

Lead and Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home/business plumbing. Rosehart is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in components in your plumbing. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. 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 sytem. 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.

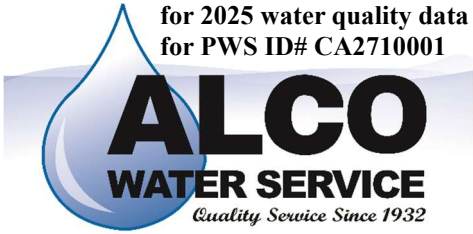
Additional Drinking Water Information

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).

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.

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, 2025. 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. 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.



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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 2025, 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 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:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and 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 & gas production & mining activities.

KEY of Definitions & Abbreviations used in the Tables on the Following Page

- “<” means “less than”
- ND = Not Detectable at testing limit
- N/A = Not Applicable
- MFL = Million Fibers per Liter
- µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)
- mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)
- NTU = Nephelometer Turbidity Unit
- µmhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter
- pCi/L = picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
- ❖ **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.

ALCO WATER SERVICE Public Water System (PWS) ID #CA2710001

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT for 2025 Water Quality Monitoring

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.

COLIFORM BACTERIA SAMPLING RESULTS: Alco had 526 samples collected for routine bacteriological quality testing in 2025.						
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # of Detections (in a month)	# of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria	
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	2	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.						
LEAD AND COPPER TAP SAMPLING RESULTS: In July through August of 2025, 30 samples were collected in consumers' households and analyzed for lead & copper. Alco is required to perform this monitoring every 3 years by the Board.						
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 plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/l)	30	0.745	1	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
SODIUM AND HARDNESS SAMPLING RESULTS:						
Chemical or Constituent (& reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/l)	3/2023 to 10/2025	65	58-71	none	none	Salt present in the water; generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/l)	3/2023 to 10/2025	217	164 to 254	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) RESULTS:						
Chemical or Constituent (& reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/l)	3/2025 to 12/2025	0.55	0 to 1.7	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAAs [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	3/2025 to 12/2025	0	0-0	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/l)	3/2025 to 12/2025	0.83	0.35 to 2.02	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)] [4 (as Cl ₂)]		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS RESULTS: 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	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Boron (µg/l)	3/2021	89				N/A
Lithium (µg/l)	3/2023 to 9/2023	34.3				N/A
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD CONTAMINANTS - RESULTS WITH A DETECTION:						
Chemical or Constituent (& reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	3/2020 to 9/2025	2.616	0.956 to 3.93	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	10/2025 to 12/2025	3.2	1.9 to 5.9	20	N/A	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
Combined Radium-(pCi/L)	3/2024 to 3/2025	0.199	-0.153 to 0.487	5	N/A	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Arsenic (µg/l)	3/2023 to 10/2025	5.5 [†]	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)	3/2023 to 10/2025	57	33.4 to 70.6	1,000	2,000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total (µg/l)	3/2023 to 10/2025	4.0	2.1 to 6.0	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	3/2023 to 10/2025	0.30	0.1 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)	3/2025 to 10/2025	5.3 ^{††}	1.6 to 9.5 ^{††}	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)	3/2023 to 10/2025	2.6	2.1 to 3.7	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)
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD CONTAMINANTS - RESULTS WITH A DETECTION:						
Chemical or Constituent (& reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Secondary MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Color (Units)	3/2023 to 10/2025	2.0	ND to 7	15	Naturally occurring organic materials	
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (mg/l)	3/2023 to 10/2025	0	ND to 0.05	0.5	Municipal and industrial waste discharges	
Iron (µg/l)	3/2023 to 10/2025	41	ND to 104	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Turbidity (NTU)	3/2023 to 10/2025	0.11	ND to 0.25	5	Soil runoff	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	3/2023 to 10/2025	439	334 to 474	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	3/2023 to 10/2025	750	637 to 829	1,600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Chloride (mg/l)	3/2023 to 10/2025	104	76 to 134	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Sulfate (mg/l)	3/2023 to 10/2025	40	18 to 77	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	