# 2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Yosemite Spring Park Utility Co.** Report Date: June 21, 2017

*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 - December 31, 2016 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

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

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, 28B, 31A, 36A, 39A, 40A, 42A, 45A, 46A, 47A, & 49A. 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, 28B, 31A, 36A, 39A, 40A, 42A, 45A, 46A, 47A and 49A 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 3rd Tuesday every month in the Yosemite Lakes Clubhouse located at 30250 Yosemite Springs Parkway.

For more information, contact: Kenneth Harrington Phone: (559 ) 658-7451

## 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 (USEPA).

**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**: State Board permission 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)

**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 by-products 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 USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 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 | (In a mo.) 0 | 0 | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* | (In the year) 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli* | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

**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** | **90$^{th}$ percentile level detected** | **No. sites exceeding AL** | **AL** | **PHG** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 9/27&28/16 | 20 | 9.2 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 9/27&28/16 | 20 | .16 | 0 | 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) | 12-2014 / 11-2016 | 26.8 AVG. | 21 to 40 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 12-2014 / 11-2016 | 129.5 AVG. | 65 to 240 | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

***Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

**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) | 12-2014 / 11-2016 | 2.9 AVG. | ND to 7.2 | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium (ppm) | 12-2014 / 11-2016 | .0042 AVG. | ND to 0.014 | 1 | 2 | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride Level (ppm) | 12-2014 / 11-2016 | .41 AVG. | 0.14 to 2.0 | 2.0 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nickel (ppb) | 12-2014 / 11-2016 | 0.39 AVG. | ND to 2.1 | 100 | 12 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 10-26-16 | 45 | | 80 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 10-26-16 | 19 | | 60 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 6-2008 / 10-2015 | 2.96 AVG. | ND to 11.83 | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 10-2012 / 10-2015 | 3.15 AVG. | ND to 17 | 20 | .43 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Radium 228 (pCi/L) | 6-2008 / 6-2010 | 0.31 AVG. | ND to 1.56 | 5 | 0.019 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 1-2016 / 12-2016 | .96 AVG. | 0.22 to 2.00 | 4.0 | 4 | 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** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| ***Color (units)*** | 12-2014 / 11-2016 | ***6.2 AVG.*** | ***ND to 20**** | ***15*** | ***N/A*** | ***Naturally occurring organic materials.*** |
| Odor Threshold (units) | 12-2014 / 11-2016 | 1.3 AVG. | 1 to 3 | 3 | N/A | Naturally occurring organic materials. |
| ***Iron (ppb)*** | 12-2014 / 11-2016 | ***521 AVG.*** | ***ND to 1600**** | ***300*** | ***N/A*** | ***Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.*** |
| ***Manganese (ppb)*** | 12-2014 / 11-2016 | ***217.2 AVG.*** | ***ND to 800**** | ***50*** | ***N/A*** | ***Leaching from natural deposits.*** |
| ***Turbidity (units)*** | 12-2014 / 11-2016 | ***4.5 AVG.*** | ***ND to 24**** | ***5*** | ***N/A*** | ***Soil Runoff.*** |
| Zinc (ppm) | 12-2014 / 11-2016 | .09 AVG. | ND to 1.1 | 5 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm) | 12-2014 / 11-2016 | 254.6 AVG. | 200 to 400 | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. |
| Specific Conductance (umho/cm) | 12-2014 / 11-2016 | 397.7 AVG. | 300 to 630 | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence. |
| Chloride (ppm) | 12-2014 / 11-2016 | 12.8 AVG. | 3.8 to 25 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 12-2014 / 11-2016 | 29.8 AVG. | 4 to 120 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |

***Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

## 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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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 (1-800-426-4701) 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** |
| YSPUC failed to meet the test requirements for Nitrate/Nitrite on Well 42A and Well 45A in 2016. | This failure occurred due to these wells being under repair and unable to be operated in order to pull a water sample. | Well 45A was not operated from 8-2-16 until it was repaired and tested in April 2017. Well 42A was not operated from 11-23-16 until it was repaired and tested in January 2017. | We repaired each of these wells and then tested to bring them back into State & Federal testing compliance before being returned to service. | Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women. |

## 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.

Three wells exceeded the MCL for Turbidity (Wells 28B, 45A and 49A). This turbidity is controlled through our sequestering treatment. Well 45A also exceeded the MCL for Color. Since these constituents are classified as secondary contaminants, there is no potential health effects language to provide to you. The problem associated with these contaminants affect the aesthetic properties of the water such as odor and color. There are no precautions that you as our customers need to take at this time. Additionally, these contaminates are mitigated in the finished water through our use of the above mentioned specialized treatment method.

## For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

| TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER 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. 2016 thru Dec. 2016 | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year) 0 | Jan. 2016 thru Dec. 2016 | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year) 0 | Jan. 2016 thru Dec. 2016 | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |