



**Olivehurst Public Utility District
2010 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 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

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 2010.

In Plumas Lake, three samples per month are required by regulations. Coliform bacteria were not detected in any samples in 2010.

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	90 th Percentile Result (ppb)	Action Level (ppb)
Lead	2009	25	0	2 ppb	0	15
Copper	2009	25	0	170 ppb	155	1300

Olivehurst Lead and Copper

	Year Tested	Numbers of Samples Collected	Number of Samples above AL	MCLG	90 th 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	2009	Wells 1,4,10,28,30	ND – 3.8	0.63	50	0.004	Naturally Occurring.
Barium	2009	Well 30	n/a, one detection	56	1000	2000	Naturally Occurring.
Cis-1,2 Dichloro-ethylene	2010	Well 1	0.59 – 1.40	0.98	6	3	Industrial chemical and is breakdown product of common degreasing solvents
Ethylbenzene	2010	Well 1	ND – 2.8	0.7	300	300	Industrial chemical, solvent
Xylenes	2010	Well 1	ND – 10	2.5	1750	1800	Industrial chemical, solvent
Nitrate	2010	All sources	ND – 20 ppm	3 ppm	45 ppm	45 ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2010	Well 29	n/a, one detection	0.15 ppm	2 ppm	1 ppm	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.
Haloacetic Acid	2009	Well 30	n/a, one detection	7.7	60	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
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	2010	Well 29	n/a, one detection	599 $\mu\Omega$	1600 $\mu\Omega$	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
TDS	2010	Well 29	n/a, one detection	388 ppm	1000 ppm	none	Naturally Occurring
Iron	2010	Treatment Plants	ND - 54	0.05	300	none	Naturally Occurring.
Manganese	2010	Treatment Plants	ND – 0.20	0.01	50	none	Naturally Occurring.
Zinc	2009	Well 29	n/a, one detection	6.5	5000	none	Naturally Occurring.
Color	2009	System	n/a, one detection	7 units	15 units	none	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Odor	2009	System	1-2 units	1.4 units	3 units	none	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Fluoride	2010	System	110 - 190	150	None	None	Treatment added to the drinking water
Chlorine Residuals of the bacteriological samples							
Free Chlorine	2010	All Sources	0.49 – 0.84 ppm	0.70 ppm	4.0 ppm	4 ppm	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	110 - 120	116	1000	1000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2006 2010	Well 2 All sources	100 - 210	148	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
Nitrate	2010	All sources	ND – 3.4 ppm	1.3 ppm	45 ppm	45 ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	2008	Well 3	n/a, 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	2010	Plant	ND - 150	21	300	none	Naturally Occurring
Manganese	2010	Plant	ND – 6.8	1.3	50	none	Naturally Occurring
Chloride	2003,6	Wells 1, 2, 3	38 – 52.2 ppm	0.04 ppm	500 ppm	none	Naturally Occurring.
Specific Conductance	2009	Wells 1, 2, 3	283 - 313 $\mu\Omega$	298 $\mu\Omega$	1600 $\mu\Omega$	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
TDS	2003,6 2010	Wells 1, 2, 3, 32	201 - 388 ppm	240 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Chlorine Residuals of the bacteriological samples							
Free Chlorine	2010	All Sources	1.23 – 1.65 ppm	1.39 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	100	None	1000	None	Naturally occurring
Vanadium	2003	Well 3	7	None	50	None	Naturally occurring
Hexavalent Chromium	2003	Well 3	2	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

Olivehurst Public Utility District
P.O. Box 670
Olivehurst, CA 95961
Attention: Tim Shaw, 530-743-4657

Violation Information

Lead and Copper for Historic Olivehurst System:

OPUD was required to take lead and copper samples in 2010 for the Historic Olivehurst system #5810003. These samples are a State requirement and typically relate to systems with corrosive water that would attack lead and/or copper pipes. OPUD does not have corrosive water. The lead and copper samples for Historic Olivehurst are in the process of being done at this time.

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. OPUD has begun 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.

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>.

Future Improvements

OPUD has begun 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.