SIERRA PARK WATER COMPANY

2025 Consumer Confidence (Water Quality) Report

Importance of this report
This report provides important information about your drinking water and provides the results of water quality monitoring for the period January 1 December 31, 2025

En Español
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Sierra Park Water Company a (209) 533-7998 para asistirlo en español.

Iron and Manganese

On a quarterly basis, rate-paying customers receive the results of routine monitoring that shows levels of these contaminants exceeding the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL), a secondary standard that affects the color and taste of the water.

On June 2, 2026, the Division of Drinking Water issued revised notification and response levels for manganese. *It is recommended that customers use an alternative water supply (bottled water) when preparing formula for infants.* For most consumers, an alternative water supply such as bottled water is not necessary. However, if you have health concerns about consuming this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

Sierra Park Water Company (SPWC) is actively developing a Water Treatment Plant to remove these contaminants from the water supply. Construction of the treatment plant has begun and is expected to be in service by the end of the year 2027.

Please go to our website for more information: www.sierraparkwater.com

Iron and Manganese (cont'd)

In the meantime, you may experience discoloration in your water. Manganese appears black and Iron appears brown or rust colored. If you experience discolored water at your home, SPWC recommends that you flush the lines at your home by opening the faucets and the outside hose bib and allowing the water to run for a few seconds or up to a minute until the water runs clear.

If you still have concerns, please call (209) 533-7998 the number below or send an email to hello@sierraparkwater.com

What Else is Happening?

The recent installation of meters satisfies a requirement under State law for water management and conservation and will help with leak detection. Plans to replace a one-mile portion of water mainline have been prepared, but insufficient funding is available to award a construction contract. As funding sources are identified, mainline replacement would be phased in for construction over multiple years.

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Water System Information

Water System Name: Sierra Park Water Co

Report Date: June 18, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Wells No 5 (-006) & No 6 (-007)

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants in the water supply; Historic waste dumps/landfills. (Iron and Manganese are associated with historic waste dumps/landfills, junk/scrap/salvage yards and naturally occurring). The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems/high density (>1/acre). A copy of the complete assessment is available, or you may request a summary by contacting Yosemite District 28 SWRCB-Division of Drinking Water (559) 447-3300

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Third Saturday of each month at 11:00 am. In person at the Lodge and virtual/Google Meet.

For More Information, Contact: Randy Johnson, Mountain Valley Environmental Services, Inc. (209) 742-2626 or email admin@mvenvironmental.com

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.

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.

Term	Definition
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

Completely if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	2025 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	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2024	5	ND	0	0-0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2024	5	.053	0	0-.106	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)	2024	10.6	10.4-10.7	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2024	118	111-125	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 (ppm)	2025	ND	ND-ND	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	.2	ND-.4	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2018	1.3	1.2-1.3	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

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
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	1.5	.4-2.6	5	NA	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	195	180-210	1000	NA	Run off leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	2024	293	280-307	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2024	1.7	1.6-1.7	500	NA	Run off leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	9.8	6.5-13	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2025	307*	247-370	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2025	2329*	506-5200	300	NA	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: 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. Sierra Park Water Company 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 Sierra Park Water Company. 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*.

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
Iron	Level exceeded the MCL of 300 ug/L	2025	Treatment plant is in the process of being built.	The MCL was set to protect against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor.
Manganese	Level exceeded the MCL of 50 ug/L	2025	Treatment plant is in the process of being built.	The MCL was set to protect against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. 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
E. coli	2025 0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	2025 0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	2025 0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

No Level 1 or Level 2 Assessments were required in 2025.