 32,34	0.12 – 0.21 ppm	0.17 ppm	2 ppm	1 ppm	Naturally Occurring. Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

****Fluoride**

OPUD treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in both the Olivehurst and Plumas Lake systems in order to prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels are maintained at or near a recommended target concentration of 0.7 ppm, as recommended by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Agency. Contact OPUD or visit the web page (WWW.OPUD.ORG) for details. Additional information about fluoridation and oral health may be obtained at <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certific/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx>

Contaminants with a Secondary MCL (Non-Health Based, PPB unless otherwise stated)							
Iron	2011	Plant Well 3	ND – 42 n/a, one detection	18 610	300	none	Naturally Occurring; Well 3 is an untreated standby well
Manganese	2010 2011	Plant Well 3	ND – 7.1 n/a, one detection	3.8 60	50	none	Naturally Occurring; Well 3 is an untreated standby well
Chloride	2003,6 2009 2010	Wells 1,3 Well 34 Well 32	38 – 52.2 ppm n/a, one detection n/a, one detection	0.04 ppm 24 ppm 28 ppm	500 ppm	none	Naturally Occurring; Well 3 is an untreated standby well.
Specific Conductance	2009 2011	Well 34 Wells 1,32	260 µΩ 280 – 306 µΩ	293 µΩ	1600 µΩ	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	2009	Well 34	n/a, one detection	2.5 ppm	500 ppm	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS	2009 2010 2011	Well 34 Well 32 Plant	n/a, one detection 212 - 255 ppm n/a, one detection	180 ppm 233 ppm 218 ppm	1000 ppm	none	Naturally Occurring

Chlorine Residuals of the bacteriological samples

Free Chlorine	2011	All Sources	1.14 – 1.66 ppm	1.42 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Disinfectant added to the drinking water.
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**Unregulated Contaminants (contaminants without MCLs or PHGs, but with Notification Levels, PPB)
Notification Level, ppb**

Boron	2003	Well 1	n/a, one detection	100	1000		Naturally occurring
Vanadium	2003	Well 3	n/a, one detection	7	50		Naturally occurring; Well 3 is an untreated standby well
Hexavalent Chromium	2003	Well 3	n/a, one detection	2	none		Naturally occurring; Well 3 is an untreated standby well

GENERAL INFORMATION ON DRINKING WATER:

All 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Center for Disease Control (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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

ARSENIC:

While your drinking water meets the current EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Public Health continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

REGULAR MEETINGS:

The Olivehurst Public Utility Board of Directors meets regularly on the third Thursday of every month at 7:00 p.m. The Meetings are held in the Board Chambers at 1970 9th Ave Olivehurst, CA.

A Water and Sewer Committee meets each month and reports back to the Board. The meetings are held at the OPUD offices at 1970 9th Ave Olivehurst, CA.

Copies of Board Meeting agendas and Committee agendas can be obtained by contacting the OPUD office at (530) 743-4657 or visiting the OPUD web site: www.opud.org

A source water assessment has been completed for the wells serving Olivehurst and Plumas Lake. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities:

Olivehurst:

- Contaminant plume from lumber manufacturing, railroad yards, and sewer collection systems (Well 1 and 4)
- Agricultural Drainage and Animal Grazing (Well 10)
- Existing and Historic Gas Stations (Well 14)
- Sewer Collection Systems (Wells 9, 10, 29, 30)
- Septic Systems (Well 14)
- Auto Body Shops (Wells 9 and 10)
- Airports and Military Installations (Well 28)

Plumas Lake:

- Sewer collection systems
- Agricultural drainage
- Grazing
- Agricultural wells

A copy of the complete assessments may be viewed at:

CDPH Valley District Office
 415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110
 Redding, CA 96002
 Attention: Reese Crenshaw, 530-224-4861

Olivehurst Public Utility District
 P. O. Box 670
 Olivehurst, CA 95961
 Attention: Tim Shaw, 530-743-0317

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the California Department of Public Health to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Metered Water

To comply with State requirements, drinking water meters were installed on all new construction homes in the OPUD service area, e.g. Plumas Lake, Wheeler Ranch, Summerfield, etc. State law requires that all service connections be metered and billed based on meter readings by 2025. Accordingly, OPUD has begun a program of installing meters on all unmetered services with the goal of being fully metered by 2025.

Lead in Drinking Water

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. OPUD is 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.