

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Laurel Community League – CA4400528

Report Date: 2/27/26

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Laurel Spring

Name and General Location of Source(s): 24145 Schulties Road Los Gatos, CA 95033

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: N/A

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Quarterly, 24145 Schulties Road

For More Information, Contact: Cheryl Faltermeier (518) 225-7955

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 to December 31, 2025 and may include 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 Laurel Community League a 24145 Schulties Road Los Gatos, CA 95033 or (518) 225-7955 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 Laurel Community League 以获得中文的帮助: 24145 Schulties Los Gatos, CA 95033 (518) 225-7955.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Laurel Community League and 24145 Schulties Road Los Gatos, CA 95033 o tumawag sa (518) 225-7955 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 Laurel Community League tại 24145 Schulties Road Los Gatos, CA 95033 or (518) 225-7955 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Laurel Community League ntawm 24145 Schulties Road Los Gatos, CA 95033 or (518) 225-7955 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.
Variances 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 (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (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, and 5 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

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>Total Coliform</i>	(In the year) 3	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	(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*.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

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

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	1/16/25 – 1/17/25	5	2.5	0	ND-3.7	15	0.2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	7/8/25 – 7/9/25	5	3.4	0	ND-4.8			No	
Copper (ppm)	1/16/25 – 1/17/25	5	2.055	1	0.056-2.98	1.3	0.3	Yes	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	7/8/25 – 7/9/25	5	1.925	2	0.077-2.51			Yes	

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	3/13/25	70	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/13/25	389	NA	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

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm)	3/13/25	0.03	NA	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (hexavalent) (ppb)	11/21/25	0.093	NA	10	0.02	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.
Fluoride (ppm)	3/13/25	0.62	NA	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Nickel (ppb)	3/13/25	5.6	NA	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2019	1.02	NA	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2018	0.05	NA	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2024	0.2	ND-0.5	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors						
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2025	26	22-29	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	2025	26	12-33	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	0.98	0.24-3.00	[4]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	3/13/25	13	NA	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2025	8.75	3-15	15	None	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2025	752	287-1290	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2025	424	344-454	50	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	3/13/25	1003	NA	1,600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	3/13/25	210	NA	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	3/13/25	670	NA	1,000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	3/13/25	2.3	NA	5	None	Soil runoff

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: 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. Laurel Community League is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Laurel Community League and (518) 225-7955. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Laurel Community League has completed a lead service line inventory and is pleased to report that the service lines feeding the system are all classified as non-lead. A copy of this inventory is available upon request. If you have any questions about this inventory or would like to obtain a copy, please contact us at (518) 225-7955.

Infants and young children 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 materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and

behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 µg/L. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.

Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.

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

Table 6. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Copper (ppm)	5 samples collected; 1 site exceeded the AL of 1.3 ppm. 90 th Percentile: 2.055 ppm 5 samples collected; 2 sites exceeded the AL of 1.3 ppm. 90 th Percentile: 1.925 ppm	Jan 2025 – Dec 2025	Consumers were educated on steps that can be taken to reduce copper exposure.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Iron (ppb)	Exceedance of the secondary MCL due to natural source water characteristics.	Jan 2025 – Dec 2025	Laurel Community League is in the process of adding additional treatment processes to enhance water quality. Until treatment is in	Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 µg/L. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing.

			place, consumers will continue to receive public notifications for Iron and Manganese.	The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.
Manganese (ppb)	Exceedance of the secondary MCL due to natural source water characteristics.	Jan 2025 – Dec 2025	Laurel Community League is in the process of adding additional treatment processes to enhance water quality. Until treatment is in place, consumers will continue to receive public notifications for Iron and Manganese.	Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.
Monitoring and Reporting	Mislabeled the monthly bacteriological sample	April 2025	The sample collected was marked incorrectly when submitted to the lab. The submission was corrected.	Health effects unknown
Total Coliform	Routine and repeat samples were Total Coliform positive, e. Coli negative. Repeat sample collected from incorrect location	November 2025	During the past year we were required to conduct one level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take 2 corrective actions and we completed 2 of these actions.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
Chlorine	Missed routine chlorine sample	October 2025	The chlorine result was not reported	Health effects unknown