2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Yosemite Spring Park Utility Co., Inc.** Report Date: June 19, 2011

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, 2011.

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 & location of source(s): Wells: 1A, 1E, 28B, 31A, 35A, 36A, 37A, 39A, 40A, 42A, 44A, 45A, 47A, 48A & 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, 35A, 36A, 39A, 42A, 44A, 45A, 47A, 48A and 49A, are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic Systems – Low Density (<1/acre). The following sources, Wells 37A and 40A are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Automobiles – Gas Stations.

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: Department 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 (ug/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 Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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 Department 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.

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.)*** ***2***	***1****	***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)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) Samples Collected 8/26/10, 9/28/10 & 9/29/10	20	0.010	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) Samples Collected 8/26/10, 9/28/10 & 9/29/10	20	0.23	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)	Jun. 09 / Oct. 11	27.9 AVG.	20 to 40	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	Jun. 09 / Oct. 11	125.6 AVG.	62 to 190	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)	Jun. 09 / Oct. 11	2.5 AVG.	ND to 7.2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Chromium (ppb)	Jun. 09 / Oct. 11	0.1 AVG.	ND to 1.2	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	Jun. 09 / Oct. 11	.01 AVG.	ND to 0.017	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride Level (ppm)	***Jun. 09 / Oct. 11***	***.4 AVG.***	***ND to 2.1****	***2.0***	***1***	***Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.***
Mercury (ppb)	Jun. 09 / Oct. 11	.02 AVG.	ND to .22	2.0	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel (ppb)	Jun. 09 / Oct. 11	3.1 AVG.	ND to 11	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
Nitrate Level (ppm)	Jun. 11 & Nov. 11	1.36 AVG.	ND to 13	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Dec 08 / Jun. 10	11		80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Dec 08 / Jun. 10	1.2		60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	Dec 08 / Jun. 10	5.55 AVG.	ND to 8.23	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	Dec 08 / Jun. 10	6.14 AVG.	ND to 7.91	20	.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	Dec 08 / Jun. 10	1.03 AVG.	ND to 1.98	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan. 11 / Dec. 11	.98 AVG.	0.38 to 1.91	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)	***Jun. 09 / Oct. 11***	***6.0 AVG.***	***ND to 25****	***15***	***N/A***	***Naturally occurring organic materials.***
Odor Threshold (units)	Jun. 09 / Oct. 11	0.1 AVG.	ND to 1	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Iron (ppb)	***Jun. 09 / Oct. 11***	***994 AVG.***	***ND to 6600****	***300***	***N/A***	***Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.***
Manganese (ppb)	***Jun. 09 / Oct. 11***	***170.2 AVG.***	***14 to 410****	***50***	***N/A***	***Leaching from natural deposits.***
Turbidity (units)	***Jun. 09 / Oct. 11***	***4.5 AVG.***	***0.1 to 29****	***5***	***N/A***	***Soil Runoff.***
Zinc (ppm)	Jun. 09 / Oct. 11	.03 AVG.	ND to 0.071	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	Jun. 09 / Oct. 11	265 AVG.	180 to 460	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	Jun. 09 / Oct. 11	364 AVG.	250 to 620	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Chloride (ppm)	Jun. 09 / Oct. 11	15.6 AVG.	4.6 to 32	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	Jun. 09 / Oct. 11	42.8 AVG.	5.3 to 140	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 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).

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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**
Total Coliform Bacteria	On March 13, 2011, YSPUC performed normal weekly sampling of the water supply wells and the water distribution system. On March 15th at approximately 2:00pm YSPUC was notified that two bacteriological samples pulled from the distribution system during normal sampling on March 13th were positive for Total Coliform Bacteria. Additionally, the wells sampled on March 13th were all absent of bacteriological contamination. The second round of sampling came back for the laboratory absent of any contamination. We believe that the original samples may have been compromised after they were pulled due to weather conditions that day. Bacteria, common all around us, could have easily been blown into the water sample as the cap was being placed back on the collection bottle.	Less than 48 hours.	YSPUC, in accordance with State and Federal requirements, immediately pulled a second round of samples from the two positive locations as well as samples upstream and downstream of each previous sample location. A total of 6 repeat samples were collected and sent to the laboratory for analysis. State requirements, established in order to help ensure water safety, require chlorine residual levels to be at a minimum of .2 mg/L. The original two samples that tested positive contained chlorine residuals in excess of the State minimum requirements. Nonetheless, as an increased precaution, we raised the chlorine residuals throughout the water system while waiting for results on the second round of sampling. A notice was mailed to all customers regarding this violation on April 13, 2011. A copy of which is available in the YSPUC office.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Fluoride Level (ppm)	Well 36A has a history of occasionally testing slightly higher than the MCL for fluoride depending on the time of year it is tested. Typically it falls just below the MCL.		The testing frequency requirement for fluoride is once every 3 years. Well 36A will be tested again in 2012, both in the summer as well as in the winter. In order to ensure that the fluoride levels are not remaining higher than the MCL.	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.

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 one well that tested highest for iron (6600 ug/L) was Well 49A. This well is only used as necessary based on customer demand. In 2011 Well 49A's contribution to the total water delivered to the system was only 3.89%. 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 California Department of Public Health (CDPH) 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 CDPH 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.

Two wells exceeded the MCL for Turbidity (Wells 45A and 49A). These wells 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. 2011 thru Dec. 2011	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	Jan. 2011 thru Dec. 2011	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	Jan. 2011 thru Dec. 2011	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

The Yosemite Spring Park Utility Company had no Groundwater Rule Violations for 2011.

Yosemite Spring Park Utility Company
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