2021 Water Quality Report

Water System ID: NM3500626

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Your Water is Safe to Drink

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. For more information about your water, contact *Steven Miller at 13 Plaza Nueva, Unit B, Santa Fe, NM 87507 or call (505) 930-7155, e-mail address: smiller@lcwatercoop.com*

Drinking Water Sources

Las Campanas water comes from surface water from the Santa Fe and Rio Grande Rivers and is treated through conventional and advanced treatment processes at the Canyon Road Water Treatment Plant and Buckman Regional Water Treatment Plant (BRWTP), respectively. Groundwater is taken form the Buckman Well Field which consists of 13 wells located near the Rio Grande. In 2011, the Buckman Direct Diversion (BDD) Project was successfully integrated into the distribution system and operated in conjunction with the Buckman Well Field and Santa Fe River Reservoirs. The surface water treated at the BRWTP is taken directly from the Rio Grande.

Source Water Assessment

The New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) completed a Source Water Assessment to determine source water protection areas and an inventory of contaminant sources within the areas of concern. NMED concluded: "The Susceptibility Analysis of the County of Santa Fe water utility reveals that the utility is well maintained and operated, and the sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential sources of contamination. The susceptibility rank of the entire water system is "moderately low". A copy of the Assessment is available by contacting the State of New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau, by calling toll free 1-877-654-8720. NMED-DWB may charge a nominal fee for paper copies.

Public Participation Opportunities

Our Board meets at a time and date to be announced. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. Please call 505-930-7155 for additional information.

Contaminants in Water

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants,* such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- *Pesticides & herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential use.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* which are naturally occurring.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Water Quality Monitoring

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead-Specific Information

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. Las Campanas 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2021 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2021. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below:

AL - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG - Maximum residual disinfectant level goal, or 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.

NA - Not applicable

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l

RAA- Running Annual Average

Table of Detected Contaminants

Lead and Copper							
Substance	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Our Water**	**Range of Detection**	**Sample Date**	**Violation (Y or N)**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm) action level at consumer taps	1.3 (AL)	1.3	0.19	0 sites exceeded the AL	2021	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) action level at consumer taps	15 (AL)	0	1.7	0 site exceeded the AL	2021	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	NA	10 ǂ	5.1 – 15.8	2021	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	NA	53 ǂ	37.2 – 67.1	2021	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Substance	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Our Water**	**Range of Detection**	**Sample Date**	**Violation (Y or N)**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.41(RAA)	0.12 – 0.70	2021	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.

ǂ The Haloacetic Acids and TTHM results for "your water" are reported as a highest locational running annual average (LRAA) which is the average of samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Monitoring and Reporting Violations

In February 2022, we received a Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts Rule Monitoring and Reporting Violation due to a discrepancy in the disinfectant residuals sample chain of custody documentation for samples collected in March 2018 and July 2019. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened, what you should do and what are we are doing. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the monitoring period of March 2018, and July 2019, two monthly disinfectant residuals samples were collected in combination of the total coliform samples, and while the results were absent for total coliform and met the disinfectant residuals limits, the incorrect documentation was indicated on the chain of custody thus making the samples invalidate. We are required by law to collect two monthly disinfectant residual samples at the time of total coliform sampling thus we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. There is nothing you need to do at this time. The system was back in compliance on April 9, 2018, and August 21, 2019, respectively.

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Special Population Advisory

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on how to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

Santa Fe County 2021 Water Quality Report - PWS ID# NM3500926

As we have mentioned, Las Campanas receives our drinking water from Santa Fe County. Testing on the contaminants present in the water that we purchase has been conducted by the County for each contributing utility prior to discharge into our distribution system. To provide you with more information on the water that we receive from those utilities, we have included a Table with the testing results for both the 2021 City of Santa Fe and Buckman Direct Diversion Water Quality Report

Regulated Compliance Monitoring

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	City Well Field [a]	Sample Date	Buckman Tank [b]	Sample Date	Canyon Road WTP	Sample Date	Buckman RWTP	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Volatile Organic Contaminants [c]													
Dichloromethane	PPB	5	0	ND	2020	0.7	2020	ND	2021	ND	2021	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Inorganic Contaminants [c]													
Arsenic	PPB	10	0	1.9 (1.1 - 1.9)	2020	1.8	2020	ND	2021	ND	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	PPM	2	2	0.6 (0.2 - 0.6)	2020	0.03	2020	0.01	2021	0.04	2021	No	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	PPM	4	4	0.2 (ND - 0.2)	2020	0.39	2020	ND	2021	0.47	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N]	PPM	10	10	6.7 (0.6- 6.7)	2021	1.1	2021	ND	2021	0.07	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits
Selenium	PPM	50	50	0.004 (ND - 0.004)	2020	ND	2020	ND	2021	ND	2021	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants [c]													
Gross Alpha Emitters [d]	pCi/L	15	0	0.9 (0.2 - 0.9)	2017 - 2020	0.9	2020	ND	2020	0.9	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta/Photon Emitters	pCi/L	50 e	NA	1.4 (ND - 1.4)	2017 - 2020	2.8	2020	ND	2020	3.9	2021	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	0.8 (0.4 - 0.8)	2017 - 2020	0.04	2020	0.08	2020	0.03	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	PPB	30	0	1.0	2017 - 2020	2.0	2020	ND	2020	2.0	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Surface Water Contaminants [c]													
Turbidity (highest single measurement)	NTU	TT = 1.0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.12	2021	0.17	2021	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly % meeting limits)	NTU	TT = % <0.3 NTU	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100%	2021	100%	2021	No	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio)	NA	TT [f]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 g (1.1 - 1.5)	2021	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment

Notes:

a. City wellfield: Alto, Agua Fria, Ferguson, Osage, St. Mikes & Torreon.

b. Buckman Wells 1-13 and Northwest Well.

c. The range represents the highest and lowest values within the Compliance Period indicated, if more than one sample was collected.

d. Gross Alpha Emitters excluding Radon and Uranium

e. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

f. Alternative compliance criteria used to meet TOC removal requirements (running annual average of TOC removal ratio must be >1 each month)

g. Running annual average (RAA) of TOC removal ratio for each month during 2021 - minimum ratio was 1.1 (as per 40 CFR 141.135)

Key to Units, Terms and Abbreviations

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

PPM: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

PPB: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

TT: A Treatment Technique standard was set instead of an Maximum Contaminant Level