

Holt of California

2025 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

Public Water System Number 5100153

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

For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact **Ascension Torres at (916) 921-8981**

Water for the Holt of California originates from one groundwater source known as Well #2. All the water is softened. The results present are for the raw un-softened water

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

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
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
MICROBIOLOGICAL 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 minimum number of tests required per month is one. In our distribution system, we test the water once per month for coliform bacteria. The highest number of samples found to contain coliform bacteria during any one month was zero

LEAD & COPPER TESTING RESULTS:
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, components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Holt of California 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 exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using for dinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead you may wish to have your water tested, more info on lead in drinking water can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater.lead>.The table below summarizes the most recent sampling for lead and copper.

	Year	Number of samples collected	# of above AL	90 th Percentile Result (ppb)	AL	MCLG
Lead	2025	5	0	0.22	15	
Copper	2025	5	0	346	1300	

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS IN OUR WATER:
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. These values are expressed in ppm unless otherwise stated.

Chemical Detected	Source	Year Tested	Level Detected	MCL	PHG	Origin
Arsenic	Well 2	2025	7-18.8 ppb	10	0.004	Erosion & Leaching of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic	Treated	2025	ND-1.3 ppb	10	0.004	Erosion & Leaching of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	Well 2	2019	220 ppb	1000	2000	Discharge of oily drilling wastes and from metal refineries, erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Chlorine, ppm	System	2025	0.4 ppm-1.2 ppm	MRDL 4	None	Drinking water disinfectant
Hardness	Well 2	2011	4 ppm	None	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Sodium	Well 2	2005	47 ppm	None	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Nickel	Well 2	2019	24 ppb	0.1 ppm		Erosion of natural deposits: discharge from metal factories

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.
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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- ▮ Radioactive contaminants, that 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

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 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.

Arsenic:
Some people who drink water containing arsenic in the excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:
The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: The Source Water Assessment was completed in October 2005

Chemical/Petroleum processing/storage
Known Contaminant Plumes
Confirmed Underground Leaking tanks
Automobile Gas Stations

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
State water resource Control Board or at Holt of California
364 Knollcrest Drive Suite 101 PO Box X
Redding, CA 96002 Sacramento CA 95813

VIOLATION INFORMATION:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: HOLT OF CALIFORNIA TREATS WATER WITH A REVERSE OSMOSIS TREATMENT SYSTEM THAT REMOVES THE ARSENIC LEVELS BELOW STATE ALLOWABLE LIMIT