2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Yosemite Spring Park Utility Company Inc.** Report Date: June 22, 2023

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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Yosemite Spring Park Utility Co., Inc. at 30250-B Yosemite Springs Parkway, Coarsegold CA 93614 para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: 100% of our water is produced from deep hard rock wells.

Name & general location of source(s): Wells: 1A, 1E, 31A, 35A, 36A, 37A, 39A, 40A, 42A, 45A, 46A and 47A. All of our wells are located within the boundaries of the Yosemite Lakes Park Subdivision.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The following sources, Wells 1A, 1E, 31A, 35A, 36A, 37A, 39A, 40A, 42A, 45A, 46A and 47A are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic Systems – Low Density (<1/acre).

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Our regularly scheduled Board Meetings are held at 5:30pm on the first Tuesday every month in the Yosemite Lakes Clubhouse located at 30250 Yosemite Springs Parkway.

For more information, contact: Jonathan Penrose Phone: (559) 517-3799

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 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).

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 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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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)

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.

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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL
(b) 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 (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of Samples Collected**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	9/12/22 & 9/13/22	20	8.1	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/12/22 & 9/13/22	20	0.24	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	4-2020 / 11-2022	26.42 AVG.	19 to 41	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	4-2020 / 11-2022	137.42 AVG.	70 to 270	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
Arsenic Level (ppb)	4-2020 / 11-2022	3.58 AVG.	0 to 8.2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	4-2020 / 11-2022	0.0044 AVG.	ND to 0.013	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride Level (ppm)	4-2020 / 11-2022	***0.54 AVG.***	***ND to 2.075****	***2.0***	***1***	***Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.***
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	8-2022	31	N/A	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	8-2022	9.3	N/A	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Cyanide (ppb)	4-2020 / 11-2022	1.63 AVG.	ND to 11	150	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizers factories.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	12-2019 / 12-2021	***8.54 AVG.***	***1.07 to 25.09****	***15***	***0***	***Erosion of natural deposits.***
Uranium (pCi/L)	1-2021	10.92 AVG.	6.7 to 14.74	20	.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	12-2020 / 6-2021	1.18 AVG.	0.54 to 1.80	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	1-2022 / 12-2022	1.29 AVG.	0.39 TO 2.60	4.0	4.0	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
Color (units)	4-2020 / 11-2022	6.67 AVG.	ND to 25	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Odor Threshold (units)	4-2020 / 11-2022	1.08 AVG.	1 to 2.0	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Iron (ppb)	4-2020 / 11-2022	***291.96 AVG.***	***ND to 1900****	***300***	***N/A***	***Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.***
Manganese (ppb)	4-2020 / 11-2022	***119.60 AVG.***	***ND to 250****	***50***	***N/A***	***Leaching from natural deposits.***
Turbidity (units)	4-2020 / 11-2022	***3.62 AVG.***	***0.015 to 22.00****	***5***	***N/A***	***Soil Runoff.***
Zinc (ppm)	4-2020 / 11-2022	0.03 AVG.	ND to 0.14	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	4-2020 / 11-2022	280.00 AVG.	190 to 570	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	4-2020 / 11-2022	390.83 AVG.	280 to 640	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Chloride (ppm)	4-2020 / 11-2022	18.61 AVG.	5.10 to 50	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	4-2020 / 11-2022	40.69 AVG.	4.80 to 170	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

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. The Yosemite Spring Park Utility Company 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. 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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
Fluoride Level (ppm)	One well (36A) slightly exceeded the MCL. This well has been known to slightly exceed at times during the year.	The investigation in 2019/2020 concluded that this well is providing slightly above the MCL on a consistent basis. We are currently investigating mitigation measures.	Samples were pulled once per quarter per our State directive. Remediation options are being investigated. In order to comply with State directives the well was disconnected from the system on December 31, 2022.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – 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**
E. coli	(In the year) 0	Jan 2022 thru Dec 2022	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	Jan 2022 thru Dec 2022	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	Jan 2022 thru Dec 2022	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Secondary Contaminants in Excess of the MCL

Iron and manganese were found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 ug/L and 50 ug/L respectfully. The wells that test the highest for iron are only used based on customer demand. The iron and manganese MCLs were 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 and manganese levels are due to leaching of natural deposits in the Earth. The Yosemite Spring Park Utility Company water system operates under a waiver for the State Water Recourses Control Board (SWRCB) due to these minerals. Your Utility understands that water, especially chlorinated water, containing high levels of iron and manganese causes discoloration that can be very frustrating to the consumer. Because of this we have taken extra ordinary steps to control the adverse effects that result from these minerals. In 1996 we began pioneering a process to reduce the affects that these minerals cause. After a three year pilot study we received authorization from SWRCB to provide a specialized treatment to control the oxidation process of these minerals that causes the discoloration. While this process is not 100% effective, it does drastically reduce the number of occurrences of discolored water.