

## 2023-2024 Consolidated Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: **Leafwood Community Water** Association (*Leafwood Community WA*)

Report Date: **June 23, 2025**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Groundwater**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Well 01**, [Leafwood Drive, Salinas, CA 93907]

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: On file with the Monterey County Environmental Health Bureau and State Waterboards *Division of Drinking Water* District 29 (formerly 05).

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation will be announced to members/ consumers using the current member directory contact list.

For More Information, Contact:

Operator: Adam Wachtel at 831-596-2952 [WEConsulting.CA@gmail.com](mailto:WEConsulting.CA@gmail.com)

Or refer to the water association board directory.

### About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 2023 to December 31, 2024 and includes earlier monitoring data.

### Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse **Leafwood Community WA** a **831-596-2952** para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 **Leafwood Community WA** 以获得中文的帮助: **831-596-2952**.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa **Leafwood Community Wa** o tumawag sa **831-596-2952** para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ **Leafwood Community WA** tại **831-596-2952** để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsaab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau **Leafwood Community WA** ntawm **831-596-2952** rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

## Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 (U.S. EPA).
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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and 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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variations and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (ppm)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter ( $\text{ng/L}$ )
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter ( $\text{pg/L}$ )
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

## Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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 from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that 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.

## Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State 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 California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria**

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	0 (Zero)	0 (Zero)	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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*.

**Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper**

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	09/23/2024, 09/29/2021	5	2024: 0 (Zero) 2021: 3.18 ppb	0 (Zero)	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09/23/2024, 09/29/2021	5	2024: 0.178 2021: 0.450 ppm	0 (Zero)	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	09-22-2021	35	N/A (35)	None	None	“Salt” present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	09-22-2021	63	N/A (63)	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard**

Analyte Name	Unit of measure for analysis	Sampling Date(s)	Detected Level or range of Detected Levels	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
arsenic	ppb	11-26-2024	< 0.5 (ND)	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
		09-22-2021	< 2 (ND)	10	0.004	
		11-28-2011	< 0.5 (ND)	10	0.004	
barium	ppb	09-22-2021	< 100 (ND)	1000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
		11-28-2011	41	1000	2000	
cadmium	ppb	09-22-2021	< 1 (ND)	5	0.040	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
		11-28-2011	< 0.2 (ND)	5	0.040	
Total chromium	ppb	11-26-2024	9	50	25	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. (Note: the PHG is currently withdrawn by the State and is under review).
		09-22-2021	11	50	25	
		11-28-2011	13	50	25	
Hexavalent chromium	ppb	2011 to 2024	9 to 22	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
<b>(See Appendix A for Chromium and Hexavalent Chromium Trends, and Important Consumer Health Information)</b>						

**Table 4 (Continued). Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard**

Analyte Name	Unit of measure for analysis	Sampling Date(s)	Detected Level or range of Detected Levels	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
copper	ppb	09-22-2021	< 50 (ND)	1000	0.30	Erosion of natural deposits, mining of and manufacture of copper products
		11-28-2011	26	1000	0.30	
cyanide	ppb	09-22-2021	< 100 (ND)	150	0.150	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
		11-28-2011	< 50 (ND)	150	0.150	
fluoride	ppb	09-22-2021	0.16	2	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. (Some municipal water systems add fluoride in concentrations of approximately 0.5ppm [far below the MCL] to promote dental health. (Leafwood Community WA does not add fluoride to the water and is not required to do so).
		11-28-2011	0.2	2	1.0	
lead	ppb	09-22-2021	< 5 (ND)		0.20	Erosion of natural deposits, industry, mining, and former sites of spills of leaded fuel.
		11-28-2011	< 0.2 (ND)		0.20	
manganese	ppb	09-22-2021	< 10 (ND)	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
		11-28-2011	< 20 (ND)	50	N/A	
mercury	ppb	09-22-2021	< 1 (ND)	2	1.20	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands.
		11-28-2011	< 0.2 (ND)	2	1.20	
nitrite	ppm	2011-2024	<0.1	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking and deposition from septic tanks or sewage
nitrate	ppm	2011-2024	4.1 to 6.2			Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking and deposition from septic tanks or sewage
<b>See Appendix B For Nitrate trends and important consumer Health information.</b>						

**Table 4 (Continued). Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard**

Analyte Name	Unit of measure for analysis	Sampling Date(s)	Detected Level or range of Detected Levels	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
nickel	ppb	09-22-2021	< 10 (ND)	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
		11-28-2011	12	100	12	
perchlorate	ppb	11-26-2024	< 1 (ND)	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. Perchlorate usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts. (In 2019-2020 the Federal EPA withdrew the MCL for Perchlorate, although the California MCL has remained in effect)
		09-22-2021	< 2 (ND)	6	1	
		10-23-2017	< 4 (ND)	6	1	
		06-12-2014	< 4 (ND)	6	1	
		01-08-2014	< 4 (ND)	6	1	
		12-16-2011	< 4 (ND)	6	1	
selenium	ppb	09-22-2021	< 5 (ND)	50	30	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
		11-28-2011	1.2	50	30	
antimony	ppb	09-22-2021	< 6 (ND)	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
		11-28-2011	< 0.5 (ND)	6	1	
beryllium	ppb	09-22-2021	< 1 (ND)	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
		11-28-2011	< 1 (ND)	4	1	
thallium	ppb	09-22-2021	< 1 (ND)	2	0.10	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories /drug manufacturing. .
		11-28-2011	< 0.5 (ND)	2	0.10	
aluminum	ppb	09-22-2021	< 50 (ND)	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
		11-28-2011	< 25 (ND)	1000	600	

**Table 4 (Continued). Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard**

Analyte Name	Unit of measure for analysis	Sampling Date(s)	Detected Level or range of Detected Levels	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Organic Compounds [Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) and Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)] <b>See Appendix C</b>	ppb	2011, 2021	ND	Variable (see appendix C)	Variable (see appendix C)	See below

VOCs and SOC have **not** been detected in any samples for *Leafwood Community WA*. The source of Volatile Organic Compounds and Synthetic Organic Compounds is primarily from industrial discharges, agricultural runoff, and waste disposal. Common compounds include herbicides, insecticides, and solvents used on crops, livestock, and in industrial processes. Some originate from banned pesticides still present in soil, while others come from leaking storage tanks, landfills, and chemical manufacturing. Industrial solvents and contaminants such as TCE, PCE, [1,2,3 TCP], MTBE and their byproducts and breakdown products and parent products are also significant contaminants. Additional sources include wastewater treatment residues and materials used in water infrastructure. Sources may be from both historic and ongoing practices. **See Appendix C for detail.**

**Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

**Part 1:** Contaminants and parameters with established Consumer Acceptance Contaminant Levels

Chemical, Constituent, or Parameter Name	Unit of Measure for analysis	Sampling Date(s)	Detected Level or range of levels detected	SMCL or MCLG	Source of chemical, constituent, or parameter
copper (from source)	ug/L	09-22-2021	< 50 (ND)	1000	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	ug/L	11-28-2011	26	1000	
foaming agents (surfactants)	ppm	09-22-2021	< 0.025 (ND)	.5	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
	ppm	11-28-2011	< 0.025 (ND)	.5	
iron	ug/L	09-22-2021	< 25 (ND)	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
	ug/L	11-28-2011	< 25 (ND)	300	

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**Table 5, Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

**Part 1 (continued):** Contaminants and parameters with established Consumer Acceptance Contaminant Levels

Chemical, Constituent, or Parameter Name	Unit of Measure for analysis	Sampling Date(s)	Detected Level or range of levels detected			SMCL or MCLG	Source of chemical, constituent, or parameter
magnesium	ppm	09-22-2021	8				Naturally occurring mineral
	ppm	11-28-2011	8.2				
manganese	ug/L	09-22-2021	< 10 (ND)			50	Leaching from natural deposits
	ug/L	11-28-2011	< 20 (ND)			50	
odor	TON	09-22-2021	< 1 (ND)			3	Naturally-occurring organic materials (or breakdown thereof, e.g. sulfide)
	TON	11-28-2011	< 1 (ND)			3	
silver	ug/L	09-22-2021	< 10 (ND)			100	Industrial Discharges
	ug/L	11-28-2011	< 10 (ND)			100	
turbidity	NTU	09-22-2021	0.1			5	Soil runoff
	NTU	11-28-2011	0.55			5	
zinc	ug/L	09-22-2021	110			5000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
	ug/L	11-28-2011	< 10 (ND)			5000	
aluminum	ug/L	09-22-2021	< 50 (ND)			1000	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
	ug/L	11-28-2011	< 25 (ND)			1000	
color	N/A (Color Units)	2011 to 2021	<	3	(ND)	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials and some minerals (e.g. Iron)

**Table 5, Continued: Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

**Part 2:** Contaminants with established Consumer Acceptance Contaminant Levels (tiered limits)

Analyte Name	Unit of Measure for analysis	Sampling Date(s)	Detected Level or range of levels detected	SMCL	PHG (MCLG) Recommended Limit	PHG (MCLG) Upper Limit	Source of chemical, constituent, or parameter
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	ppm	09-22-2021	200	1000	500	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	ppm	11-28-2011	220	1000			
Specific Conductance (Conductivity @ 25 Celsius)	umho/cm	11-26-2024	300	1600	900	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
	umho/cm	09-22-2021	290	1600			
	umho/cm	09-22-2021	310	1600			
	umho/cm	10-23-2017	270	1600			
	umho/cm	06-12-2014	290	1600			
	umho/cm	01-08-2014	290	1600			
	umho/cm	12-16-2011	290	1600			
	umho/cm	11-28-2011	290	1600			
sulfate	ppm	09-22-2021	5	500	250	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
	ppm	11-28-2011	5	500			
chloride	ppm	09-22-2021	38	500	250	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
	ppm	11-28-2011	40	500			

**Table 5, Continued: Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

**Part 3:** Other secondary standards used for general interest, determine corrosivity, and treatment efficiency

Analyte Name	Unit of Measure for analysis	Sampling Date(s)	Detected Level or range of levels detected
alkalinity, total	ppm	09-22-2021	60 to
	ppm	11-28-2011	75
alkalinity, bicarbonate	ppm	09-22-2021	73 to
	ppm	11-28-2011	92
alkalinity, carbonate	ppm	09-22-2021	< 1 (ND)
	ppm	11-28-2011	< 2 (ND)
alkalinity -hydroxide	ppm	09-22-2021	(ND)
	ppm	11-28-2011	(ND)
calcium	ppm	2011 to 2024	12 to 16
hydroxide as calcium carbonate	ppm	09-22-2021	< 1 (ND)
	ppm	11-28-2011	< 2 (ND)
pH	N/A	2011 to 2024	6.2 to 8

**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects over notification level
Boron (ppm)	2011,2021	0.029 ppm	0.022-0.036 ppm	1ppm	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats. May cause reproductive harm.

**Additional General Information on Drinking Water**

*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 (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, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Leafwood Community WA 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. [Optional: 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

**Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Monitoring and Reporting	<a href="#">Lead Service Line Reporting</a>	N/A	Lead Service Line Assessment is in progress	See below
<p><i>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. LEAFWOOD COMMUNITY WA 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. [Optional: 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 <a href="http://www.epa.gov/lead">http://www.epa.gov/lead</a>.</i></p>				

**Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0 (Zero)	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

**Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	None	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements**  
**(NO VIOLATIONS EXIST FOR LEAFWOOD COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM. THIS INFORMATION IS ONLY BEING PROVIDED AS AN EXAMPLE OF ACTIONS THAT WILL BE TAKEN IF COLIFORMS ARE DETECTED IN THE WATER SYSTEM)**

*Beginning July 1, 2021, the California Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) became effective. The revisions include the new Coliform Treatment Technique requirement replacing the Total Coliform MCL, and a new E.coli MCL regulatory limit. The Revised Total Coliform Rule establishes a “find-and-fix” approach for investigating and correcting causes of coliform problems within water distribution system.*

**In summary,**  
**in the event of a routine water sample testing positive for Total Coliforms, but negative for E.coli,**

1. A complete set of re-samples (re-tests) are conducted at the routine sample site, two sites on the distribution system and one at the source.
2. If any of the re-samples are positive for Total Coliforms, but negative for E.coli , the Water System will conduct an L1 Bacteriological Assessment. At that time, a significant amount chlorine will likely be added to the system. Leafwood CWA will strive to notify all consumers that the water is being chlorinated for this purpose.
3. The L1 Assessment will be documented in the Consumer Confidence Report that is due by June 30<sup>th</sup> of the following year.

**Upon the unlikely event of any water sample testing positive for E.coli,**

1. A Public Notice to all customers will occur within 24 hours of learning of an E.coli MCL exceedance. All homeowners may be expected to help participate in the notification process if called upon to do so.
2. Re-samples are collected accordingly for assessment purposes, while an L2 Bacteriological Assessment will be conducted immediately.
3. At that time, a significant amount chlorine will likely be added to the system. The notification of the E.coli positive sample will co-occur with notification of actions to be taken, including the addition of chlorine to the system.

## Appendix A

### Chromium and Hexavalent Chromium Trends, Hexavalent Chromium Consumer Information

#### Hexavalent Chromium

Sample Collection Date	Concentration (ppb)	Analytical Method	Notes
11-26-2024	9.9	EPA 218.7	Sample simultaneously collected for Total Chromium had a result of 9 ppb. This result indicates either an over-estimation of Hexavalent Chromium

Adoption of additional analytical method: EPA 218.7

06-26-2017	13	EPA 218.6	
03-27-2017	14	EPA 218.6	State Hexavalent Chromium regulation and monitoring was suspended due to legal action determining that an affordability study was not conducted upon activation of the regulation.
12-12-2016	13	EPA 218.6	
09-28-2016	12	EPA 218.6	
06-22-2016	13	EPA 218.6	
03-29-2016	14	EPA 218.6	
02-23-2016	22	EPA 218.6	Likely anomalous result, reviewing lab records.
09-29-2015	13	EPA 218.6	
05-19-2015	14	EPA 218.6	

#### Total Chromium

Sample Collection Date	Concentration (ppb)	Analytical Method
11-26-2024	9	EPA 200.8
09-26-2021	11	EPA 200.8
11-28-2011	13	EPA 200.8

*Community water systems* are required to monitor levels of Hexavalent Chromium and Total Chromium.

- Hexavalent Chromium is a sub-type of Chromium that exists in a certain oxidation state (VI) or valence state Cr<sup>6+</sup>.

## Appendix A, Continued

- Total Chromium is the concentration of all forms of Chromium (all oxidation states and valence states)
- All other forms of Chromium in water are considered irrelevant to health (such as Chromium (III) or extremely rare and improbable to be found in water (such as Chromium (II)).

Further detail:

In water supplies, the vast functional majority of *Chromium* is found in two valence states, each with an equivalent oxidation state, depending upon the chemistry being described.

Oxidation State	Valence State Name	Valence State Ionic Symbol
Chromium (III)	Trivalent Chromium	Cr <sup>3+</sup>
Chromium (VI)	Hexavalent Chromium	Cr <sup>6+</sup>

### **IMPORTANT CONSUMER INFORMATION**

Chromium (hexavalent) was detected at levels that exceed the chromium (hexavalent) MCL. While a water system of our size is not considered in violation of the chromium (hexavalent) MCL until after October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2028, we are working to address this exceedance and comply with the MCL. Specifically, we are researching the most effective and affordable method at which to install treatment to reduce the concentration of Hexavalent Chromium in the water.

Leafwood Community WA is required to sample hexavalent chromium quarterly (Every 3 month) from the source. ([Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 64432, subd. \(g\).](#))

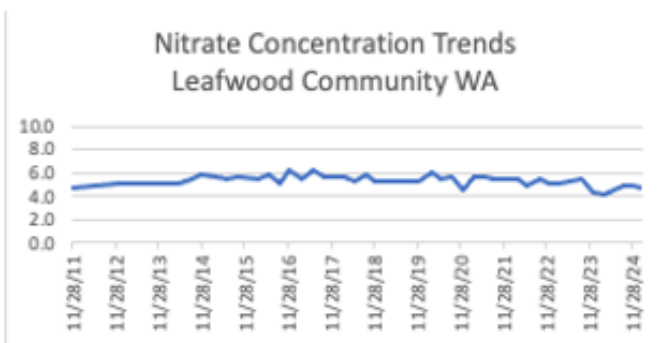
If the hexavalent chromium running annual average (RAA) exceeds 10 µg/L, Leafwood Community WA is required to complete and submit a Hexavalent Chromium MCL Compliance Plan within 90 days of the exceedance, containing the information required by [California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 64432, subdivision \(g\)](#). In the event of an MCL exceedance, Leafwood Community WA would also need to distribute public notification which must be approved by your regulating agency before it is distributed. ([California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 64463.4, subdivision \(a\)](#)).

APPENDIX B

Nitrate Concentration Trends (MCL = 10 ppm) , with **important health information (below)**

Sample Collection Date	Concentration (ppm)
11/28/11	4.7
12/26/12	5.2
11/20/13	5.2
5/8/14	5.2
8/28/14	5.4
11/25/14	5.9
3/30/15	5.6
6/29/15	5.4
9/28/15	5.6
3/24/16	5.5
6/22/16	5.8
9/28/16	5.2
12/12/16	6.2
3/20/17	5.5
6/26/17	6.2
9/27/17	5.6
12/28/17	5.7
3/21/18	5.7
6/21/18	5.3
9/26/18	5.9
12/13/18	5.3
3/28/19	5.5
6/27/19	5.9
9/26/19	4.8

Sample Collection Date	Concentration (ppm)
12/19/19	5.3
3/26/20	6.1
6/22/20	5.5
9/23/20	5.6
12/21/20	4.6
3/25/21	5.6
6/28/21	5.6
9/17/21	5.5
9/22/21	5.5
12/27/21	5.4
3/29/22	5.4
6/21/22	5
9/28/22	5.5
12/28/22	5.2
3/29/23	5.2
9/27/23	5.5
12/27/23	4.3
3/27/24	4.1
9/23/24	5
11/26/24	5



Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of 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 advice from your health care provider.

**APPENDIX C**

Monitoring data for  
Volatile Organic Compounds and Synthetic Organic Compounds

Analyte Name	Unit of measure for analysis	Sampling Date	Detected Level (ND= Not detected below DLR)	MCL
1,1-dichloroethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	5
1,1-dichloroethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	5
1,1-dichloroethylene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	6
1,1-dichloroethylene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	6
1,1-dichloropropene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
1,1-dichloropropene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
1,1,1-trichloroethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	200
1,1,1-trichloroethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	200
1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
1,1,2-trichloroethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	5
1,1,2-trichloroethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	5
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	1
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	1
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	ppb	12-22-2008	< 1 (ND)	.2
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	ppb	02-23-2010	< 1 (ND)	.2
1,2-dichloroethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	.5
1,2-dichloroethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	.5
1,2-dichloropropane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	5
1,2-dichloropropane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	5
1,2,3-trichlorobenzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
1,2,3-trichlorobenzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
1,2,3-trichloropropane	ppb	03-23-2018	< (ND)	0.005
1,2,3-trichloropropane	ppb	09-26-2018	< (ND)	0.005
1,2,3-trichloropropane	ppb	11-26-2024	< 0.01 (ND)	0.005
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	5
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	5
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
1,3-dichloropropane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
1,3-dichloropropane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
1,3-dichloropropene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	.5

Appendix C, continued					
Analyte Name	Unit of measure for analysis	Sampling Date	Detected Level (ND= Not detected below DLR)		MCL
1,3-dichloropropene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	.5
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
2,2-dichloropropane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
2,2-dichloropropane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
2,4-D	ppb	06-12-2014	< 10	(ND)	70
2,4-D	ppb	09-22-2021	< 10	(ND)	70
3-hydroxycarbofuran	ppb	06-12-2014	< 3	(ND)	N/A
3-hydroxycarbofuran	ppb	09-22-2021	< 3	(ND)	N/A
4-methyl-2-pentanone	ppb	06-12-2014	< 5	(ND)	N/A
4-methyl-2-pentanone	ppb	09-22-2021	< 5	(ND)	N/A
acetone	ppb	06-12-2014	<	(ND)	N/A
acetone	ppb	09-22-2021	< 10	(ND)	N/A
aldicarb	ppb	06-12-2014	< 3	(ND)	N/A
aldicarb	ppb	09-22-2021	< 3	(ND)	N/A
aldicarb sulfone	ppb	06-12-2014	< 4	(ND)	N/A
aldicarb sulfone	ppb	09-22-2021	< 2	(ND)	N/A
aldicarb sulfoxide	ppb	06-12-2014	< 3	(ND)	N/A
aldicarb sulfoxide	ppb	09-22-2021	< 3	(ND)	N/A
atrazine	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	1
atrazine	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	1
bentazon	ppb	06-12-2014	< 2	(ND)	18
bentazon	ppb	09-22-2021	< 2	(ND)	18
benzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	1
benzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	1
benzo(a)pyrene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.1	(ND)	.2
bromacil	ppb	06-12-2014	< 10	(ND)	N/A
bromobenzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
bromobenzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
bromochloromethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
bromochloromethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
bromodichloromethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 1	(ND)	N/A
bromodichloromethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A

Appendix C, continued	Unit of measure for analysis	Sampling Date	Detected Level (ND= Not detected below DLR)	MCL
Analyte Name				
bromoform	ppb	06-12-2014	< 1 (ND)	N/A
bromoform	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
bromomethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
bromomethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
butachlor	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.3 (ND)	N/A
carbaryl	ppb	06-12-2014	< 5 (ND)	N/A
carbaryl	ppb	09-22-2021	< 5 (ND)	N/A
carbofuran	ppb	06-12-2014	< 5 (ND)	18
carbofuran	ppb	09-22-2021	< 5 (ND)	18
carbon tetrachloride	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	.5
carbon tetrachloride	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	.5
chlorobenzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	70
chlorobenzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	70
chloroethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
chloroethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
chloroform	ppb	06-12-2014	< 1 (ND)	N/A
chloroform	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
chloromethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
chloromethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	6
cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	6
cis-1,3-dichloropropene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
cis-1,3-dichloropropene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
dalapon	ppb	06-12-2014	< 10 (ND)	200
dalapon	ppb	09-22-2021	< 10 (ND)	200
di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	ppb	06-12-2014	< 5 (ND)	400
di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	ppb	06-12-2014	< 3 (ND)	4
dibromochloromethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 1 (ND)	N/A
dibromochloromethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
dibromomethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
dibromomethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
dicamba	ppb	06-12-2014	< 1.5 (ND)	N/A
dicamba	ppb	09-22-2021	< 1.5 (ND)	N/A
dichlorodifluoromethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
dichlorodifluoromethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
dichloromethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	5
dichloromethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	5

Appendix C,continued	Unit of measure for analysis	Sampling Date	Detected Level (ND= Not detected below DLR)	MCL
Analyte Name				
dimethoate	ppb	06-12-2014	< (ND)	N/A
dinoseb	ppb	06-12-2014	< 2 (ND)	7
dinoseb	ppb	09-22-2021	< 2 (ND)	7
diquat	ppb	06-12-2014	< 4 (ND)	20
diquat	ppb	09-22-2021	< 4 (ND)	20
ethylbenzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	300
ethylbenzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	300
hexachlorobutadiene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
hexachlorobutadiene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
isopropyl ether	ppb	06-12-2014	< 3 (ND)	N/A
isopropyl ether	ppb	09-22-2021	< 3 (ND)	N/A
isopropylbenzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
isopropylbenzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
isopropylbenzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
isopropylbenzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
Lasso (Alachlor)	ppb	06-12-2014	< 1 (ND)	2
Lasso (Alachlor)	ppb	09-22-2021	< 1 (ND)	2
m-dichlorobenzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
m-dichlorobenzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
methomyl	ppb	06-12-2014	< 2 (ND)	N/A
methomyl	ppb	09-22-2021	< 2 (ND)	N/A
methyl ethyl ketone	ppb	06-12-2014	< 5 (ND)	N/A
methyl ethyl ketone	ppb	09-22-2021	< 5 (ND)	N/A
methyl tert-butyl ether	ppb	06-12-2014	< 3 (ND)	13
methyl tert-butyl ether	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	13
metolachlor	ppb	06-12-2014	< (ND)	N/A
metribuzin	ppb	06-12-2014	< (ND)	N/A
molinate	ppb	06-12-2014	< 2 (ND)	20
n-butylbenzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
n-butylbenzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
n-propylbenzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
n-propylbenzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
naphthalene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
naphthalene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
o-chlorotoluene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
o-chlorotoluene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
o-dichlorobenzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	600

Appendix C, Continued					
Analyte Name	Unit of measure for analysis	Sampling Date	Detected Level (ND= Not detected below DLR)		MCL
o-dichlorobenzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	600
o-xylene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
o-xylene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
oxamyl	ppb	06-12-2014	< 20	(ND)	50
oxamyl	ppb	09-22-2021	< 20	(ND)	50
p-chlorotoluene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
p-chlorotoluene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
p-dichlorobenzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	5
p-dichlorobenzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	5
p-isopropyltoluene	ppb	06-12-2014	<	(ND)	N/A
p-isopropyltoluene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
pentachlorophenol	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.2	(ND)	1
pentachlorophenol	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.2	(ND)	1
picloram	ppb	06-12-2014	< 1	(ND)	500
picloram	ppb	09-22-2021	< 1	(ND)	500
propachlor	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
sec-butylbenzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
sec-butylbenzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
simazine	ppb	06-12-2014	< 1	(ND)	4
simazine	ppb	09-22-2021	< 1	(ND)	4
spectracide	ppb	06-12-2014	<	(ND)	N/A
styrene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	100
styrene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	100
tert-butylbenzene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
tert-butylbenzene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	N/A
tertiary butyl alcohol (tba)	ppb	06-12-2014	< 2	(ND)	N/A
tertiary butyl alcohol (tba)	ppb	09-22-2021	< 2	(ND)	N/A
tetrachloroethylene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	5
tetrachloroethylene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	5
thiobencarb (bolero)	ppb	06-12-2014	< 1	(ND)	70
toluene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	150
toluene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	150
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	10
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	10
trans-1,3-dichloropropene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	.5
trans-1,3-dichloropropene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5	(ND)	.5
trichloroethylene	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5	(ND)	5

Appendix C, continued				
Analyte Name	Unit of measure for analysis	Sampling Date	Detected Level (ND= Not detected below DLR)	MCL
trichloroethylene	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	5
trichlorofluoromethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 5 (ND)	150
trichlorofluoromethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 5 (ND)	150
trichlorotrifluoroethane	ppb	06-12-2014	< 10 (ND)	1200
trichlorotrifluoroethane	ppb	09-22-2021	< 10 (ND)	1200
vinyl chloride	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	.5
vinyl chloride	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	.5
xylene, meta and para	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
xylene, meta and para	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	N/A
xylenes, total	ppb	06-12-2014	< 0.5 (ND)	1750
xylenes, total	ppb	09-22-2021	< 0.5 (ND)	1750