

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

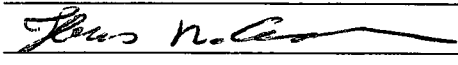
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Rosehart Industrial Park Water System

Water System Number: 2702121

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on **May 30, 2013** 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: Thomas R. Adcock

Signature: 

Title: President

Phone Number: (831) 424-0441

Date: 6/28/13

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

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: CCR was mailed to all customers as a water bill insert on May 30, 2013.
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - 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)
 - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

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

How can tap water equal money?

Most people don't think of tap water as a valuable resource; it's always there, so we tend to take it for granted. But, your tap water can be working for you and saving you money! Being conscientious about water use is not only a good idea for the environment – it's a good idea for your wallet! How can you reduce your water use? Keep reading...



SOME WATER SAVING TIPS FOR BUSINESSES

WATCH YOUR WATERING!



- Be water-wise when you water your lawn and outdoor garden areas!
- Saving water in your landscape adds up quickly, so send the person in charge of your landscape to an irrigation workshop.
- Apply mulch around shrubs and flower beds to reduce evaporation, promote plant growth and control weeds.

REDUCE WATER WASTE!

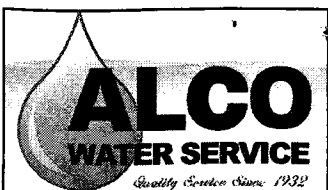
- Ask employees for suggestions on saving water and give a prize for the best ideas.
- Post a hotline in bathrooms and kitchens to report leaks or water waste to facility managers or maintenance personnel.
- Have maintenance personnel regularly check your facilities for leaks, drips and other water waste.
- Upgrade older toilets with water-efficient models.
- Make sure there are water-saving aerators on all of your faucets.
- Always use a broom to clean walkways, driveways, and entrances rather than hosing off these areas.
- Shut off water to unused areas of your facility to eliminate waste from leaks or unmonitored use.
- Conduct a facility water use inventory for domestic plumbing (sinks, toilets, showers), heating and cooling (cooling towers, boiler blow-down), kitchen plumbing (dishwasher, ice machines), process water (cooling, rinsing, chemical dilution), water features (pools, spas, fountains) and landscape irrigation. Then identify water management goals.

DRINK TAP WATER, NOT BOTTLED WATER!

On average, bottled water costs you about \$1 per liter; that's about \$3.79 per gallon – about as expensive as gasoline for your car! Tap water costs you less than 2¢ for a 5-gallon jug – that's about 4-tenths of one cent per gallon! Bottled water is put in the bottle, shipped to stores and sits on the shelves waiting for you to buy – but your tap water is fresh, healthy and economical!



Your drinking water is safe, reliable, healthy, inexpensive, readily available and we deliver it right to you! Use your water wisely!



Alco Water Service
249 Williams Road
Salinas, CA 93905
(831) 424-0441 Phone
(831) 424-0611 Fax
ROSEHART INDUSTRIAL
PARK WATER SYSTEM

2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR ROSEHART INDUSTRIAL PARK WATER SYSTEM

It's time once again to let you, our customer, know how your drinking water is doing, with this year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for drinking water quality. Alco's Rosehart Industrial Park Water System monitors the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This CCR is a summary of the quality of the water provided to you by Alco Water Service and shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2012. 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?

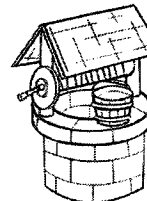
Water is becoming more and more the focal point of the news and discussions of our future as a community, with more people becoming health-conscious and more aware of the environment's vital resources. With heightened water awareness also comes more regulation and responsibility. Even with more rigorous requirements and water quality standards, Alco continues to meet all State and Federal water quality standards with its active water well and provides you with excellent water at the best price possible. As you are aware, in 2011, Alco began individually metering and billing the service connections for water service in the Rosehart Industrial Park Water System after a Decision by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) granting Alco authorization to do so.

This year, Alco, in accordance with its Cross-Connection Control Program for the Rosehart Industrial Park Water System, is conducting Cross Connection Control Surveys at all of the service connections in the system. The results of these surveys will allow Alco to identify potential cross-connection hazards to the water system and to you, its users. During the surveys, Alco's Cross Connection Control Specialist is also able to advise users of how to protect and improve their own plumbing facilities from potential hazards. If present, Alco will require the abatement of any potential hazards to the potable water supply by requiring the installation of backflow prevention assemblies/devices, the purpose of which is to protect you, the water user, and to protect the integrity of the potable public water supply. Alco appreciates your courteous participation in this process, which will attain the mutual interest of ensuring a safe and potable water supply and protecting the water supply from potential health hazards associated with possible cross-connections. 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. Or, you can visit us at the 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 potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

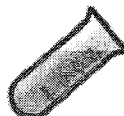
Where does your water come from?

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:

Alco Water Service's Rosehart Industrial Park Water System 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 California Department of Public Health (CDPH) regulations.



Alco Water Service's Rosehart Industrial Park Water System 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 Monterey County Health Department (MCHD). 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.

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.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH 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/safewater/lead>.

ALCO WATER SERVICE'S Rosehart Industrial Park Water System, ID #2702121



LOOK INSIDE for tables containing your water quality results!



Rosehart Industrial Park Water System – System ID #2702121

Water Quality Monitoring

The Tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. Although the Rosehart Industrial Park Water System 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. CDPH 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.

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.

Abbreviations Used in the Tables:

- mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)
- µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)
- µCi/L = picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
- µmhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter
- NTU = Nephelometer Turbidity Unit
- < means "less than"
- N/A = Not Applicable

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # of Detections (in a month)	# of Months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	1 sample (0%)	0	More than 1 positive sample monthly	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i> (Total Coliform Rule)	1 sample (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 & Copper (& reporting units)	# of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	# of Sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (µg/l) 9/23/2010	5	<5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/l) 9/23/2010	5	0.600	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Chemical or Constituent (and 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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	12/2003 to 9/2004	2.424	0.966 to 4.10	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (µg/l)	10/26/2011	0.98	0.98	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (µg/l)	10/26/2011	72	72	1,000	2,000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (µg/l)	10/26/2011	3.2	3.2	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	10/26/2011	0.53	0.53	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (mg/l) (as nitrate, NO ₃)	12/11/2012	2.8	2.8	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (µg/l)	10/26/2011	3	3	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)

Chemical or Constituent (and 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
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	3/29/2012	410	410	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	8/12/2008	640	640	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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
Boron (µg/l)	10/26/2011	160	160	1,000	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding any violation is provided in this report.