Leavitt Lake Community Services District
2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Este informe contiene informaci6n muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Distrito de Servicios Comunitarios de Leavitt Lake 471-830 Buffum Lane Susanville CA 96130

Water System Name: Leavitt Lake Community Services District

Report Date: March 11, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Wells 1 & 2 are both located at 471-830 Buffum Lane, Susanville, CA 96130

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: The California Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water has completed assessments on our sources, the sources are considered most vulnerable to above ground storage tanks and water wells which are not associated with any detected contaminants.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Monthly Board meetings are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 4:00 PM at 471-830 Buffum Lane, Susanville, CA 96130

For More Information, Contact: Carrie Base at (530) 257-7977

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.

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 *E. coli* 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.

Term	Definition
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 (SOWS)	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

The tables below list 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
E. coli	0 in 2025	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.*

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

Lead and Copper (Reporting Units)	Sample Dates	No. Of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	09/16/2025	10	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09/16/2025	10	0.084	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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. Leavitt Lake CSD 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, 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 at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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)	Well 1: 01/06/2024 Well 2: 05/20/2025	83 60	60-83	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	Well 1:04/21/2025 Well 2: 06/20/2017	150 80	80-150	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 (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (mg/L)	Well 1: 01/31/2017 Well 2: 01/31/2017	0.4 0.3	0.3-0.4	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (mg/L)	Well 1:08/06/2025 Well 2:08/06/2025	1.1 ND	ND-1.1	10 as N	10 as N	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tank sewage, corrosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ug/L)	Well 1:04/18/2017 Well 2:04/18/2017	ND 4	ND-4	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	Well 1:11/05/2024 Well 2:11/05/2024	3.8 ND	ND-3.8	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, and textile manufacturing facilities.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	Well 1:11/05/2019 Well 2:11/05/2019	3.4 ND	ND-3.4	15	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Free Chlorine (mg/L) (field measured)	Distribution System	--	0.44-0.66	[4.0] (as Cl2)	[4] (as Cl2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	Well 1:04/18/2018 Well 2:02/20/2018	4.8 4.4	4.4-4.8	500	None	Runoff/leaching natural deposits: seawater
Iron(ug/L)	Well 1:12/20/2022 Well 2:12/16/2025	ND 270	0-270	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	Well 1:04/18/2018 Well 1:02/20/2018	100 43	43-100	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	Well 1:04/18/2018 Well 2:02/06/2024	540 250	250-540	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	Well 1:08/21/2018 Well 2:04/21/2025	470 240	240-470	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	Well 1:04/18/2017 Well 2:12/16/2025	ND 2.2	ND-2.2	5	None	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	Well 1:04/18/2018 Well 2:02/20/2018	20 70	20-70	5000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes
Color (Color Units)	Well 1:12/20/2022 Well 2:12/16/2025	ND 5	ND-5	15	None	Natrually- occurring organic materials
Manganese (ug/L)	Well 1:04/18/2018 Well 2:02/20/2018	1 14	1-14	50	None	Leaching from natural deposits

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).