

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Yosemite Spring Park Utility Co. Report Date: June 21, 2019

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, 2018 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. a 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, 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 6:00pm on the last Tuesday every month in the Yosemite Lakes Clubhouse located at 30250 Yosemite Springs Parkway.

For more information, contact: Kenneth Harrington 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.

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.

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.

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 <i>E. coli</i> (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 <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(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*.

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	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/27/16 & 9/28/16	20	9.2	0	15	0.2	Not Applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/27/16 & 9/28/16	20	016	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)	11-2016 / 12-2018	27.2 AVG.	20 to 43	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11-2016 / 12-2018	143.4 AVG.	66 to 260	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)	11-2016 / 12-2018	3.34 AVG.	1.0 to 8.5	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	11-2016 / 12-2018	0.004 AVG.	ND to 0.016	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride Level (ppm)	11-2016 / 12-2018	0.46 AVG.	ND to 2.4*	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium (ppb)	11-2016 / 12-2018	0.13 AVG.	ND to 1.6	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additives).
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	09-2018	12	N/A	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	09-2018	1.7	N/A	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Cyanide (ppb)	11-2016 / 12-2018	1.6 AVG.	ND to 11	150	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizers factories.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	6-2008 / 12-2018	4.21 AVG.	ND to 17.9*	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	6-2008 / 12-2018	3.65 AVG.	ND to 20.7*	20	.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	6-2008 / 12-2018	0.47 AVG.	ND to 1.3	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	11-2016 / 12-2018	.98 AVG.	0.25 TO 2.00	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)	11-2016 / 12-2018	3.33 AVG.	ND to 10	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Odor Threshold (units)	11-2016 / 12-2018	1.13 AVG.	1 to 2.5	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Iron (ppb)	11-2016 / 12-2018	341.73 AVG.	ND to 1700*	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese (ppb)	11-2016 / 12-2018	1629.17 AVG.	ND to 18000*	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (units)	11-2016 / 12-2018	1.60 AVG.	ND to 5.2*	5	N/A	Soil Runoff.
Zinc (ppm)	11-2016 / 12-2018	0.12 AVG.	ND to 1.10	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	11-2016 / 12-2018	265.83 AVG.	190 to 400	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	11-2016 / 12-2018	411.67 AVG.	300 to 630	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Chloride (ppm)	11-2016 / 12-2018	15.93 AVG.	4.30 to 40	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	11-2016 / 12-2018	39.11 AVG.	4.30 to 120	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.

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.	This is being investigated during 2019 as there was only one sample pulled in 2018.	Samples are being pulled every month this year. The results will be reviewed with the State.	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.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	On well (46A) exceeded the MCL for Gross Alpha.	This is being investigated during 2019 as there was only one sample pulled in 2018.		Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Uranium (pCi/L)	On well (46A) exceeded the MCL for Gross Alpha.	This is being investigated during 2019 as there was only one sample pulled in 2018.	Quarterly samples are being pulled in 2019 per instruction of the State of California	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
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IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este aviso contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable, por favor lea el aviso en espaniol siva aqui incluido. Si el aviso en espanol no va incluido aqui, contacte al sistema de agua para pedir una copia.

1,2,3-Trichloropropane Monitoring Requirements

Not Met for Yosemite Spring Park Utility Company During First Quarter 2018

Our water system recently failed a drinking water standard during the First Quarter 2018 and, therefore was in violation of the regulations. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the First Quarter 2018, we did not collect a 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) sample from all 15 wells listed in the table below and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the FIRST QUARTER 2018, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
1,2,3-TCP	4 quarterly samples, 1st sample was due between Jan. 1 to March 31, 2018 from Wells 48A, 42A, 36A, 49A, 47A, 01A, 45A, 31A, 01E, 40A, 35A, 39A, 288, 37A, 46A	None	During First Quarter 2018	April 2018

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

This was a new monitoring requirement for water systems. The State of California made notification to each water system of the new requirements. Unfortunately our notification was delivered by email to an old email address so we were unaware. The sampling requirement was required in the first quarter of the year. We sampled in April of 2018 and again in the first quarter of 2019. This problem has already been resolved. There have been no detections of this constituent found to exist in our water.

For more information, please contact:
 Kenneth Harrington
 1-559-517-3799
 Yosemite Spring Park Utility Company Inc.
 30250-B Yosemite Springs Parkway
 Coarsegold CA, 93614

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
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	Jan. 2018 thru Dec. 2018	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	Jan. 2018 thru Dec. 2018	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	Jan. 2018 thru Dec. 2018	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.