

# **Las Acequias de Placitas**

## **Water Quality Report 2020**

### **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 a spring that is fed by the Madera Limestone Aquifer of the Sandia Mountains. The Ciruela Spring is used continuously. Its production varies depending on snowpack and rainfall, with a maximum flow measured at 180 gallons per minute and minimum flow measured at 13 gpm. This summer, Ciruela flow is measuring at 20-21 gpm. Your water is routinely monitored for contaminants and is tested for total coliform bacteria on a monthly basis.

### **Source water assessment and its availability**

The susceptibility analysis of the Las Acequias de Placitas 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 based on spring head construction, hydrogeologic settings, and system operation & management. The susceptibility of the entire system is moderate.

Customers can get a copy of the source water assessment by contacting David Torres at 505-841 5206 or David.Torres@state.nm.us

### **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?**

- 1) Practice water conservation with domestic and irrigation water.
- 2) Remove invasive species like Siberian Elms and Russian Olives.
- 3) Get certified by NMED as system operator to work for Las Acequias.
- 4) Attend membership meetings, vote, or volunteer as a board member.

### **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

## **Water Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

## **Cross Connection Control Survey**

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system

- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

## **Other Information**

For more water conservation tips, visit website:  
<https://wateruseitwisely.com/100-ways-to-conserve/>

## **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 Acequias de Placitas 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## **Additional Information for Arsenic**

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA 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.

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# **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.

| Contaminants  | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range |      | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source  |
|---|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|---|
|   |               |                  |                      | Low   | High |             |           |   |
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>   |               |                  |                      |       |      |             |           |   |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) |               |                  |                      |       |      |             |           |   |
| Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)  | 4             | 4                | .4                   | .3    | .4   | 2020        | No        | Water additive used to control microbes   |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)   | NA            | 60               | 0                    | NA    | NA   | 2020        | No        | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)   | NA            | 80               | .876                 | NA    | NA   | 2020        | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |               |                  |                      |       |      |             |           |   |
| Arsenic (ppb)   | 0             | 10               | 1.2                  | NA    | NA   | 2018        | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                    |
| Barium (ppm)  | 2             | 2                | .2                   | NA    | NA   | 2018        | No        | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                                |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | 4             | 4                | .28                  | NA    | NA   | 2018        | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)  | 10            | 10               | 0                    | NA    | NA   | 2020        | No        | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                               |

| Contaminants                                 | MCLG<br>or<br>MRDLG | MCL,<br>TT, or<br>MRDL | Detect<br>In<br>Your<br>Water | Range          |                              | Sample<br>Date | Violation  | Typical Source  |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|--|---|
|  |                     |                        |                               | Low            | High                         |                |  |   |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)         | 1                   | 1                      | 0                             | NA             | NA                           | 2020           | No   | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>              |                     |                        |                               |                |                              |                |  |   |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L)                       | 0                   | 15                     | 1.2                           | NA             | NA                           | 2019           | No   | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)               | 0                   | 4                      | 2.1                           | NA             | NA                           | 2019           | No   | Decay of natural and man-made deposits.   |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)            | 0                   | 5                      | .22                           | NA             | NA                           | 2019           | No   | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Uranium (ug/L)                               | 0                   | 30                     | 2                             | NA             | NA                           | 2019           | No   | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Contaminants                                 | MCLG                | AL                     | Your<br>Water                 | Sample<br>Date | # Samples<br>Exceeding<br>AL | Exceeds<br>AL  | Typical Source   |   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                |                     |                        |                               |                |                              |                |  |   |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3                 | 1.3                    | .11                           | 2020           | 0                            | No             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |   |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)   | 0                   | 15                     | 1.3                           | 2020           | 0                            | No             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |   |

| Unit Descriptions |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Term              | Definition  |
| ug/L              | ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water            |
| ppm               | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)                    |
| ppb               | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)                    |
| pCi/L             | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)                  |
| mrem/yr           | mrem/yr: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) |
| NA                | NA: not applicable  |
| ND                | ND: Not detected  |
| NR                | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.                             |

| 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. |

| <b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b> |   |
|---|---|
| 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.   |
| TT  | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  |
| AL  | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.   |
| Variances and Exemptions                    | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.   |
| 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.                              |
| MNR   | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated  |
| MPL   | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level   |

**For more information please contact:**

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