

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA						
Alco Water Service had 530 samples collected for routine bacteriological quality testing in 2024.						
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
E. Coli	0	0	(a)		0	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.						
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 3 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)	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)	2/2022 to 3/2024	65	48-80	none	none	Salt present in the water; generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/l)	2/2022 to 3/2024	218	164 to 263	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium; usually naturally occurring
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS & 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)	3/2024 to 12/2024	0.63	ND to 2.5	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	3/2024 to 12/2024	0.13	0-2.1	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/l)	1/2024 to 12/2024	0.75	0.20 to 1.75	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA & the Board to determine where certain contaminants occur & whether the contaminants need to be regulated. In 2023, Alco was chosen to participate in the USEPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 5 (UCMR5) event, & has participated in UCMR1, UCMR2, UCMR3, & UCMR4 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
Lithium (µg/l)			3/2023 to 9/2023	34.3	18.5 to 65.1	N/A

MAKE WATER CONSERVATION A WAY OF LIFE!

Alco Water Service

Public Water System (PWS) ID #CA2710001

2024 Water Quality Monitoring

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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 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)	9/2016 to 3/2024	2.556	0.956 to 3.93	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	3/2016 to 9/2024	0.223	ND to 1.34	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (µg/l)	2/2022 to 9/2024	17	ND to 102	1,000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/l)	2/2022 to 9/2024	5.7 [†]	3.3 to 8.5 [†]	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & 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 USEPA 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)	2/2022 to 9/2024	58	33.4 to 75.3	1,000	2,000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total (µg/l)	2/2022 to 9/2024	4.1	2.1 to 6.2	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	2/2022 to 9/2024	0.32	0.2 to 0.4	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)	1/2024 to 12/2024	4.4	1.6 to 8.6 ^{††}	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)	2/2022 to 9/2024	3.4	2.1 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)	2/2022 to 9/2024	17	ND to 102	200	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	
Color (Units)	2/2022 to 9/2024	0.5	ND to 3	15	Naturally occurring organic materials	
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (mg/l)	2/2022 to 9/2024	0	ND to 0.05	0.5	Municipal and industrial waste discharges	
Iron (µg/l)	2/2022 to 9/2024	41	ND to 104	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Turbidity (NTU)	2/2022 to 9/2024	0.23	ND to 1.0	5	Soil runoff	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	2/2022 to 9/2024	440	334 to 488	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2/2022 to 9/2024	726	637 to 767	1,600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Chloride (mg/l)	2/2022 to 9/2024	102	76 to 124	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Sulfate (mg/l)	2/2022 to 9/2024	40	18 to 77	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	

Lead and Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Alco Water Service is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Alco Water Service at (831) 424-0441. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

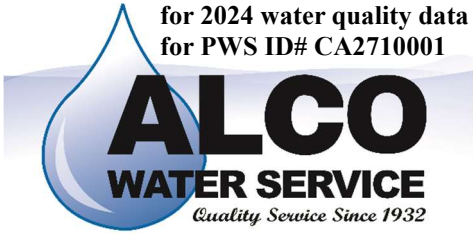
In compliance with the EPA’s Lead and Copper Rule, Alco Water Service has completed its Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) identifying potential lead service lines in its water distribution system. Alco is pleased to notify its customers that there are no lead service lines or fittings in Alco’s system. A copy of the LSLI is available for customer review by request by contacting Alco’s office at (831) 424-0441.

STAGE 1 WATER USE RESTRICTIONS



- 1) DO NOT USE a hose without a shut-off nozzle.
- 2) ONLY water before 6AM or after 9:30PM for 15 minutes.
- 3) DO NOT water during, or 48 hours after, precipitation.
- 4) DO NOT allow outdoor watering to flood, pool or runoff.
- 5) DO NOT water public street medians with potable water.
- 6) DO NOT water new constructions without a drip or microspray system.
- 7) DO NOT wash a vehicle using a hose without a shut-off nozzle.
- 8) DO NOT use drinking water to wash structures, roadways, driveways, walkways, or other hard surfaced areas.
- 9) DO NOT use drinking water for construction purposes.
- 10) DO NOT use drinking water in a fountain or decorative water feature.
- 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 spas with potable water.
- 13) Restaurants and other food service establishments can only serve water to customers on request.
- 14) Hotels & motels must allow guests to choose not to have towels and linens laundered daily & 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 of leaks that are within their control and will have 4 days to make the necessary repairs satisfactory to the Utility.

Consumer Confidence Report



YOUR WATER QUALITY REPORT: 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 93 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, 2024. 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.

WATER CONSERVATION: We ask you to keep “**Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life**” by monitoring your water usage habits to conserve water whenever possible. Alco is currently at Stage 1 of its “Water Conservation and Mandatory Staged Water Use Prohibitions and Reduction Plan” to achieve the important goals set by regulators in conserving water. Come by the office and pick up a copy of the Stage 1 Water Use Restrictions to use as your guideline to responsible water usage, a summary of which is also listed on the back of this CCR. 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.

TALK TO ALCO: 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 a (831) 424-0441 para asistirlo en español.

Where does your water come from?



In 2024, Alco 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 Eastside Area. Source Water Assessments were performed in 2002 and are available for review at Alco’s office.

The water sources are most vulnerable to sewer collection systems, agricultural drainage, gas stations, parking lots / malls / high density housing, parks, irrigated crops, fertilizer / pesticide / herbicide applications, agricultural / irrigation / water supply wells, and photo processing / printing.

Laboratory testing:

Alco 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water:

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. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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.

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).