

Laguna Valley Consumer Confidence Report 2022 PWS# 053503111

Is my water safe?

Released Date June 2023

Description of Water Treatment Process

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.

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.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from a well field located in the Western Rio San Jose Valley. The well field contains four ground water wells are utilized on a rotating schedule to provide the water supply for the Laguna Valley. Furthermore, you also receive water from Encinal Springs which supplements the Rio San Jose Valley well field supply.



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).

Source water assessment and its availability

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act authorize a Source Water Assessment Program to determine the susceptibility of a public drinking water supply to contamination. Sources of contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act are required to be inventoried during the assessment process. The EPA Region 6 Source Water Protection Program in cooperation with Pueblo of Laguna conducted this assessment in 2001. Based on the following factors, your water system was determined to have a High susceptibility to contamination: The physical integrity of the well, the characteristics of the hydrologic system around the well, the characteristics of the contaminants inventoried and the likelihood of those contaminants to reach the source of the drinking water supply. Our source water has some protection from human and natural elements, but source water protection should always be of great importance for our community's water supply. The Assessment report is available for review at the Utility Authority office.

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).

Water Quality Data Tables

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			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.09	.31	1.09	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	3.33	2.16	3.33	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	16 Avg	9.5	21.4	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.045	.045	.045	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.83	.83	.83	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.65	ND	.65	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Ero- sion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.9	2.9	2.9	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2	2	2	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	11.9	7.48	11.9	2022	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/ L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	17	17	17	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants		ALG	AL	90th Percentile	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.15	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3.6	2022	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 (ug/L)							
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)							
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 ex- pected 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.							
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							
90th Percentile	A value at which 90% of all samples collected tested at or below this value							
Action Level Goal	AGL: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health .							

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“Water is Life”