



**Olivehurst Public Utility District
2012 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.

Daimntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub 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 can pump directly into the distribution system during high demand. Well 9 is active but has no pump to pump into the distribution system.	The first iron and manganese treatment plant treats water from Wells 1 and 32. Well 34 has an iron and manganese treatment plant that pumps treated water directly into the distribution system. Well 3 can pump directly into the distribution system in case of an emergency and is untreated.

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 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

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

pCi/L: picocuries per liter. Unit of measure used to express the results of radioactivity tests water.

µS/cm: MicroSiemens/cm – measure of conductance in water.

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 2012.

In Plumas Lake, three samples per month are required by regulations. Coliform bacteria were not detected in any samples in 2012.

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	2012	30	0	0	0	15	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturing; erosion from natural deposits
Copper	2012	30	0	1300 ppb	62	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	0	0	15	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturing; erosion from natural deposits

Copper	2011	30	0	1300 ppb	66	1300	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; leaching from wood preservatives; erosion from natural deposits
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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	2011	Wells 1,10,14	13 – 22	18	none	none	Naturally Occurring
	2012	Wells 4, 29	42 - 73	57.5			
Hardness	2005	All sources	81 – 190	120	none	none	Naturally Occurring.
	2012	Wells 4, 29	118 - 120	119			
Contaminants with a Primary MCL (PPB unless otherwise stated)							
Arsenic	2011	Wells 1,10,14	ND – 7	4	50	0.004	Naturally Occurring.
	2012	All sources	ND – 5.3	1.1			
Barium	2011	Wells 1,10,14	ND – 110	70	1000	2000	Naturally Occurring.
	2012	Well 4, 29	ND - 100	50			
Cis-1,2 Dichloro-ethylene	2012	Well 1	ND – 1.10	0.73	6	3	Industrial chemical and is breakdown product of common degreasing solvents
Fluoride** (naturally occurring)	2012	Well 4	0.14 – 0.23 ppm	0.19 ppm	2 ppm	1 ppm	Naturally Occurring
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	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nickel	2011	Wells 1,10,14	ND – 21	7	100	12	Naturally Occurring; discharge from industrial and petroleum processes
	2012	Wells 4, 29	ND - 26	13			
Contaminants with a Secondary MCL (Non-Health Based, PPB unless otherwise stated)							
Chloride	2012	Well 4, 29	80 - 120	100 ppm	500 ppm	none	Naturally Occurring.
Specific Conductance	2012	All Sources	418 - 595 µS/cm	507 µS/cm	1600 µS/cm	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
TDS	2012	Treatment Plants	370 - 380 ppm	375 ppm	1000 ppm	none	Naturally Occurring
Iron	2011	Well 14	n/a, one detection	330 *	300	none	Naturally Occurring. * Well 14 is an untreated standby well
	2012	Treatment Plants	ND – 70	5.5			
Manganese	2011	Well 14	n/a, one detection	320 *	50	none	Naturally Occurring. * Well 14 is an untreated standby well.
Zinc	2011	Wells 1, 10, 14	ND – 78	26	5000	none	Naturally Occurring.
	2012	Well 4, 29	ND - 59	29.5			
Odor	2012	System	1.0 – 1.4 units	1.2 units	3 units	none	Naturally Occurring organic materials.
Chlorine Residuals of the bacteriological samples							
Free Chlorine	2012	All Sources	0.72 – 0.79 ppm	0.76 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							
tert-Butyl alcohol	2012	Well 1	ND - 4	1	12		Naturally occurring; discharge from chemical and petroleum processes.

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	2009	Well 34	n/a, one detection	72	none	none	Naturally Occurring
	2012	Well 1		87			
Sodium	2009	Well 34	n/a, one detection	25	none	none	Naturally Occurring
	2011	Well 3		27			
	2012	Well 1		24			
Contaminants with a Primary MCL (PPB unless otherwise stated)							
Barium	2003	Well 3	110 – 120	116	1000	1000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. Well 3 is an untreated standby well
	2009,10	Wells 32,34	120 – 130	125			
	2012	Well 1	n/a, one detection	120			

Chemical Detected	Year	Source(s) with detection(s)	Range of Detections	Average Detected	MCL or MRDL	PHG	Origin/Notes
Fluoride** (naturally occurring)	2009/2010 2012	Wells 32,34 All sources	0.12 – 0.21 ppm ND – 0.23 ppm	0.17 ppm 0.16 ppm	2 ppm	1 ppm	Naturally Occurring. Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
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
Contaminants with a Secondary MCL (Non-Health Based, PPB unless otherwise stated)							
Iron	2011 2012	Well 3 Plant	n/a, one detection ND - 52	610 * 25.7	300	none	Naturally Occurring; * Well 3 is an untreated standby well
Manganese	2011 2012	Well 3 Plant	n/a, one detection ND – 9.2	60 * 2.6	50	none	Naturally Occurring; * Well 3 is an untreated standby well
Chloride	2003,6 2009 2010 2012	Wells 1,3 Well 34 Well 32 Well 1	38 – 52.2 ppm n/a, one detection n/a, one detection n/a, one detection	0.04 ppm 24 ppm 28 ppm 34 ppm	500 ppm	none	Naturally Occurring; Well 3 is an untreated standby well.
Specific Conductance	2009 2011 2012	Well 34 Wells 1,32 Well 1	n/a, one detection 280 – 306 µS/cm n/a, one detection	260 µS/cm 293 µS/cm 294 µS/cm	1600 µS/cm	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	2009 2012	Well 34 Well 1	n/a, one detection	2.5 ppm 7.6 ppm	500 ppm	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS	2009 2010 2012	Well 34 Well 32 Well 1	n/a, one detection 212 - 255 ppm n/a, one detection	180 ppm 233 ppm 210 ppm	1000 ppm	none	Naturally Occurring
Chlorine Residuals of the bacteriological samples							
Free Chlorine	2012	All Sources	1.06 – 1.28 ppm	1.18 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	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	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

The assessments were completed on the dates indicated below:

Olivehurst OPUD #5810003

- Well 1 – February 2002
- Well 4 – February 2002
- Well 10 – May 2002
- Well 14 – May 2002
- Well 28 – May 2002
- Well 29 – June 2007
- Well 30 – September 2005

Plumas Lake OPUD #5805001

- Well 1 – September 2003
- Well 32 – September 2003
- Well 3 – September 2003
- Well 34 – July 2011

A copy of the complete assessments may be viewed at:

<p>CDPH Valley District Office 415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110 Redding, CA 96002 Attention: Reese Crenshaw, 530-224-4861</p>	<p>Olivehurst Public Utility District 1970 9th Ave/PO Box 670 Olivehurst, CA 95961 Timothy Shaw, 530-743-0317</p>
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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. OPUD has begun billing the radio read meters based on the meter reading. State law required that all meters be read by 2010. The goal is to be 100% metered rates 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>.

****Fluoridation**

OPUD treated 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 until May 1, 2013 at which time fluoridation was discontinued. The fluoride levels were maintained at or near a recommended target concentration of 0.7 ppm, during fluoridation, as required by Department of Public Health regulations. 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/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx>.