Olivehurst Public Utility District
2008 Water Quality Consumer
Confidence Report
Public Water System Numbers 5810003 and 5805001

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

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

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. Wells 9, and 14 can pump directly into the distribution system during high demand.	There is one iron and manganese Treatment Plant that treats water from Wells 1 and 2. Well 3 can pump directly into the distribution system in case of an emergency.

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 technologically, and economically feasible.
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 Dept. of Health Services 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
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 2008.
In Plumas Lake, three samples per month are required by regulations. Coliform bacteria were not detected in any samples in 2008.

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

	Year Tested	Numbers of Samples Collected	Number of Samples above AL	MCLG	90th Percentile Result (ppb)	Action Level (ppb)
Lead	2008	22	0	2 ppb	0	15
Copper	2008	22	0	170 ppb	170	1300

Olivehurst Lead and Copper

	Year Tested	Numbers of Samples Collected	Number of Samples above AL	MCLG	90th Percentile Result (ppb)	Action Level (ppb)
Lead	2007	30	0	2 ppb	0	15
Copper	2007	30	0	170 ppb	0	1300

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
Sodium	2005 2006	All sources	11.7 - 41	19.4	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	2006	Wells 6, 10, 15, 27	3.5 – 10.1	5.7	50	0.004	Naturally Occurring.
Barium	2008	Well 30	70, one detection	70	1000	2000	Naturally Occurring.
Cis-1,2 Dichloro-ethylene	2008	Well 1	ND - 1.3	.77	6 ppb	3 ppb	Industrial chemical and is breakdown product of common degreasing solvents
Ethylbenzene	2008	Well 1	ND – 3.2	1.3	300	300	Industrial chemical, solvent
Xylenes	2008	Well 1	ND - 12	4.8	1,750	1.8	Industrial chemical, solvent
Nickel	2008	Well 4	9.9, one detection	9.9	100	12	Naturally Occurring.
Fluoride	2002	Wells 1, 4, 10, 14,15,27, 29	100-170	140	2000	1000	Naturally Occurring. Also a water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha	2007	Wells 14, 29, 30	1.1 - 1.8	1.55	15	none	Naturally occurring. Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Units are pCI/L.
Toluene	2007	Well 29	.64	.64	150	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Contaminants with a Secondary MCL (Non-Health Based, PPB unless otherwise stated)							
Chloride	2002 2005 2006 2008	All Sources	7.8-120	43	600 ppm	none	Naturally Occurring.
Specific Conductance	2008	Well 30	534, one detection	534	1600µΩ	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Iron	2007	Treatment Plants	ND - 104	8	300	none	Naturally Occurring.
Manganese	2008	Treatment Plants	ND - 35	2.7	50	none	Naturally Occurring.
Zinc	2005	Well 30	n/a, one detection	570	5000	none	Naturally Occurring.
Color	2008	System	ND – **22*** units	1.9 units	15 units	none	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Odor	2008	System	1-2 units	1.1 units	3 units	none	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Chlorine Residuals of the bacteriological samples							
Free Chlorine	2008	All Sources	.7-1.5	1.1	4.0 ppm	4	Disinfectant added to the drinking water.

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
Hardness	2007	Well 1	91	91	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium	2007	Well 1	46	46	none	none	Naturally Occurring
Contaminants with a Primary MCL (PPB unless otherwise stated)							
Barium	2003	Wells 2, 3	111 - 120	116	1000	1000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	2003	Well 2, 3	n/a, both wells at 4	4	50	0.004	Naturally Occurring. Run-off from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride	2006	Well 2	n/a, one detection	100	2000	1000	Naturally Occurring. Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Chemical Detected	Year	Source(s) with detection(s)	Range of Detections	Average Detected	MCL or MRDL	PHG	Origin
Gross Alpha	2008	Well 3	3.3, One Detection	3.3	15	none	Naturally occurring. Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Units are pCI/L.
Contaminants with a Secondary MCL (Non-Health Based, PPB unless otherwise stated)							
Iron	2008	Plant	ND – 240	46	300	none	Naturally Occurring
Manganese	2008	Plant	ND – **400***	31	50	none	Naturally Occurring
Chloride	2003,6	Wells 1, 2, 3	38 – 52.2 ppm	43.7	600	none	Naturally Occurring.
TDS	2003,6	Wells 1, 2, 3	201 - 340 ppm	254	1000	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Chlorine Residuals of the bacteriological samples							
Free Chlorine	2008	All Sources	.8 - 2	1.3	4.0 ppm	4	Disinfectant added to the drinking water.
Unregulated Contaminants (contaminants without MCLs or PHGs, but with Notification Levels, PPB) Notification Level, ppb							
Boron	2003	Well 1	100	None	1000	None	Naturally occurring
Vanadium	2003	Well 3	7	None	50	None	Naturally occurring
Hexavalent Chromium	2003	Well 3	2 ppb	None	none	None	Naturally occurring

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 US EPA'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 US EPA/Center for Disease Control 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, that 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 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, 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 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.*

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:

DHS Valley District Office
415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110
Redding, CA 96002
Attention: Richard Hinrichs, 530-224-4867
or at
Olivehurst Public Utility District
P.O. Box 670
Olivehurst, CA 95961
Attention: Tim Shaw, 530-743-4657

****Violation information – both of the BOLD numbers represent sample results that are above the MCL for the particular contaminant. However, these two contaminants are both regulated as secondary contaminants by the state CDPH meaning they are esthetic rather than health related. The CDPH has taken no action on these violations as they were isolated incidents.***

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

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. Several other projects have meters but lack the radio transmitters to facilitate reading large numbers with finite staffing. This past spring OPUD begin billing the radio read meters based on the meter reading. State law requires that all meters be read by 2010. Accordingly, OPUD has begun a program of converting manual read meters to radio read meters. The goal is to be 100% metered rates by 2025.

Treated Drinking Water Storage Tank

OPUD has recently (October 2006) completed a project to build drinking water storage near Lindhurst High School. The water storage tank fills with treated water during off-peak hours (at night) and supplies treated water to Olivehurst residents during periods of peak demand. Because the pumps associated with the system are designed to supply a constant pressure throughout the day, residents in the immediate vicinity of the tank (Johnson Park, Summerfield) are advised to check their sprinkler systems and adjust as necessary. The increased pressure should require less frequent watering.

Future Improvements

OPUD will soon be adding fluoride to the drinking water in both the Olivehurst and Plumas Lake systems. Contact OPUD or visit the web page (WWW.OPUD.ORG) for details.