

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA						
Rosehart had 12 samples collected for routine bacteriological quality testing in 2022.						
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # of Detections (in a month)	# of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria	
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	More than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	0	Naturally present in the environment	
SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
In August of 2022, 5 samples were collected in consumers' businesses and analyzed for lead and copper. Rosehart 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	0.75	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/l)	5	0.958	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household 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)	10/2002	44	44	none	none	Salt present in the water; generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/l)	10/2002	180	180	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium; usually naturally occurring
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS (FEDERAL RULE)						
Chemical or Constituent (& reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/l)	12/2021	5.1	5.1	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/l)	1/2021 to 12/2021	0.85	0.32 to 1.52	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
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)	6/2020		160	160		1,000

WATER IS A VALUABLE AND ESSENTIAL RESOURCE
 PLEASE DO YOUR PART TO CONSERVE



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.

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)	6/2/2020	0.71	0.71	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (µg/l)	6/2/2020	94	94	1,000	2,000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total (µg/l)	6/2/2020	1.9	1.9	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	6/2/2020	0.44	0.44	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (mg/l) (as nitrogen, N)	8/17/2021	1.0	1.0	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (µg/l)	6/2/2020	1.4	1.4	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)
DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (& reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Secondary MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Iron (µg/l)	3/29/2012	120	120	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Turbidity (NTU)	3/29/2012	1.3	1.3	5	Soil runoff	
Zinc (µg/l)	6/2/2020	0.034	0.034	5.0	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	3/29/2012	410	410	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	6/2/2020	760	760	1,600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Chloride (mg/l)	10/30/2002	32	32	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Sulfate (mg/l)	10/30/2002	115	115	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	





WATER NEWS

THE POWER OF COMMUNITY: The resource of water will always be in the news and in the minds of all communities of Californians. Over the past decade, we have seen droughts in varying severity and the Governor of California has sustained states of emergency due to this far-reaching issue. Then came Covid, which gave us all another thing to worry about. Our response as a community of people experiencing the same problems has brought us together in finding solutions. This year and into the future, water

conservation efforts will become more necessary and regulations regarding water conservation will undoubtedly place more limits on water usage and increase mandatory conservation. In his most recent Executive Order, the Governor urges Californians to use water more efficiently to Save Our Water (visit SaveOurWater.com for more information). The Governor is also requiring the State Water Resources Control Board (Board) to work with water suppliers to anticipate and plan for water supply and demands into the future. This means that the Board and the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) will institute further water conservation related regulations for all of us to follow. Heightened water awareness and increased conservation efforts will ultimately protect our communities, but we must all work together to achieve these goals. To that end, Alco is urging its customers to continue to conserve water and to make it a priority to follow the Governor's plan of "Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life". Currently, our community's minimum goal for conservation is to reduce water usage by at least 20% (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 CPUC, Alco maintains the necessary rate structures and other pricing mechanisms (including but not limited to surcharges, fees, and penalties) to maximize water conservation. Alco is currently at Stage 2 of its "Plan" in its Rule and Schedule 14.1 (Alco's "Plan" is its "Water Conservation and Mandatory Staged Water Use Prohibitions and Reduction Plan", which has 5 Stages, with Stage 1 being the least restrictive and Stage 5 being the most restrictive). Stage 2 is designed to achieve the goals of SB X7-7 and to place more restrictions on water use. At this Stage, customers must stay within their Water Budgets and restrict their water use (see the water use restrictions listed below). Alco urges customers to continue practicing water conservation to avoid elevating conservation requirements to a more stringent stage of its Plan, which could include the re-assessment of water conservation surcharges to customers for all water usage in excess of their water budgets.

STAGE 2 WATER USE RESTRICTIONS



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

2) Customers MAY ONLY irrigate turf, lawn or ornamental landscapes on Tuesdays, Thursdays or Sundays for no more than 15 minutes, and irrigation must be done prior to 6AM or after 9:30PM to avoid water loss due to evaporation or windy conditions.

3) DO NOT irrigate turf, lawn or ornamental landscapes during, and 48 hours following, measurable precipitation.

4) DO NOT water 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.

5) DO NOT irrigate turf, lawn or ornamental landscapes on public street medians with potable water.

6) DO NOT irrigate outside of newly constructed homes and buildings with potable water without a drip or microspray system.

7) DO NOT wash 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.

8) DO NOT use drinking water to wash buildings, structures, roadways, driveways, private and public walkways, stairways, patios, parking areas, tennis courts, or other hard surfaced areas.

9) DO NOT use drinking water for construction purposes, including dust control or earth compaction, unless pre-authorized by the utility; such authorized use may never be unreasonable or excessive.

10) DO NOT use drinking water in a fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is recirculated.

11) DO NOT fill or re-fill ornamental lakes or ponds with potable water.

12) DO NOT fill or re-fill residential swimming pools or outdoor spas with potable water.

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 the 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 four (4) business days to make the necessary repairs satisfactory to the Utility.

ROSEHART INDUSTRIAL PARK WATER SYSTEM



Consumer Confidence Report 2022

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, 2022. 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.

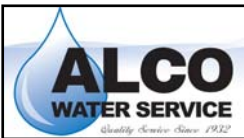
What's new with your water service?

From the **DROUGHT** to **COVID-19**, Alco and its customers have shown the resiliency of Californians to make it through even the toughest times. During this most trying period, Alco continues to stand by its customers and supply them with an essential service and an invaluable resource.

FUTURE DROUGHT PLANNING: We ask you to keep achieving important water conservation goals and keep monitoring your water usage habits to conserve water whenever possible. Use the Stage 1 Water Use Restrictions in the Water News section on the back of this CCR as a guideline to responsible water usage. We also ask that you report any water waste or water theft, as this not only wastes a valuable and essential resource, but it results in additional costs to all ratepayers.

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 Board regulations. Rosehart also contracts with an independent sampler who 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.

Rosehart's water quality meets ALL State and Federal drinking water standards and is SAFE to use for all purposes, including drinking, cooking and washing. All of Rosehart's water comes from a groundwater source, which provides protective physical measures, including soil barriers, to ensure that these sources are protected from pathogens, including viruses. In addition, Rosehart maintains a chlorine disinfectant residual in its water system, which inactivates viruses and bacteria. Rosehart's water system is monitored daily for chlorine disinfectant residual and is tested monthly for bacteriological contaminants to ensure that the water provided to you is free of disease-causing agents. All these protective measures ensure that the water Rosehart provides to you is SAFE to use for all purposes, including drinking, cooking and washing.

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. Alco Water Service 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/lead>.



LOOK INSIDE for tables containing your water quality results!