

2017 Las Campanas Water Quality Report

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. For more information about your water, contact *Kimberly Visser at 366 Las Campanas Dr., Santa Fe, NM 87506 or call (505) 204-7824, e-mail address: kvisser@lascampanasowners.com*

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, 525 Camino de Los Marquez, Suite 4; Santa Fe, NM 87505. Copies may also be requested by emailing the Drinking Water Bureau or by calling toll free 1-877-654-8720. 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> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</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	0.8	0.04	1.7	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	NA‡	18	30	2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	80	NA‡	109	117	2017	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
NA‡ = The Haloacetic Acids and TTHM results for "your water" are reported as a locational running annual average (LRAA) that is based on four quarters worth of data. The Las Campanas, NM system has not collected enough data to report these values.								
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u># Samples</u> <u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds</u> <u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.44	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.6	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Terms & Abbreviations	
ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA - not applicable	ND - Not detected
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 - 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.
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 - 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.
AL - Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	LRAA - Locational Running Average: The average of samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters

Regulated Compliance Monitoring

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 2017 City of Santa Fe and Buckman Direct Diversion Water Quality Report

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	City Well Field ^a	Sample Date	Buckman Tank	Sample Date	Canyon Road WTP	Sample Date	Buckman RWTP	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants													
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	3.5 (ND - 3.5)	2017	ND	2017	ND	2017	ND	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.73 (ND - 0.73)	2017	0.02	2017	0.07	2017	0.04	2017	No	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	50	2 (0 - 2)	2017	ND	2017	ND	2017	ND	2017	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.1 (ND - 0.1)	2017	0.4	2017	0.5	2017	0.3	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N]	ppm	10	10	7 (2 - 7)	2017	ND	2017	ND	2017	ND	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion from natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants													
D(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	ppm	0.006	0	0.001 (ND - 0.001)	2017	ND	2017	ND	2017	ND	2017	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Radioactive Contaminants													
Gross Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	15	0	1.5 (0.2 - 1.5)	2017	1.6	2017	NA	NA	ND	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta/Photon Emitters	pCi/L	50 ^b	NA	1.4 (ND - 1.4)	2017	3.5	2017	NA	NA	1.7	2017	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	0.75 (0.39 - 0.75)	2017	0.03	2017	NA	NA	0.03	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ppb	30	0	1	2017	2	2017	NA	NA	ND	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Surface Water Contaminants													
Turbidity ^d (highest single measurement)	NTU	TT = 1.0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.22	2017	0.99	2017	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity ^d (lowest monthly % meeting limits)	NTU	TT = % <0.3 NTU	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100%	2017	99.4%	2017	No	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC) - TREATED	NA	TT ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 ^e (1.2 - 1.3)	2017	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Notes: a. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. b. Alternative compliance criteria used to meet TOC removal requirements (running annual average of TOC removal ratio must be >1 each month) c. The range represents the highest and low values within the Compliance Period indicated, if more than one sample was collected. 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. e. City wellfield: Alto, Agua Fria, Ferguson, Osage, Santa Fe, St. Mikes & Torreon, (Total 8 wells - 1 missing) f. Buckman Wells 1-13 and Northwest Well. g. Running annual average (RAA) or TOC removal ratio for each month during 2017 - minimum ratio was 1.2 (as per 40 CFR 141.135 (c) 2006)													
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													

Frequently Asked Questions Regarding the Results for Total Trihalomethanes in the 2017 Las Campanas Water Quality Report

What are Total Trihalomethanes?

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) are four chemically similar compounds that form when chlorine reacts with naturally present organic matter. TTHMs can form in water distribution systems during normal service, or after a system disinfection. Conditions such as elevated water temperature and elevated levels of chlorine or organic matter can promote TTHM formation. “Water age”—the time between when chlorine is added to the water and when the water is consumed—also can be a factor.

What happened?

The lab results for TTHMs shown in the 2017 Las Campanas Water Quality Report indicate the range of values designated low (109 parts per billion [ppb]) and high (117 ppb) are the results from the only two samples collected in 2017. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for this contaminant is 80 ppb when calculated as the locational running annual average (LRAA) of 4 samples collected quarterly at a specific location. It is expressed this way because these contaminants pose a health risk only when consumed over many years. Because only two samples were collected in 2017, there were insufficient data to report a valid LRAA value for comparison to the 80 ppb MCL limit. That’s why the results for “Your Water” are reported as “N/A.”

Why did this happen?

The Las Campanas Water & Sewer Cooperative (“Cooperative”) believes the low demand for water in the fall and winter created a high “water age” that resulted in the elevated levels of TTHMs measured in September and December of 2017.

Prior to 2017, the Cooperative was required to sample for TTHMs on each year, and the results were always below the regulatory limit. When required to sample annually, the LRAA criterion is not applicable and the single annual value is compared to the MCL. In August 2017, we notified state regulatory authorities that the population served by the Co-op exceeded 1000 residents. This resulted in several changes to our compliance plan, necessitating more frequent sampling for several contaminants, including TTHMs. We are now required to sample TTHMs quarterly in March, June, September and December of each year.

What is being done now?

In January 2018, the Cooperative began taking aggressive proactive measures to address this issue. From January to March 2018, more than 500,000 gallons of water were flushed from the system. Additional samples were taken at several locations throughout the system to monitor TTHM levels. The third sample was taken as required

in March 2018 and the result was 42.6 ppb. This is an encouraging result.

The next required quarterly sample is scheduled for collection in early June. If that sample yields a result similar to the March sample (<51.3 ppb), the LRAA for the 4 quarters of sampling will be below 80 ppb and the water will be in compliance with the MCL for TTHMs. We will post the results on this webpage when they are available.

How will the Cooperative prevent this from happening again?

The Cooperative management team, together with the licensed operators of our facilities, Jacobs Engineering Group Inc., are studying options that will prevent this from happening in the future. Steps taken may include a winter program of regular flushing of water mains, reducing the amount of water held in the storage tanks during winter and/or modifying the flow of water through the distribution pipelines to minimize water aging.

Where can I get more information?

Call Bryan Romero at the Cooperative office, 505-204-7826.