2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: YOSEMITE SPRING PARK UTILITY COMPANY INC.

Report Date: 7/11/24

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: Jason Teeter (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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [YOSEMITE SPRING PARK UTILITY COMPANY INC.] a [(559)213-1441] para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [YOSEMITE SPRING PARK UTILITY COMPANY INC.] 以获得中文的帮助: [(559)213-1441].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [YOSEMITE SPRING PARK UTILITY COMPANY INC. and Address] o tumawag sa [(559)213-1441] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [YOSEMITE SPRING PARK UTILITY COMPANY INC.] tại [(559)213-1441] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [YOSEMITE SPRING PARK UTILITY COMPANY INC.] ntawm [(559)213-1441] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/13/22	21	0.0084	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/13/22	21	0.236	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)	6/14/23 7/18/23 10/18/23	26.57	ND-29	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/14/23	92	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
Aluminum (mg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	30	ND-150	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	1.85	1.1-4.1	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	0.0043	ND-0.015	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	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
Copper (mg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	AL = 1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Fluoride (mg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	0.43	0.21-0.58	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	6/14/23 7/18/23 10/18/23	0.04	ND-0.44	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (mg/L)	6/14/23 7/18/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	1 (as N)	1 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	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.
Selenium (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	0.47	ND-2.1	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)
Thallium (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
2,4-D (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	70	20	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds
2,4,5-TP [Silvex] (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	50	3	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	TT	(0)	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
Alachlor (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	2	4	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	1	0.15	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH] (ng/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	200	7	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution mains
Carbofuran (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	18	0.7	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards
Chlordane (ng/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	100	30	Residue of banned insecticide
Dalapon (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	200	790	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-way, and crops and landscape maintenance

Di(2-ethylhexyl) Adipate (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	400	200	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	4	12	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories; inert ingredient in pesticides
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ng/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	200	3	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Dinoseb (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	7	14	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits
Diquat (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	20	6	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds
Endothall (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	100	94	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defoliant
Endrin (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	2	0.3	Residue of banned insecticide and rodenticide
Heptachlor (ng/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	10	8	Residue of banned insecticide
Heptachlor Epoxide (ng/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	10	6	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	1	0.03	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories; byproduct of chlorination reactions in wastewater

Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	50	2	Discharge from chemical factories
Methoxychlor (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	30	0.09	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock
Molinate [Ordram] (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	20	1	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
Oxamyl [Vydate] (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	50	26	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on field crops, fruits and ornamentals, especially apples, potatoes, and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated Biphenyls] (ng/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	500	90	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	1	0.3	Discharge from wood preserving factories, cotton and other insecticidal/herbici dal uses
Picloram (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	500	166	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Thiobencarb (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	70	42	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
Toxaphene (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	3	0.03	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] (ng/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	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.
Benzene (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ng/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	500	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,1-Dichloroethane (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	5	3	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant
1,2-Dichloroethane (ng/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	500	400	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	6	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	6	13	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	10	50	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Dichloromethane (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	5	4	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide

1,2-Dichloropropane (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	5	0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
1,3-Dichloropropene (ng/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	500	200	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands
Ethylbenzene (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	300	300	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	13	13	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Styrene (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	100	0.5	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	1	0.1	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	5	5	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	200	1000	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	5	0.3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Toluene (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
Trichlorofluoromethane (µg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	150	1300	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (mg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	1.2	4	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; dry-cleaning solvent; refrigerant
Vinyl Chloride (ng/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	500	50	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Xylenes (mg/L)	6/14/23 10/18/23	ND	ND	1.750	1.8	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	10/18/24	5.75	2.31-10.3	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	10/18/24	11.2	2.9-22	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	9/27/23	45	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	9/27/23	23	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	JAN-DEC 2023	1.07	0.05-1.9	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	10/18/23	ND	N/A	0.0019	(0)[a]	Erosion of natural deposits

[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.

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
Aluminum	6/14/24 10/18/24	0.025	ND-150	0.2 mg/L	200 µg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Color	6/14/24 10/18/24	4.29	ND-10	15 Units	15 Units	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper	6/14/24 10/18/24	ND	ND	1.0 mg/L	1.0 mg/L	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents [MBAS]	6/14/24 10/18/24	ND	ND	0.5 mg/L	500 µg/L	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron	6/14/24 10/18/24	0.35*	ND-0.86	0.3 mg/L	300 µg/L	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	6/14/24 10/18/24	0.15*	0.09-0.2	0.05 mg/L	50 µg/L	Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl-*tert*-butyl ether [MTBE]	6/14/24 10/18/24	ND	ND	0.005 mg/L	5 µg/L	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Odor---Threshold	6/14/24 10/18/24	1.0	1.0	3 Units	3 Units	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver	6/14/24 10/18/24	ND	ND	0.1 mg/L	100 µg/L	Industrial discharges
Thiobencarb	6/14/24 10/18/24	ND	ND	0.001 mg/L	1 µg/L	Runoff/leaching from rice herbicide
Turbidity	6/14/24 10/18/24	1.48	ND-5	5 Units	5 Units	Soil runoff
Zinc	6/14/24 10/18/24	0.078	ND-0.54	5.0 mg/L	5.0 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]	6/14/24 10/18/24	297.1	ND-420	1,000 mg/L	1,000 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	6/14/24 10/18/24	345.7	260-480	1,600 µS/cm	1,600 µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	6/14/24 10/18/24	11.44	5-23	500 mg/L	500 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	6/14/24 10/18/24	20.07	10-45	500 mg/L	500 mg/L	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. [YOSEMITE SPRING PARK UTILITY COMPANY INC.] 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. [Optional: 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.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Secondary Contaminants sMCL Violation

Iron MCL Violation: Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 µg/L. The iron MCL was 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 levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.

Manganese MCL Violation: Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.