

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Rosehart Industrial Park Water System had 22 samples collected for routine bacteriological quality testing in 2018					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # of Detections (in a month)	# of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	4*	1*	More than 1 positive sample monthly	0	Naturally present in the environment
* In March 2018, Rosehart Industrial Park Water System had an MCL exceedance for Total Coliform bacteria (no e.coli was found). Rosehart worked closely with the Monterey County Health Department and performed a Level 1 Assessment to investigate the possible causes of the positive Total Coliform event and also voluntarily issued a temporary Boil Order to its customers, which lasted for 3 days. The water system was disinfected and flushed and follow-up samples showed no further presence of Total Coliform bacteria.					

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
In October of 2016, 5 samples were collected in consumers’ businesses and analyzed for lead and copper. Rosehart Industrial Park Water System is required to perform this monitoring every three years by the Board. The following is a summary of the results:						
Lead & Copper (& reporting units)	# of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	# of Sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (µg/l)	5	<5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/l)	5	0.475	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (& reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/l)	10/30/2002	44	44	none	none	Salt present in the water; generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/l)	10/30/2002	180	180	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium; usually naturally occurring

DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.				
Chemical or Constituent (& reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level
Boron (µg/l)	5/24/2017	150	150	1,000
Vanadium (µg/l)	12/23/2014	9.5	9.0 to 10	50



The Tables on this page list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. Although Alco Water Service’s Rosehart Industrial Park Water System ("Rosehart") had the water tested for hundreds of constituents, the following tables list only those that were detected. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The 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 MCL or AL is asterisked.

- Abbreviations Used in the Tables:**
- < means “less than” N/A = Not Applicable
MFL = Million Fibers per Liter ND = Not Detectable at testing limit
NTU = Nephelometer Turbidity Unit µmhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter
pCi/L = picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)
mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)
- Definitions Used in the Tables:**
- ❖ **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.
 - ❖ **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
 - ❖ **Secondary Drinking Water Standard (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.
 - ❖ **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 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).
 - ❖ **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.
 - ❖ **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
 - ❖ **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.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (& reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	9/28/2016	6.56	6.56	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	10/26/2016	6.0	6.0	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (µg/l)	5/24/2017	1.2	1.2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (µg/l)	5/24/2017	76	76	1000	2000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total (µg/l)	5/24/2017	2.6	2.6	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	5/24/2017	0.53	0.53	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l)	12/23/2014	1.8	1.8	See Note 1, below	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/l) (as Nitrogen, N)	9/12/2018	0.76	0.76	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Note 1: There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. For additional information, please visit the Board’s website at the following link: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/chromium6/chrome_6_faqs.pdf

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (& reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (µg/l)	3/29/2012	120	120	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	3/29/2012	1.3	1.3	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (µg/l)	5/24/2017	37	37	5,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	3/29/2012	410	410	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	12/23/2014	680	680	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/l)	10/30/2002	32	32	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/l)	10/30/2002	115	115	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes



WATER NEWS

Californians continue to conserve water under the Governor's directives to the State Water Resources Control Board ("Board") and water suppliers to continue water use restrictions and prohibitions for the goal of **"Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life"**. The purpose of this is to require all Californians to achieve a 20% water usage reduction (based on a comparison with a 10-year water usage average for each Customer Category), as established by the State Law Senate Bill X7-7 ("SB X7-7"), also known as the "20x2020 Plan" or the "Water Conservation Act of 2009". In response to the requirements of the Board and the California

Public Utilities Commission ("CPUC"), Alco will maintain the necessary rate structures and other pricing mechanisms (including but not limited to surcharges, fees, and penalties) to maximize water conservation consistent with the requirements of the Governor, SB X7-7, the Board and the CPUC. To accomplish this goal, Alco implemented Stage 1 of its Rule and Schedule 14.1 (Water Conservation and Mandatory Staged Water Use Prohibitions and Reduction Plan ("Plan")), as this Stage is designed to achieve the goals of SB X7-7. Stage 1 still requires customers to stay within their Water Budgets and, if customers do not continue to meet the 20% conservation goal, Alco may still assesses a Water Conservation Surcharge for all water usage in excess of your Water Budget. Stage 1 also implements permanent water use restrictions and penalties for violations of water use restrictions and prohibitions.



STAGE 1 WATER USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Using a hose without a shut-off nozzle or other device that will immediately stop the flow of water when not in use is prohibited.

2) Customers are allowed to irrigate turf, lawn or ornamental landscapes on any day, however irrigation must be done prior to 6AM or after 9:30PM to avoid

water loss due to evaporation or windy conditions.

3) Customers are not allowed to irrigate turf, lawn or ornamental landscapes during, and 48 hours following, measurable precipitation.

4) Watering outdoor landscapes in a way that causes water to flood, pool or "runoff" onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, stairways, roadways, gutters, waterways, patios, driveways, parking lots, or structures is prohibited.

5) Customers are not allowed to irrigate turf, lawn or ornamental landscapes on public street medians with potable water.

6) Customers are not allowed to irrigate outside of newly constructed homes and buildings with potable water without a drip or microspray system.

7) Washing a vehicle, with a hose without a shut-off nozzle or other device that will immediately stop the flow of water when not in use is prohibited.

8) Using drinking water to wash buildings, structures, roadways, driveways, private and public walkways, stairways, patios, parking areas, tennis courts, or other hard surfaced areas is prohibited.

9) Using drinking water for construction purposes, including dust control or earth compaction, unless pre-authorized by the utility, is prohibited; such authorized use may never be unreasonable or excessive.

10) Using drinking water in a fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is recirculated.

11) Filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds with potable water is prohibited.

12) Refilling and initial filling of residential swimming pools or outdoor spas with potable water is prohibited.

13) Restaurants and other food service establishments can only serve water to customers on request.

14) Operators of hotels and motels must provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily and prominently display notice of this option.

15) Use of fire hydrant water for any reason other than fire suppression or Utility system maintenance and operation purposes is prohibited.

16) Customers will be informed by their water utility when the utility is aware of leaks that are within the customer's control. When such leaks are identified by Utility personnel, the customer will have five (5) business days to make the necessary repairs satisfactory to the Utility.



It's that time of year again, when Alco's Rosehart Industrial Park Water System ("Rosehart") shares important information about your water quality with you, our customers! Rosehart monitors the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is a summary of the quality of the water provided to you by Rosehart and shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data. There is a list of important definitions and abbreviations of reporting units included in the CCR for your convenience. If you have any questions about this information, please contact Thomas R. Adcock, Monday to Friday, 8AM to 5PM at (831) 424-0441. Any water related public meetings will be announced in water bill inserts or by direct mailing.

What's new with your water service?

Alco and its customers are still working together to reduce water usage in an effort to achieve the 20% water usage reduction requirements and other water conservation goals in State Law SB X7-7, which is discussed in more detail in the Water News section on the back of this report. Because its customers have been so successful in reducing water usage, Alco was able to implement the least stringent stage (Stage 1) of its Rule and Schedule 14.1 (Water Conservation and Mandatory Staged Water Use Prohibitions and Reduction Plan ("Plan")). Alco expects that Rosehart customers will continue to be more conscious of water usage and does not anticipate any drastic changes in water usage this year. However, the Governor's program **"Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life"** requires all Californians to meet the 20% water usage reduction requirements and other water conservation goals in State Law SB X7-7, so, please continue to be vigilant and reduce your water usage. We ask you to keep achieving important water conservation goals and keep monitoring your water usage habits to conserve water whenever possible. We also ask that you report any water waste or water theft, as this not only wastes our valuable resource of water, but it results in additional costs to all ratepayers.

The new direction of water conservation for the State is outlined on the final page of this CCR. However, please be aware that if water usage reduction does not meet the SB X7-7 goals for water conservation, additional requirements and/or regulations may be instituted in the future. Alco will keep you updated as to your water conservation requirements and how they will affect you. Please look for updates in the mail or as bill inserts and do your best to conserve as much water as possible.

If you have any problems, questions, suggestions, or concerns, please call us during regular business hours, or leave a message after hours with our live answering service at (831) 424-0441. Also, you can visit us at our office or send us a note in the mail to Alco Water Service, 249 Williams Road, Salinas, CA 93905 or e-mail us at mail@alcowater.com. We look forward to hearing from you!

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Alco Water Service a (831) 424-0441 para asistirlo en español.



Alco Water Service

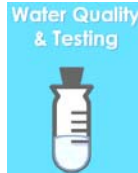
249 Williams Road, Salinas, CA 93905
Phone: (831) 424-0441 Fax: (831) 424-0611
Email: mail@alcowater.com

Where does your water come from?



Alco Water Service's Rosehart Industrial Park Water System has 1 active water source, which is a groundwater well. The well draws from aquifers in one sub-area of the Salinas Groundwater Basin; the Pressure Area. A Source Water Assessment was performed in 2002 and a copy of the Vulnerability Summary is available upon request. The water sources are most vulnerable to high density septic systems, and to the activities of nearby businesses and agricultural areas.

Laboratory testing:



Rosehart contracts with independent, state-certified laboratories to monitor the quality of the water it provides to you. This helps us to provide you with the best quality water possible and to conform to State Water Resources Control Board ("Board") regulations. Rosehart also contracts with an independent sampling service that collects all samples for monitoring purposes and delivers them to the independent laboratories directly. The laboratory water quality results contained in the table sections of this report are of detectable constituents only. This means that there was a detection of the constituent found in the water by the laboratory. The tables also include a list of the State and Federal standards so that you may compare the results of our water analyses to them. The water system tests for hundreds of regulated and unregulated constituents and submits the results to the Board. The constituents that do not appear on the table are non-detectable. This means that there was no detection of the constituent found in the water by the laboratory.

What can be found in water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water & bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs & 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, & wildlife.
- ✓ *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts & metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming.
- ✓ *Pesticides & herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, & residential uses.

- ✓ *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, & 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. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Additional Drinking Water Information

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 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).

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. Rosehart 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>.



LOOK INSIDE *for tables containing your water quality results!*

