2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: YOSEMITE SPRING PARK UTILITY COMPANY INC., (YSPUC)

Report Date: 6/05/26

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: GROUND WATER

Name and General Location of Source(s): WELLS 1E, 31A, 35A, 37A, 39A, 40A, 42A, 45A, 46A, 47A, 48A are all located within the boundaries of the subdivision.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: The wells are 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: meetings are scheduled the first Tuesday of every month at 5:30pm in the Yosemite Lakes Clubhouse at 30250 Yosemite Springs Parkway.

For More Information, Contact: PAUL STIGLICH General Manager- Chief Operator (559) 517-3799

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.

Notes from the YSPUC General Manager-Chief Operator

In 2025 the YSPUC received a compliance order from the the State Water Board to mitigate the concentrations of manganese in our well water. Currently YSPUC has retained the services of an engineering consulting firm to assists us with developing a water treatment plan and to seek funding resources. Manganese along with iron is the cause of brown water. To address the violation of the secondary MCL for manganese and ensure compliance with California Health and Safety Code section 116555 subdivision (a)(1) and California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 64449, subdivision (a) by March 25, 2029.

Additionally, in 2025 the YSPUC received from the State ORDER DW 2025-0002-DDW. GENERAL ORDER REQUIRING INITIAL MONITORING FOR PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTIONS 116378 AND 116530.

Well # 35A was assigned a monitoring plan for the above stated chemicals commonly known as "forever chemicals", this monitoring continues into 2027. More information will be forthcoming for additional monitoring on Well # 35 and other selected YSPUC wells.

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.
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 (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.
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

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 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 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	(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*.

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

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/13/22	21	8.4	0	0 -11	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/13/22	21	0.236	0	0.0083 – 0.32	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) Well 37A	4/8/25	26	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Well 37A	4/8/25	160	N/A	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
Nitrate (mg/L) – Well 01E ,Well 31A, Well 35A, Well 37A, Well 39A, Well 40A, Well 42A, Well 45A, Well 46A, Well 47A & Well 48A	4/8/25 10/16/25 11/4/25 12/31/25	0.26	ND – 1.1	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] (ng/L) Well 31A & Well 37A	4/8/25 8/14/25	ND	0	5	0.7	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) Well 37A & Well 46A	4/8/25 8/14/25	15.20	11.8-18.6	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (µg/L) – Well37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	5	5	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (µg/L) Well 37A & Well 40A	4/8/25 10/16/25	ND	N/A	13	13	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Styrene (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	100	0.5	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Ethylbenzene (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	300	300	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories

Toluene (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
Benzene (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	1	0.1	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	5	0.3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	5	0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (mg/L) – Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	1.2	4	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; dry-cleaning solvent; refrigerant
Carbon Tetrachloride (ng/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	500	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	200	1000	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
Monochlorobenzene (µg/L) – Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	70	70	Discharge from industrial and agricultural

						chemical factories and dry cleaning facilities
1,2-Dichloroethane (ng/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	500	400	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	10	50	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
1,1-Dichloroethane (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	5	3	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant
1,1-Dichloroethylene (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	6	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ng/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	500	50	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Dichloromethane (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	5	4	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
Xylenes (mg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	1.750	1.8	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent
1,3-Dichloropropene (ng/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	500	200	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	6	13	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination

Trichlorofluoromethane (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	150	1300	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
Atrazine (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	1	0.15	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Simazine (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Thallium (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Beryllium (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Antimony (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Aluminum (mg/L) – Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Selenium (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Nitrite (mg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	1 (as N)	1 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nickel (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Lead (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	AL = 15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	0.16	N/A	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper (mg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	0.007	N/A	AL = 1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Chromium [total] (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Barium (mg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (µg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	3.4	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and

						electronics production wastes
Perchlorate (µg/L) Well 37A	9/24/25	ND	N/A	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)- Well 46A	11/4/25	ND	N/A	5	(0)[a]	Erosion of natural deposits
Ra-228 – Well 48A	5/22/25	ND	N/A	5	0.019 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L) – DIST SITE	11/4/25	18	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L) – DIST SITE	11/14/25	6.9	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (mg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	0.18	N/A	0.5 mg/L	500 µg/L	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L) Well 37A	4/8/25	300	N/A	1,000 mg/L	1,000 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor---Threshold Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	3 Units	3 Units	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Color Well 37A	4/8/25	5.0	N/A	15 Units	15 Units	Naturally-occurring organic materials

[a] If reporting results for Ra-226 and Ra-228 as individual constituents, the PHG is 0.05 pCi/L for Ra-226 and 0.019 pCi/L for Ra-228.

Aluminum – Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	0.2 mg/L	200 µg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Zinc WeLL 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	15 Units	15 Units	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Methyl-*tert*-butyl ether [MTBE] – Well 37A & Well 40A	4/8/25	ND	ND	0.005 mg/L	5 µg/L	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Specific Conductance – Well 37A	4/8/25	450	N/A	1,600 µS/cm	1,600 µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate Well 37A	4/8/25	41	N/A	500 mg/L	500 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Silver Well 37A	4/8/25	ND	N/A	0.1 mg/L	100 µg/L	Industrial discharges
Chloride Well 37A	4/8/25	27	N/A	500 mg/L	500 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity Well 37A	4/8/25	0.57	N/A	5 Units	5 Units	Soil runoff
Iron (ug/L) Well 31A, Well 37A, Well 39A, Well 40A, Well 42A, Well 45A	4/8/25 5/22/25 8/14/25 10/16/25	612.42	ND - 1800	0.3 mg/L	300 µg/L	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L) Well 31A, Well 37A, Well 39A, Well 40A, Well 42A & Well 45A	4/8/25 5/22/25 8/14/25 10/16/25 11/4/25	197.22	110 - 250	0.05 mg/L	50 µg/L	Leaching from natural deposits

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Perfluorooctanesulfonate acid (PFOS) (ng/L) – Well 35A	7/17/25	9.5	N/A	2	Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including liver

					cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ng/L) – Well 35A	7/17/25	4.4	N/A	2	thyroid toxicity, liver changes, and developmental issues
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ng/L) – Well 35A	7/17/25	17	N/A	2	potential health risks affecting the thyroid, reproductive organs, kidneys, immune system, and fetal development
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ng/L) – Well 35A	7/17/25	2.8	N/A	2	Some people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ng/L) – Well 35A	7/17/25	3.5	N/A	2	potential concerns for the liver, thyroid, nasal cavity, and developing fetuses
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ng/L) – Well 35A	7/17/25	4.5	N/A	2	liver enlargement, increased blood glucose, immune system changes, and risks to fetal growth and child development

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: 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. YSPUC 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact the General Manager at YSPUC. 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.

Secondary contaminants iron and manganese are being monitored at an increased frequency due to result levels . Source of both contaminants, iron and manganese are Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Lead & Copper sampling Violation # 2026-9711039	Required samples were not collected within the year	Jan – Dec 2025	Per violation order, system is required to sample twice at a 6-month frequency in the year of 2026	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior

				problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.
Lead & Copper sampling Violation # 2026-9711039	Required samples were not collected within the year	Jan – Dec 2025	Per violation order, system is required to sample twice at a 6-month frequency in the year of 2026	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.