



“We are proud to provide clean, safe, and affordable drinking water to this community. Our professional water utility operators are ready to respond to both routine and emergency conditions at any hour of the day or night.”
-- Water Utility Manager, Josh Watkins

Did You Know? The City of Redding Delivers Up to 45 Million Gallons of Clean Drinking Water Each Day to Redding Residents.

Our mission is to provide customers with a clean, safe, affordable and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water every day. The Water Utility workforce is made up of 31 highly trained, well-equipped, certified operators that are dedicated to achieving that primary mission. They live and work in this community and have a vested interest in ensuring that quality drinking water is delivered 365 days a year.

One of the many benefits of living at the top of the Sacramento River watershed is the abundance of clean water in our river and groundwater basin, but even water as clear as what flows through Redding must be filtered and disinfected. Last year, Redding’s tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State drinking water health standards.

However, some of the Enterprise groundwater wells, which are operated for approximately six months of the year did exceed the secondary maximum contaminant levels for manganese, which is a secondary drinking water standard. Secondary standards are established for contaminants that do not cause adverse health effects but do diminish the aesthetic quality of the water.

This report is designed to provide water customers with summary information on the water quality of the City’s water supply sources, the levels of any detected contaminants, and compliance with drinking water regulations. The information in this report was taken from daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly water samples performed from January through December 2024.

2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Water Utility Quick Facts

32.7M Gallons of Storage

88k Water Customers

30k Water Meters

558 Miles of Water Mains

31 Full Time Employees

18 Distribution Operators

16 Groundwater Wells

11 Reservoirs

11 Treatment Operators

9 Booster Pump Stations

4 Supervisory Valve Stations

2 Surface Water Treatment Plants

2024 Sampling Results

Sampling results showing Treatment Of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique (Type of approved filtration technology used):	Conventional treatment (coagulation, sedimentation, and filtration) and direct filtration (coagulation and filtration) in combination with chlorination
Turbidity Performance Standards (that must be met through the water treatment process)	(A) Shall be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month; (B) Shall not exceed 1 NTU for more than one continuous hour; (C) Shall not exceed 1 NTU at four-hour intervals; and (D) Shall not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.
Lowest monthly percentage of four-hour samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1	Foothill WTP: 100 % were less than or equal to 0.1 NTU Buckeye WTP: 100% were less than or equal to 0.1 NTU
Highest single instantaneous turbidity measurement during the year.	0.15 NTU (Range N/A) for Foothill Water Treatment Plant 0.14 NTU (Range N/A) for Buckeye Water Treatment Plant
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

Note: Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. Monitoring turbidity is a good indicator of water quality and verifies compliance and effectiveness of our water filtration systems and disinfectants.

Sampling results showing the detection of coliform bacteria 2024

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # of Detections	# of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	1	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E.coli (Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicators (E.coli, enterococci or coliphage) (Federal Groundwater Rule)	0	0	Treatment Technique (TT) for untreated groundwater	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Note: The City of Redding analyzes a minimum of 23 water samples per week throughout the year in the water distribution system for coliform bacteria/E.coli. A total of 1,270 weekly coliform bacteria monitoring samples were taken during the calendar year 2024.

Sampling results showing the detection of Lead and copper

Lead and Copper	# of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	# of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (µg/L) (August 2022)	30	2.5 (µg/L)	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (µg/L) (August 2022)	30	247 (µg/L)	0	1300	300	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Sampling results for sodium, hardness and General Chemistry / 2024

Contaminant (CCR Reporting Units)	Sample Dates	Avg. Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)(Cas-8 GW)	3/12/24 (GW) 3/24/22 (Whiskeytown) 9/9/21 (Sacramento River)	5.3 (SW); 13.6 (GW)	3.1-7.4 (SW); 13.6 (GW)	N/A	N/A	-	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (mg/L as CaCO3)	1/2/24 - 12/2/24	39.7 (SW); 93 (GW)	24-54 (SW); 75-104 (GW)	N/A	N/A	-	Generally found in ground & surface water
Calcium (mg/L)	1/2/24 - 12/2/24	8.4 (SW); 19 (GW)	5.4-11.6 (SW); 14.1- 24 (GW)	N/A	N/A	-	Naturally occurring dissolved mineral
Magnesium (mg/L)	1/2/24 - 12/2/24	4.8 (SW); 11.3 (GW)	3-6.9 (SW); 9.7-14.3 (GW)	N/A	N/A	-	Naturally occurring dissolved mineral
pH	1/2/24 - 12/2/24	7.28 (SW); 7.38 (GW)	6.95-7.52 (SW); 7.03-7.73 (GW)	N/A	N/A	-	pH 6.5 to 8.5 is typical for drinking water
Alkalinity (mg/L as CaCO3)	1/2/24 - 12/2/24	43.3 (SW); 53.5(GW)	27-55 (SW); 83-116 (GW)	N/A	N/A	5.0	Measures the buffering capacity of the water

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT: To help you better understand, the following definitions are provided:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 can result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, that 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 which can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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

DLR (Detection Limit Reporting)

The detection level for reporting is set by Fed or State regulation for each reportable analyte

GW: Groundwater

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRL (Minimum reporting limit)

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

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: (Not applicable)

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: (No standard)

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

mg/L - ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

µg/L - ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

ppq (parts per quadrillion) one part substance per quadrillion parts water (or picograms per liter).

RAA - Running Annual Average

SWRCB (State Water Resources Control Board)

SW: Surface water

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

uS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution

Units Equivalence

mg/L – milligrams per liter ppm – parts per million 1 second in 11.5 days

µg/L – micrograms per liter ppb – parts per billion 1 second in nearly 32 years

ng/L – nanograms per liter ppt – parts per trillion 1 second in nearly 32,000 years

pg/L – picograms per liter ppq – parts per quadrillion 1 second in nearly 32,000,000 years

Detection of contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Contaminant (CCR Reporting Units)	Sample Dates	Avg. Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	DLR	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (Distribution system)(mg/L)	1/2024-12/2024	0.91	0.03-1.32	4.0	4.0	-	Disinfectant required by regulation to be added to drinking water.
Arsenic 1 (µg/L)	5/12/24-12/12/24	4.52 (GW)	2.71-7.96 (GW)	10	0.004	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some water treatment process
Barium (µg/L) EW-09	8/10/23	93.6 (GW)	93.6 (GW)	1000	2000	100	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Nitrate (mg/L as N)	4/23/24-9/20/24	1.2 (GW)	0-4.2 (GW)	10	10	0.4	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Total Trihalomethanes (Distribution system) (µg/L)	Quarterly 2024	30.1	0-49.0	80	N/A	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total of Five Haloacetic Acids – HAA5 (Distribution system) (µg/L)	Quarterly 2024	29.5	0-45.0	60	N/A	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) 2 (µg/L)	Quarterly 2024	0.90 (SW)	0.77-1.2 (SW)	N/A	N/A	0.3	Various natural and man made sources.
Radium 228 (pCi/L) (Cas-8,EW-23)	3/13/24-7/18/24	0.30 (GW)	0.083-5.508 (GW)	-	0.019	1	Erosion of natural deposits

1.The arsenic MCL was reduced from 50 ppb to 10 ppb on January 23, 2006, by the USEPA.

2.Total Organic Carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The Treatment Technique requirement applies to water filtered from the Buckeye Water Treatment Plant and Foothill Water Treatment Plant.

Contaminant (CCR Reporting Units)	Sample Dates	Avg. Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	Typical Source of Contaminant
Manganese (ug/L)	1/2/24-12/2/24	0.05 (SW); 43.2(GW)	0-0.65 (SW); 0-105 (GW)	50	N/A	20	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L) (Cas-8)	3/23/24	8.35 (GW)	8.35 (GW)	500	N/A	0.50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Chloride (mg/L) (Cas-8)	4/23/24-8/23/24	11.25 (GW)	11.1-11.4 (GW)	250-500	N/A	1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1/2/24-12/2/24	64.4 (SW); 163.8 (GW)	50-81 (SW); 132-223 (GW)	500-1000	N/A	6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	1/2/24-12/2/24	102.1 (SW); 263.1 (GW)	72-122 (SW); 219-310 (GW)	900-1600	N/A	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Iron (µg/L)	1/2/24-12/2/24	0 (SW); 13.5 (GW)	0(SW); 0-265 (GW)	300	N/A	100	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)(EW-9)	8/10/23	0 (GW)	0 (GW)	2.0	1	0.10	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Note: Several wells in the Enterprise pressure zone have elevated levels of manganese and iron. Polyphosphate is added to sequester these minerals in the water and minimize brown water complaints. Water distribution crews have started unidirectional flushing in the Enterprise pressure zone to help minimize complaints.

Sampling results for US EPA UNREGULATED MONITORING RULE (UCMR 5) (SWRCB DDW PFOA/PFOS)

All Public Water Systems (PWS's) serving 10,000 or more service connections were required by the USEPA to participate in this program. This data serves as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the USEPA uses to develop regulatory decisions. Large PWS's, such as the City of Redding, pay for their own testing costs.

Detection of Unregulated Contaminants Wells 08 and 09

Chemical or Constituent (CCR Reporting Units)	Sample Dates	(SWRCB DDW) Avg. Detected		Range of Detections	MCL (EPA)	PHG (Calif)	Health Effects
		Well 08	Well 09				
PFOS (ng/L) Well 08, Well 09	Quarterly 2024	3.43 (RAA)	2.7 (RAA)	3.8-4.9, 2.7-5.7	4	1	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
PFOA (ng/L) Well 08, Well 09	Quarterly 2024	0.51 RAA (0)	2.18 RAA (0)	0-0.72, 1.7-3.2	4	500	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
PFBS (ng/L) Well 08, Well 09	Quarterly 2024	3.2	2.7	2.9-3.5, 1.9-3.8	-	500	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
PFHxS (ng/L) Well 08, Well 09	Quarterly 2024	2.6	2.2	2.4-2.8, 1.5-2.8	-	-	-

2023 UCMR 5 Results

Contaminants (CCR Reporting Units)	Sample Dates	Avg. Level Detected	Range of Detections	MRL	MCL	RL	PHG/AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
PFOS (ng/L)	3/7 - 9/27/23	11.1	9.5-12.6	N/A	N/A	6.5	40	Man made. Used in consumer products, fire retarding foam and other industrial processes
PFOA (ng/L) EW-03	3/7 - 9/27/23	14.1	12.0-16.2	N/A	N/A	5.1	10	Man made. Used in consumer products, fire retarding foam and other industrial processes
PFHxA (ng/L) EW-03	3/7 - 9/27/23	6.2	5.7-6.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	Man made. Used in consumer products, fire retarding foam and other industrial processes
PFBS (ng/L)	3/7 - 9/27/23	6.0	3.1-8.9	N/A	N/A	500	-	Man made. Used in consumer products, fire retarding foam and other industrial processes
PFHxS (ng/L) EW-03, CW-08	3/7 - 9/27/23	7.3	5.6-8.9	N/A	N/A	-	-	Man made. Used in consumer products, fire retarding foam and other industrial processes
Lithium (g/L) EW-03,EW-07	3/7 - 9/12/23	16.5	10.5-27.8	N/A	N/A	-	-	Man made. Used in consumer products, fire retarding foam and other industrial processes

Note: EW-03 is not in service.

The CCR is prepared and distributed to the City's water customers each year, in accordance with State and Federal regulations for electronic delivery.

Information that deals with decisions about our water system is addressed during Redding City Council Meetings. Council Information can be found at cityofredding.org/citycouncil

Please share this information with any tenant or water user on the premises if you are the primary water utility customer. The CCR can be found at cityofredding.org/CCR, or if you wish to have a copy mailed to you, please contact the Water Utility at 530.224.6068.

Source Water Assessment

The City of Redding conducted source water assessments for its surface water in July 2018 and groundwater sources in May 2002. The source water assessment identifies possible activities in the vicinity of each source that could affect the water quality of that source. The Redding Area Watershed Sanitary Survey was completed in January 2021. For more information on the source water assessment or sanitary survey, please contact the Water Utility at (530) 224-6068 or the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water, Field Operations Branch at (530) 224-4800.

The sources of drinking 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 wastewater 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Arsenic**, While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain some levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- **Nitrate**, in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Standards and Testing Results

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

"This CCR reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective 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 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. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021."

The City's water supplies must meet stringent water quality standards that are set forth by the USEPA and the SWRCB. The tables on the previous pages list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during sampling over the past several years. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. SWRCB allows monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking 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 (1-800-426-4791) or on their website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA website.

Infants, young children, and pregnant women are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of the materials used in your home's plumbing. If your water faucet has not been used for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the faucet for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water,

you may wish to have your water tested. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Public Water Systems in 2019 (PWSs) were required to monitor for 10 cyanotoxins at entry points to the distribution system for 4 consecutive months. The city took these samples from July thru October 2019, all samples came back absent of any trace of cyanotoxins. In addition, we monitor 20 additional chemical contaminants from December 2018 to October 2019 as part of the UCMR 4 sampling mandate from EPA. Samples were collected from finished water at both of our surface water treatment plants and groundwater well system sites representing the entire water system.

SWRCB Division of Drinking Water (DDW) required testing of Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] & Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] starting in September 2019. During the sampling period in 2019/2020, no sample exceeded the notification levels (NL) of 6.5 ppt for PFOS or 5.1 ppt of PFOA. Six (6) wells were tested in 2019, four (4) wells were tested in 2020, and two (2) wells were tested in 2021 in the area of the Redding Municipal Airport (see results in tables). DDW has required the City to continue monitoring of Enterprise Wells 8 & 9 for PFOS/PFOA on a quarterly basis on a continuing basis into the future.

In 2023, USEPA required the City of Redding to conduct additional sampling of source water under UCMR 5 beginning 2023. Sampling was conducted for PFOS/PFOA and Lithium.

The USEPA has recently established maximum contaminant levels (MCL) for 6 of the PFAS contaminants. Published guidance or health reference levels are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or on their website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>. This data will serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions.

Water Supply Sources

Water sources include surface water from the Sacramento River and Whiskeytown Reservoir which made up 77% of the treated water supply, approximately 5.81 billion gallons or 17,841 acre-feet. The groundwater from the Redding Groundwater Basin made up 23% of the treated water supply, or approximately 1.75 billion gallons or 5,364 acre-feet. The total water supply equaled 7.56 billion gallons, 23,205 acre-feet. The two surface water treatment plants and 17 groundwater wells supply water to the City of Redding service area. The water system is divided into seven pressure zones: Enterprise (east), Cascade (south), Foothill (central), Hilltop-Dana (northeast), Hill 900 (west), Summit City, and Buckeye (north). The Hill 900 and Foothill zones are supplied with surface water from the Sacramento River via the Foothill Water Treatment Plant (FWTP). The Enterprise and Cascade zones are supplied by a blend of well water and water from the Foothill zone. The Buckeye zone is supplied with surface water from Whiskeytown Reservoir via the Buckeye Water Treatment Plant (BWTP) and water from the Foothill Zone. The Hilltop Dana zone is supplied with water from both the Enterprise and Buckeye zones. These pressure zones are shown on the City of Redding Water System diagram. City water is considered soft, with low to moderate alkalinity, and comparatively, trace levels of disinfection byproducts.

Groundwater Quality

Five of the wells in the Enterprise zone have elevated levels of iron and manganese, which may appear as dark mineral deposits.

Questions? Contact Us!

Water Utility Dept.
20055 Viking Way
Redding, CA 96003

**Utility Customer
Service & Billing:**
(530) 339-7200

Leak Reports:
(530) 224-6068

**Water Conservation
Materials:**
(530) 224-6068

General Info:
(530) 224-6068

**Water Quality
Concerns:**
(530) 224-6068

Water Quality Info:
(530) 225-4475



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Visit cityofredding.gov/water for more information