

| SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA                                       |                                      |                          |  |      |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Alco Water Service had 520 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 June through September of 2022, 30 samples were collected in consumers' households and analyzed for lead and copper. Alco Water Service 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 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected | # of Sites exceeding AL | AL  | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (µg/l)                       | 30                     | ND   | 0                       | 15  | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (mg/l)                     | 30                     | 0.957                                      | 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)                               | 3/2021 to 3/2023 | 72                     | 48-109              | none | none       | Salt present in the water; generally naturally occurring   |
| Hardness (mg/l)                             | 3/2021 to 3/2023 | 210                    | 160 to 263          | 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)        | 3/2022 to 12/2022 | 0.72                   | ND to 3.3           | 80                          | N/A                       | By-product of drinking water disinfection       |
| Chlorine (mg/l)                             | 1/2022 to 12/2022 | 1.24                   | 0.46 to 2.92        | [4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )] | [4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )] | 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. In 2018, Alco was chosen to participate in the USEPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR 4) event, and has participated in the UCMR1, UCMR2 and UCMR3 events in past years. Please note that these constituents are NOT currently regulated constituents.

| Chemical or Constituent (& reporting units) | Sample Date      | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level |
|---|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Boron (µg/l)                                | 9/2018 to 3/2021 | 133                    | 88 to 310           | N/A                |
| Bromide (µg/l)                              | 3/2018 to 9/2018 | 292                    | 210 to 390          | N/A                |
| Manganese (µg/l)                            | 3/2018 to 9/2018 | 2.8                    | <0.40 to 15         | N/A                |



**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 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.**  
**Additional information regarding any violation is provided in this report.**

**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)   | 11/2014 to 12/2020 | 2.286                  | 0.547 to 3.93       | 15    | (0)        | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Radium-228 (pCi/L)  | 1/2016 to 3/2016   | 0.223                  | ND to 1.34          | 5     | 0.019      | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Aluminum (µg/l)   | 3/2021 to 3/2023   | 17                     | ND to 102           | 1,000 | 600        | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes  |
| Arsenic (µg/l)  | 3/2021 to 3/2023   | 5.6 †                  | 2.9 to 8.5 †        | 10    | 0.004      | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes  |
| † While your drinking water meets the Federal and State standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.   |                    |                        |                     |       |            |   |
| Barium (µg/l)   | 3/2021 to 3/2023   | 53                     | 33.4 to 79          | 1,000 | 2,000      | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits   |
| Chromium, Total (µg/l)  | 3/2021 to 3/2023   | 5.0                    | 2.7 to 8.5          | 50    | (100)      | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits   |
| Fluoride (mg/l)   | 3/2021 to 3/2023   | 0.33                   | 0.2 to 0.46         | 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)   | 1/2022 to 3/2023   | 4.3                    | 1.3 to 8.9**        | 10    | 10         | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits   |
| ** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. |                    |                        |                     |       |            |   |
| Selenium (µg/l)   | 3/2021 to 3/2023   | 3.0                    | 1.5 to 6.7          | 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  |
|---|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--|
| Aluminum (µg/l)                             | 3/2021 to 3/2023 | 17                     | ND to 102           | 200           | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Color (Units)                               | 3/2021 to 3/2023 | 0.5                    | ND to 3             | 15            | Naturally occurring organic materials  |
| Iron (µg/l)                                 | 3/2021 to 3/2023 | 63                     | ND to 274           | 300           | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes                                |
| Turbidity (NTU)                             | 3/2021 to 3/2023 | 0.24                   | <0.1 to 1.0         | 5             | Soil runoff  |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)               | 3/2021 to 3/2023 | 442                    | 334 to 488          | 1,000         | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits  |
| Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)             | 3/2021 to 3/2023 | 740                    | 637 to 841          | 1,600         | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence                      |
| Chloride (mg/l)                             | 3/2021 to 3/2023 | 105                    | 78 to 139           | 500           | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence                        |
| Sulfate (mg/l)                              | 3/2021 to 3/2023 | 40                     | 23 to 68            | 500           | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes                         |

**NEED \$\$\$ TOWARDS YOUR WATER BILL?** Contact LIHWAP (Low Income Household Water Assistance Program) to see if you're eligible! SEE ENCLOSED FLYER.  
**ALSO, ARE YOU OVER 65 YEARS OLD?** You may be able to get the City of Salinas to waive your 6% Utility User's Tax from your water bill. See enclosed flyer to see how!

# 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](http://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). In 2022, Alco and its customers were successful at achieving an overall average of 23% reduction of water usage per connection (2022 average per connection usage compared to the benchmark historical data from 2001 through 2010). **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.



It's that time of year again, when Alco shares important information about your water quality with you, our customers! Alco is a family-owned business and has served the community of East Salinas for over 90 years, since 1932! Alco continues to be a family and community-oriented company, serving its customers with pride and professionalism. Alco 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 Alco Water Service 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.

### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

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.

**COVID-19 IMPACTS:** During the pandemic, Alco had suspended water service shutoffs due to nonpayment per its Emergency Customer Protections. As a result, customers continued to receive water service throughout the pandemic without interruption, even if they could not afford to pay their bills in full each month. Alco worked with organizations, in conjunction with United Way Monterey County, to get customers financial assistance to pay past due amounts that they were unable to pay during the pandemic. Additionally, Alco participated in the State Water Resource Control Board's Arrearage Payment Program and was successful in obtaining financial assistance for many of its customers with delinquent accounts between March 4, 2020 through June 15, 2021. This assistance came right in time, before the suspension of discontinuance of water service due to nonpayment was lifted on December 31, 2021. Because delinquent water accounts may once again be discontinued due to nonpayment, Alco would like to remind its customers that it continues to offer payment arrangements to help customers avoid having their water shut off due to nonpayment. Alco is also pleased to be able to report that there is a new program called Low Income Household Water Assistance Program (LHWAP) that can provide eligible customers with financial assistance on their water bills. **SEE ENCLOSED LHWAP FLYER.** More information about LHWAP and other organizations that may be able to provide financial assistance can be obtained in person at Alco's office or you can call Alco at (831) 424-0441.

**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 2 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](mailto: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.**

### Where does your water come from?



In 2022, Alco Water Service had 6 active water sources and 3 standby water sources, all of which are groundwater wells. The wells draw from two aquifers in the two sub-areas of the Salinas Groundwater Basin: the Pressure Area & the East Side Area. Source Water Assessments were performed in 2002 and are available for review at the utility's office.

### Laboratory testing:



Alco Water Service 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. Alco Water Service also contracts with independent samplers who collect all samples for monitoring purposes and deliver 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.

Alco'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 Alco's water comes from groundwater sources, which provide protective physical measures, including soil barriers, to ensure that these sources are protected from pathogens, including viruses. In addition, Alco maintains a chlorine disinfectant residual in its water system, which inactivates viruses and bacteria. Alco's water system is monitored daily for chlorine disinfectant residual and is tested weekly 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 Alco 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!**

