

2016 Las Campanas Water Quality Report (PWS # NM00626)

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.

Is my water safe?

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.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. EPA/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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from surface water from the Santa Fe and Rio Grande Rivers 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 from 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 and its availability

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 (NMED-DWB), 525 Camino de Los Marquez, Suite 4; Santa Fe, NM 87505. Copies may also be requested by calling or emailing the NMED-DWB, David Torres at 505-841-5306 (toll free 1-877-654-8720) or David.Torres@state.nm.us. Please include your name, address, telephone number, and email address, and the name of the water utility. NMED-DWB may charge a nominal fee for paper copies.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Our Board meets at a time and date to be announced. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. Please call 505-820-2669 for additional information.

Additional Information for Lead

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, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be 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 the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sampl</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>or</u>	<u>TT, or</u>		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>Water</u>					
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.55	0.21	1.07	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	3.6	NA		2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	NA	80	34.7	NA		2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u># Samples</u>	<u>Exceeds</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
			<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exceeding</u>	<u>AL</u>	
					<u>AL</u>		
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.52	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.

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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 2016 City of Santa Fe and Buckman Direct Diversion Water Quality Report.

Regulated Compliance Monitoring													
Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	City Well Field ^c	Sample Date	Buckman Tank ^b	Sample Date	Canyon Road WTP	Sample Date	Buckman RWTP	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants													
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	4	2016	2	2014	ND	2016	ND	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.6	2016	ND	2014	ND	2016	ND	2015	No	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	10	zero	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3 (ND -7.3)	2015	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chromium	ppb	100	100	ND	2016	ND	2014	ND	2016	1	2016	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.19	2016	0.4	2014	0.13	2016	0.28	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N]	ppm	10	10	7.15 (2.95 - 7.15)	2016	0.1	2016	ND	2016	0.12	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants													
Gross Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	15	0	4.4 (1.9 - 4.4)	2014	4.2	2014	ND	2014	1.2	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta/Photon Emitters	pCi/L	50 ^d	NA	1.5 (ND - 1.5)	2014	2.3	2014	1.4	2014	2.3	2014	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	0.77 (0.10 - 0.77)	2014	0.07	2014	0.18	2014	0.1	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ppb	30	0	2.0 (ND - 2.0)	2014	2.0	2014	ND	2014	1	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Surface Water Contaminants													
Turbidity ³ (highest single measurement)	NTU	TT = 1.0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.25	2016	0.29	2016	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity ³ (lowest monthly % meeting limits)	NTU	TT = % <0.3 NTU	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100%	2016	100.0%	2016	No	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	NA	TT (45% Removal)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46% to 68% removal	2016	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Notes:						Key to Units, Terms and Abbreviations							
a. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.						NA: Not Applicable ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)							
b. Buckman Wells 1-13 and Northwest Well.						ND: Not Detected ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)							
c. City wellfield: Alto, Agua Fria, Ferguson, Osage, Santa Fe, St. Mikes & Torreon.						NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)							
d. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.						TT: A Treatment Technique standard was set instead of an Maximum Contaminant Level							

Nitrates

City of Santa Fe drinking water meets the federal drinking water standard of 10 ppm for nitrates (10 mg/L as N). Nitrates have been detected in some of the City Wells up to 7.15 ppm. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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