

A GUIDE TO CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS

What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)?

As an OPUD customer, you can feel confident that your water is regularly tested to ensure its quality and safety. Every year, OPUD releases a document called the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), which provides a summary of the testing and identifies potential contaminants in your water.

Contaminants may exist naturally in our ground and in our water, or be from manmade chemicals. State and Federal health regulations set guidelines that determine what levels of each contaminant are safe for us to consume, and at what level they pose potential threats to our health.

The CCR compares the level of each contaminant present in the water against the State and Federal guidelines to ensure that your water remains safe to drink.

How to Read a CCR

The CCR is a technical document that can be hard to read. The easiest way to read it and see if everything is safe is to compare what's called the "Maximum Contaminant Level" (MCL) to the "Average Detected," which is the actual number found in the water through testing.

To do that, go to the CCR page for Olivehurst or the page for Plumas Lake, depending on where you live. The two sections to look at are titled "Contaminants with a Primary MCL" and "Contaminants with a Secondary MCL."

On either of those sections, look at the number in the fifth column, "Average Detected." You will see multiple numbers there, showing changes over time. The bottom number in that square is the most recent number. Now compare that number to the one in the sixth column, "MCL or MRDL." If the first number is lower than the second, everything is good and that particular substance is at a safe level to consume.

If the first number is higher than the second, the substance was present at levels higher than what is recommended. In the rare case that that happens, contact OPUD over the phone or visit us in person. We will be happy to go over the information with you and explain what it means, what is being done to correct it and if there are steps you need to take to ensure that you are using your water safely.

OPUD provides clean, quality, healthy water. With access to the CCR and understanding how to make sense of the document, you now can have all the information and the peace of mind that comes with knowing what is in your water.

Example:

			Sodium and Hardness PP	M (No Standard	s - For Inform	nation 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 2015	Wells 4, 29 Well 28	42 – 73 n/a, one detection	57.5 12			
Hardness	2011	All sources	99 - 214	139	none	none	Naturally Occurring.
	2012 2014 2015	Wells 4, 29 Well 30 Well 28	118 – 120 159 – 164 n/a, one detection	119 162 90			
			Contaminants with a Prin	nary MCL (PPB	unless other	vise stated)	
Arsenic	2011 2012 2020	Well 14 All sources Well 10	n/a, one detection ND – 5.3 n/a, one detection	7 1.1 6.5	50	0.004	Naturally Occurring.
Barium	2011 2012	Wells 1,10,14 Well 4, 29	ND - 110 ND - 100	70 50	1000	2000	Naturally Occurring.
Fluoride** (naturally occurring)	2012 2014 2015	Well 4 All Sources Well 28	0.14 – 0.23 ppm 0.13 – 0.19 ppm n/a, one detection	0.19 ppm 0.16 ppm 0.15 ppm	2 ppm	1 ppm	Naturally Occurring. Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha	2007 2016	Wells 14, 29, 30 Well 10 Well 1, 28, 20	1.1 - 1.8 pCi/L n/a, one detection	1.55 pCi/L 1.2 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	none	Naturally occurring. Erosion of natural deposite o certain minerals that are radioactive and may

Compare the Average Detected column to the MCL or MDRL column.

If the number on the left column is lower than the number on the right column, the water is safe to drink.