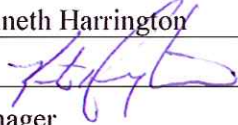


**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**
(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Yosemite Spring Park Utility Co., Inc.

Water System Number: 201-0005

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6-27-14 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Kenneth Harrington
Signature: 
Title: Manager
Phone Number: (559) 658-7451 Date: 7-2-14

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR at the following URL: www._____
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used) **93614**
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
 - Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
 - Other (attach a list of other methods used) **Available at our Customer Service Desk**
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www. _____
- Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www. _____
- Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- Requires prior CDPH review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Yosemite Spring Park Utility Co. Report Date: June 20, 2014

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, 2013 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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 & general location of source(s): Wells: 1A, 1E, 28B, 31A, 35A, 36A, 37A, 39A, 40A, 42A, 45A, 47A, 48A and 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.

Variations 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 (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 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 California 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.

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.) 1	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/24/13	21	5.8	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/24/13	21	.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)	10-2011 / 12-2013	28.8 AVG.	20 to 40	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10-2011 / 12-2013	140.3 AVG.	62 to 260	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)	10-2011 / 12-2013	2.7 AVG.	ND to 7.2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	10-2011 / 12-2013	.01 AVG.	ND to 0.017	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride Level (ppm)	10-2011 / 12-2013	.5 AVG.	0.13 to 2.1*	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury (ppb)	10-2011 / 12-2013	.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)	10-2011 / 12-2013	3.4 AVG.	ND to 11	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	7-10-13	25		80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	7-10-13	6.6		60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	11-2005 / 12-2013	5.34 AVG.	ND to 14.8	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	5-2007 / 12-2013	2.0 AVG.	ND to 5.2	20	.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	6-2008 / 6-2010	0.31 AVG.	ND to 1.56	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	10-2011 / 12-2013	1.00 AVG.	0.41 to 1.57	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
<i>Color (units)</i>	10-2011 / 12-2013	<i>6.8</i> AVG.	<i>ND to 25*</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Naturally occurring organic materials.</i>
Odor Threshold (units)	10-2011 / 12-2013	1.5 AVG.	ND to 3	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.
<i>Iron (ppb)</i>	10-2011 / 12-2013	<i>910</i> AVG.	<i>ND to 6600*</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.</i>
<i>Manganese (ppb)</i>	10-2011 / 12-2013	<i>181.4</i> AVG.	<i>14 to 360*</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Leaching from natural deposits.</i>
<i>Turbidity (units)</i>	10-2011 / 12-2013	<i>6.1</i> AVG.	<i>0.1 to 29*</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Soil Runoff.</i>
Zinc (ppm)	10-2011 / 12-2013	.09 AVG.	ND to 0.22	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	10-2011 / 12-2013	256.7 AVG.	150 to 430	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	10-2011 / 12-2013	387.5 AVG.	250 to 730	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Chloride (ppm)	10-2011 / 12-2013	21 AVG.	2 to 67	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	10-2011 / 12-2013	44.5 AVG.	4.3 to 180	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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
<i>Fluoride Level (ppm)</i>	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 2014.	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 2013 Well 49A's contribution to the total water delivered to the system was only 3.31%. 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
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	Jan. 2013 thru Dec. 2013	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	Jan. 2013 thru Dec. 2013	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	Jan. 2013 thru Dec. 2013	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

The Yosemite Spring Park Utility Company had no Groundwater Rule Violations for 2013.