

2025 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT MARIPOSA PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT STATE WATER SYSTEM NUMBER CA2210001



Last year, the Mariposa Public Utility District water system met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards. The water system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This brochure is a snapshot of last year’s water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Administrative Information

The Mariposa Public Utility District (MPUD) provides public water and wastewater services to the general area of the Mariposa town basin. MPUD is a Special District, independent of Mariposa County government.

The Board of Directors’ regular meetings are held the first Tuesday of each month in the MPUD administrative office at 4992 Seventh Street at 6:30 PM. The legislative body is made up of five Directors elected at large by registered voters residing in the MPUD service area with individual Directors serving four-year terms. The members of the Board include Gordon Dulcich (2026 Chairman), Mike Cleary, Bill Bondshu, Mike Wichmann, and Frank Mock. The General Manager is Susan Wages.

MPUD operations staff are cross certified in wastewater, water treatment and water distribution. Five employees are certified in the operation of the water treatment facilities, five employees in water distribution and at least one employee is certified as a Laboratory Analyst. MPUD staff are on duty 8-9 hours a day, seven days a week. There is an MPUD employee on call 24-hours per day. The emergency (water and wastewater only) pager phone access number is **209-282-0100**.

For more information contact the MPUD administrative office at 209-966-2515 or visit our web site at <https://www.mariposapud.org>.

Water Sources and Treatment

The MPUD surface water sources include Stockton Creek Reservoir and the Merced River as a secondary source. All surface water is treated at the Surface Water Treatment Facility (SWTF) (completed in July 2013) which includes solids

contact clarifier, two ultra-filtration membrane filter racks, two granular activated carbon (GAC) vessels, chlorination, and corrosion control treatment.

The water system also utilizes ground water pumped from four active hard rock wells (Wells: IW 01, IW 07, MPUD 05 and MPUD 06) as part of the system source capacity. MPUD provides continuous chlorination of the groundwater pumped from active hard rock wells, which is necessary since it is blended with treated surface water.

There are two 1.0-million gallon and one 72,000-gallon capacity treated water storage tanks in the distribution system.

During the 2025 calendar year, MPUD customers used 115,297,877 gallons of surface and ground water.

	*Surface Water	Ground Water
	Stockton Creek Reservoir	Wells: IW 01 & 07 MPUD 05 & 06
Gallons	63,405,977	51,891,900
% of supply	55	45

MPUD treats and tests water according to the State Water Resources Control Board and U.S. EPA drinking water standards.

*Merced River water (Saxon Creek) was not used in calendar year 2025.

Water Quality Monitoring

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

An assessment of MPUD's drinking water sources was completed in April 2003. (Ground and surface water sources are described on page 1, *Water Sources and Treatment*.) These sources are

considered most vulnerable to the following activities, although not associated with any detected contaminants: transportation corridors – freeways/state highways, road right-of-way's [herbicide use areas]; septic systems – high density [>1/acre]; automobile – gas stations; historic gas stations; and wastewater treatment plants and disposal facilities.

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).

Water Quality Terminology

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).

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.

Running Annual Average (RAA): is the average of sample analytical results taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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: State Water Board permission to exceed a MCL or not comply with treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at analysis minimum reporting 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)

RL: Reporting Level

The following tables 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 Water Board allows MPUD 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. Many other water analyses are completed, however not reported if results were not detectable (ND). MPUD's water system did not exceed or violate an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

(Sample Taken from Customer Tap)

Monitoring for September 2025 – next monitoring required 2028

90th percentile of all samples collected must be below the regulatory action level. (<AL)

Lead and Copper (reporting units)	Number of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	20	ND	0	ND – 6.1	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	20	0.440	0	ND – 0.750	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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 Mariposa Public Utility District 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date Range	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2023-25	1.3 – 9.7	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2023-25	6.7 – 260	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Microbiological Contaminants – Bacteria was not detected.									
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Surface Water - untreated		Ground Water Wells				Typical Source of Contaminant (see Footnote, page 6)
			Stockton Creek	Merced River	IW 01	IW 07	MPUD 05	MPUD 06	
Inorganic Contaminants – only detected contaminants are reported.									
Nitrate, (as Nitrogen, N) (mg/L)	10	10	ND	ND	2.1	1.0	0.43	1.0	7
Sample date			5/21/2025		9/03/2025	5/21/2025			
Radioactive Contaminants – only detected contaminants are reported.									
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	N/A	ND	0.937	0.937	0.684 - 1.79	1.42	ND	1
Sample date			5/21/2025		9/03/2025	Range	5/21/2025		
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	5	0.019	0.56	0.87	0.83	0.20	0.29	0.62	1
Sample date			2/28/2018						

**SAMPLING RESULTS FOR DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS
AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS**

PRIMARY STANDARDS For Distribution System, 2025 Calendar Year	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	RAA	Distribution System Range RAA	Typical Source	
Disinfection Byproducts						<p align="center">Note: The Mariposa Public Utility District was in compliance with disinfection requirements at all times during the 2025 calendar year.</p>
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	80 (µg/L)	N/A	51.0 (µg/L)	12 - 78	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids)	60 (µg/L)	N/A	29.1 (µg/L)	5.5 - 48		
Disinfection						
Chlorine	MRDL = 4.0 (ppm) as Cl ₂	MRDLG = 4 (ppm) as Cl ₂	0.66 (ppm)	0.56 – 0.76 (ppm)	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.	

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique ^(a) (type of approved filtration technology used)	Coagulation, sedimentation, ultra-filtration membranes, activated carbon and disinfection.
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1 – Be less than or equal to .1 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month 2 – Not exceed 1 NTU at any time
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.040 NTU
The number of violations of surface water treatment requirements	None

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD
 – only detected contaminants are reported.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	Surface Water- untreated		Ground Water Wells				Typical Source of Contaminant (see Footnote, page 6)
		Stockton Creek (sample date 5/21/2025) Level Detected	Merced River (sample date 5/21/2025) Level Detected	IW 01 (sample date 5/15/2024) Level Detected	IW 07 (sample date 5/15/2024) Level Detected	MPUD 05 (sample date 5/15/2024) Level Detected	MPUD 06 (sample date 5/24/2023) Level Detected	
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	7.4	1.1	18	11	4.5	17	4
Chloride (mg/L)	500	1.9	ND	9.9	7.0	2.6	7.1	6
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	200	19	440	340	370	510	10
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	130	13	260	210	210	310	8
Turbidity – Groundwater only, NTU	5	0.34	0.44	0.18	0.24	0.19	0.10	9
Color units	15	10	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	5
Iron (µg/L)	300	48	83	ND	ND	ND	ND	4
Manganese (µg/L)	50	17	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3
Aluminum (µg/L)	1000	ND	210	ND	ND	ND	ND	2

FOOTNOTES

Major Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water
 (use where indicated in the next two pages, “Typical Source of Contaminant” column)

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| <p>1. Erosion of natural deposits.</p> <p>2. Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment process</p> <p>3. Leaching from natural deposits</p> <p>4. Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.</p> <p>5. Naturally-occurring organic materials</p> <p>6. Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.</p> <p>7. Runoff from fertilizer leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.</p> | <p>8. Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.</p> <p>9. Soil runoff.</p> <p>10. Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.</p> <p>11. Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.</p> <p>12. 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.</p> |
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DETECTIONS FROM ADDITIONAL TESTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	Surface Water - untreated		Ground Water Wells			
		Stockton Creek Level Detected (sample date)	Merced River Level Detected (sample date)	IW 01 Level Detected (sample date)	IW 07 Level Detected (sample date)	MPUD 05 Level Detected (sample date)	MPUD 06 Level Detected (sample date)
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	MCL 10	ND 2/18/2024	ND 2/18/2024	0.22 9/3/2025	0.11 12/18/2024	0.24 12/18/2024	0.13 12/18/2024

DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Notification and response levels are nonregulatory, health-based advisory levels established for contaminants in drinking water for which maximum contaminant levels have not been established.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Notification Level	Response Level	IW 01 Level Detected (sample date)	MPUD 06 Level Detected (sample date)
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ng/L)	5.1	10	5 10/06/2025	7.0 - 8.0 Range
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ng/L)	6.5	40	12 10/06/2025	28 - 33 Range
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ng/L)	3	20	6.6 10/06/2025	32 - 39 Range
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBS) (ng/L)	500	5000	3.0 10/06/2025	9.9 - 11 Range
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ng/L)	1.0	10	5.2 10/06/2025	3.8 - 4.8 Range

PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic acid) exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.

PFOS (Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid) exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.

PFHxS (Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid) exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.

PFBS (Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid) exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.

PFHxA (perfluorohexanoic acid) exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.

Water Talk...

Here is a breakdown of what the measurements you have seen throughout this report translate to in real life.

- Milligrams/Liter (mg/L) = 1 drop in a hot tub.
- Micrograms/Liter (µg/L) = 1 drop in an Olympic size swimming pool.
- Nanograms/Liter (ng/L) = 1 drop in a 6-acre lake.

Protecting Water Quality through Cross-Connection Control and Backflow Prevention

Cross-connections are actual or potential connections between a potable water supply and non-potable water plumbing. Backflow is the unintended reversal of water flow through a cross-connection, which can result in a potentially serious public health hazard. Cross-connection control ensures that customer activities do not impact the public water supply.

State law requires certain types of facilities to install and maintain backflow prevention assemblies at the water meter. The District will conduct a hazard assessment of each connection to the public water system by one of the following procedures:

- In person site survey
- Use of mapping software
- Questionnaire completed by customer
- Phone/email

A backflow assembly will be required for high hazard cross-connections, and property owners will be notified by mail.

The Districts Ordinance No. 59 Cross-Connection Control Ordinance and Cross-Connection Control Program plan can be found on our website www.mariposapud.org.

High Hazard Cross-Connection examples...

- Sites with an auxiliary water supply such as a pool, hot tub or water feature
- Commercial laundry facility
- Car wash facility
- Mobile home park
- Dental Office
- Medical Facility
- Hotel/Motels
- Gas Stations
- Fire Stations
- Pet Groomers
- Incarceration facilities
- Irrigation systems
- Multi-Story Buildings
- Multiple Connections