BELLA VISTA WATER DISTRICT

2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The District is pleased to present the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report. Our unvarying goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water to all of our customers. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. *(Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Bella Vista Water District at 11368 East Stillwater Way Redding, California. 530-241-1085 para asistirlo en espanol.)*

WHERE OUR WATER COMES FROM

In 2025 our water sources included surface water diversions from the Sacramento River and small amount of groundwater from our five wells. The District has a Water Service Contract converted to a Repayment Contract with the United States Bureau of Reclamation to receive water from the Central Valley Project (CVP). Good CVP reservoir carryover storage from 2024 and hydrologic conditions in the winter and spring resulted in a full water supply allocation for north of Delta CVP Contractors. The initial CVP supply allocation announced on February 25, 2025, was for 100% for both municipal and industrial (M&I) and Irrigation (Agricultural) customers.

In 2025, surface water from the Sacramento River made up 95.6% of the treated water supply of approximately 2.7 billion gallons (8,286 acre-feet) compared with 98.8% of the treated water supply of approximately 2.9 billion gallons (8,875 acre-feet) in 2024. The maximum daily flow through the Water Treatment Plant in 2025 was 16.3 million gallons (50 acre-feet) on August 11. In 2025 the District captured and recycled approximately 179.22 million gallons (550acre-feet) of filter backwash water, supplying approximately 6.6% of the treated water supply. This recycled water reduces the amount of water that the District diverts from the Sacramento River or pumps from groundwater wells and provides a much-needed reliable source of water during shortages.

The District's wells draw from the Redding Groundwater Basin, Enterprise Subbasin. Collectively, the wells made up 4.4% of the total supply, or approximately 125 million gallons (383 acre-feet) in 2025 compared with 1.2% of the total supply, or approximately 33 million gallons (102 acre-feet) in 2024. The treatment process at each of the five wells consists of oxidation of iron and manganese using chlorine, followed by adsorption of the iron and manganese oxides in pressure filters. Chlorine residual is carried through the entire process to aid in maintaining a chlorine residual in the distribution system. No iron or manganese was detected in any of the treated well water samples collected in 2025. Well water is warmer than the treated surface water and has a different taste due to its higher mineral content. At times, the mixing of chlorinated well water with treated river water in the distribution system generates a more noticeable taste due to the different physical and chemical properties of the different waters. To ensure the safety of the water the same microbiological testing is completed weekly at various sites throughout the water distribution system, regardless of the water source.

The District did not receive any water through its interties during 2025.

The District participated in an updated Redding Area Watershed Sanitary Survey that was submitted to the Division of Drinking Water in January 2026. Chapter 17, Surface Water Treatment, Article 7, Section 64665 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations requires water utilities using surface water to conduct a watershed sanitary survey every five years. Under Section 64665, a watershed sanitary survey should include:

• A physical and hydrogeological description of the watershed.
• A summary of source water quality monitoring data.
• A description of activities and sources of contamination.
• A description of any significant changes that have occurred since the last survey.
• A description of watershed control and management practices.
• An evaluation of each participating water agency's ability to meet the requirements and recommendations for corrective actions.

The survey includes four watershed groups, including: (1) Shasta Watershed from Goose Lake in Oregon to Shasta Dam, (2) Trinity Watershed, including Trinity Lake and Lewiston Lake, (3) Whiskeytown Watershed, including Clear Creek and Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, and (4) Sacramento River Watershed from Shasta Dam to the raw water intakes for the City of Redding and Bella Vista Water District. Electronic copies of the Sanitary Survey are available from the District upon request.

Source water assessments were performed by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water between January 2002 and April 2003. The District's Sacramento River source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: (1) metal plating/finishing/ fabricating, (2) wood/pulp/paper processing and mills, and (3) drinking water treatment plants. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: (1) concentrated aquatic animal production facilities, (2) historic waste dumps/landfills, (3) landfills/dumps, (4) historic mining operations, and (5) wastewater treatment plants and disposal facilities (above Shasta Dam). The District's well sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: (1) lumber processing and manufacturing; (2) septic systems - low density; (3) sewer collection systems; (4) historic waste dumps/landfills; (5) automobile - gas stations; and (6) utility stations - maintenance areas.

You may request an electronic copy of the assessment by contacting our office at info@bvwd.org or (530) 241-1085, ext. 105.

In 1989 the Federal Surface Water Treatment Rule set forth specific regulations requiring proper treatment of surface waters, as well as specific license requirements for water treatment operators. Although the regulations have changed dramatically, the overall process has not. Currently, the District's staff includes 9 individuals with state certification as water treatment operators and 14 with certification as water distribution operators (including 9 individuals with certification as both) who contribute to the operation and maintenance of the District's facilities 365 days per year.

CONTAMINANTS IN WATER

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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website: *(https://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx).*

The tables in this report list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of our water quality, are more than one year old.

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 U.S.EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

A NOTE TO THE IMMUNO-COMPROMISED FROM THE UNITED STATES EPA

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 and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. Bella Vista Water District 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 do so, you may

wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

ARSENIC IN THE DISTRICT'S WATER

Analysis of the District's surface and well waters has shown that it contains low levels of arsenic (less than 10 parts per billion). The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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.

ABOUT THE WATER QUALITY TABLES

Bella Vista Water District routinely monitors for multiple constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. Not all constituents are reported if the results are not detected. The tables in this report show the results of our monitoring for the period through December 31, 2025. Where contaminants are monitored less than once per year, the values included in the report tables represent the results of the most recent analyses. In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, the following definitions are provided:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not detectable at current testing limits.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in 1.9 years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 1,900 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Microsiemens per centimeter (µS/cm) is a unit for reporting the specific electrical conductance of the water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Public Health Goal (PHG) B 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) - MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Regulatory Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2025 RESULTS OF WATER QUALITY ANALYSES

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. Note: BVWD analyzes a minimum of 5 water samples per week throughout the year in the water distribution system for coliform bacteria. A total of 260 routine coliform bacteria monitoring samples were taken during calendar year 2025. Of those samples, no coliform bacteria and/or E. coli were detected.

2025 RESULTS OF WATER QUALITY ANALYSES (continued)

Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Source (Sacramento River)					
Contaminant	**Performance Standard / MCL (Treatment Technique)**	**Unit of Measurement**	**Level Found**	**Range**	**Violations**
4. Turbidity	(1) Shall at no time exceed 1 NTU	Based on measurements made at 4-hour intervals while the plant is in operation	Less than 1.0 NTU at all times	0.016 NTU to 0.085 NTU	None
	(2) Less than 0.1 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month	Lowest Monthly % of measurements meeting the standard	100	100 – 100	None
	(3) Reduction in turbidity of 80% or more	Average monthly percentage reduction in turbidity	99.3	98.9 -99.8	None
Note: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.					

Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Contaminants with a <u>Primary</u> Drinking Water Standard							
Contaminant	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Unit of Measure-ment**	**Sacramento River***		**Well Water****	
				Average Value	**Range**	**Average Value**	**Range**
5. Gross Alpha	15	(0)	pCi/L	2.9	-	ND	ND
6. Radium 228	5	(0)	pCi/L	1.82	-	0.95	0.2 – 1.6
8. Arsenic	10	0.004	ppb	ND	-	3.01	2 – 4
9. Barium	1000	2	ppb	13.2	-	151	ND - 317
11. Fluoride	2.0	1	ppm	<0.1	-	0.13	ND-0.16
				Sacramento River and Well Water			
				2025 Highest Locational Running Annual Average		**Range for Samples taken in 2025**	
12. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]***	80	N/A	ppb	37.3		0.0-51	
13. HAA5- [5 Haloacetic acids]***	60	N/A	ppb	50.5		0.0-53	
Note: TTHM and HAA5 results are from samples collected from the Distribution System which may include water from both the river and wells.							

* All results from the surface water source (which represents 98.8% of the water produced by the District in 2025) are from samples collected in 2025, except for Gross Alpha which is from 2019, and Radium 228 is from 2015.
**Well water results reflect the latest results taken from each well; the results include samples collected over the period 2016 through 2025. The dates of the latest samples may be obtained by contacting the District's office.
*** The "Running Annual Average" includes samples collected in 2023 and 2025, while the Range includes the results of analysis of samples collected in 2025 only. While the HAA5 highest running annual average did exceed the mcl, the District completed an evaluation to identify potential actions that could reduce chlorine by-product formation and has implemented changes in its operations to lower both TTHM and HAA5 formation

2025 RESULTS OF WATER QUALITY ANALYSES (continued)

Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

(Aesthetic standards, established by the State Board - Division of Drinking Water)

Contaminant or Analyte	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Unit of Measure-ment	Sacramento River*		Well Water**	
				Average Level Detected	Range	Average Level Detected	Range
16. Total dissolved solids	1,000	N/A	mg/L	75	-	197	149 - 243
17. Specific conductance	1,600	N/A	µS/cm	116	-	314	257-394
18. Chloride	500	N/A	mg/L	3.36	-	31.5	11 - 70
19. Sulfate	500	N/A	mg/L	3.25	-	2.34	0.52 – 4.9

Sampling Results for Unregulated Contaminants***

(Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the USEPA and the State Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.)

Contaminant or Analyte	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Unit of Measure-ment	Sacramento River*		Well Water**	
				Average Level Detected	Range	Average Level Detected	Range
20. Vanadium	Notification Level = 50 ppb	N/A	ppb	4.72		0.4	ND – 0.74

Sampling Results for Sodium, Hardness and pH

Contaminant or Analyte	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Unit of Measurement	Sacramento River*		Well Water**	
21. Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	5.6	-	55	25 - 66
22. Hardness	N/A	N/A	ppm	43	-	71	45 - 87
23. pH	6.5 - 8.5	N/A	pH units	7.42	-	7.89	7.8 – 8.1

* All results from the surface water source (which represents 98.8% of the water produced by the District in 2025) are from samples collected in 2025.

**Well water results reflect the latest results taken from each well; the results include samples collected over the period 2016 through 2025. The dates of the latest samples may be obtained by contacting the District's office.

***In 2013 and 2014 the District sampled for a number of additional unregulated contaminants in the water. The results of these samples were either non-detectable or below notification levels. Additional information regarding unregulated contaminants is available by contacting the District's office.

2025 RESULTS OF WATER QUALITY ANALYSES (continued)

Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Contaminant	PHG (MCLG)	Action Level (AL)	90th percentile level detected	No. of samples collected	No. of Sites exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	0.2	15	1.83	30	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	0.3	1.3	.252	30	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Note: The District is required to conduct lead and copper sampling every three years. These results are from the most recent round of sampling from July 2025.						

Disinfectant Residuals found in the Distribution System during 202						
Contaminant	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MRDLG)**	**Average Value**	**Range**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**	**Health Effects**
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0 (as $Cl_{2)}$	4	0.73	0.20 to 1.52	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.)

MRDLG = The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

TYPICAL SOURCES OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	
Contaminant	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Naturally present in the environment
2. Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	Human and animal fecal waste
3. Fecal	Human and animal fecal waste
4. Turbidity	Soil runoff
5. Gross Alpha	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 228	Erosion of natural deposits
7. Aluminum	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
8. Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
9. Barium	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
10. Chromium	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
11. Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
12. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	By-products of drinking water chlorination
13. HAA5- [5 Haloacetic Acids]	By-products of drinking water chlorination
14. Foaming Agents (MBAS)	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
15. Total dissolved solids	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
16. Specific conductance	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
17. Chloride	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
18. Sulfate	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
19. Vanadium	Natural sources and from the burning of fuel oils
20. Hexavalent Chromium	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits

OTHER TEST RESULTS OF INTEREST	
Constituent	**Description and Source Information**
21. Sodium	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally-occurring
22. Hardness	Is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. These cations are generally naturally-occurring.
23. pH	The pH of a water is a measure of its hydrogen ion activity or acidity. By definition the pH of pure water is 7.0. The pH range of most natural waters is about 6.0 to 8.5.

Examples of Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.

- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S. EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water". Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving can save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit https://www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

YOUR VIEWS ARE WELCOME

If you have any questions about this report, please contact Tom Zaharris, District Treatment Superintendent, at (530) 241-1085, ext. 112. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water district. If you want to learn more, please visit the District's web site: www.bvwd.org or attend any of our regularly scheduled Board of Directors meetings. The meetings are typically held on the fourth Monday of each month at 2:00 p.m. at the District office, located at 11368 E. Stillwater Way, Redding, CA 96003. Agendas are posted on the District's website.

Bella Vista Water District is an equal opportunity employer and provider.