

Pueblo de San Ildefonso Community Water System 2015 Water Quality Report

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This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014.

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water health standards. Pueblo de San Ildefonso Division of Facilities along with the Department of Environmental and Cultural Preservation (DECP) vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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?

The water for the Pueblo Community Water System is supplied by 2-wells Black Mesa well#1 which is the existing and Black Mesa well #2 which are both controlled out of the New Well House, which draw from the Pojoaque Basin Aquifer. Water is drawn from the Black Mesa well #2 Facility which is the new source and also has the control systems and treatment building.

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 Branch in cooperation with the Pueblo de San Ildefonso Division of Facilities conducted this assessment in 2010.

Based on the following factors, your water system was determined to have a medium susceptibility to contamination: the physical integrity of the wells, the characteristics of the hydrologic system around the wells, the characteristics of the contaminants inventoried and the likelihood of those contaminants to reach the source of the drinking water supply. The report is available at the Division of Facilities Office and at the DECP office for your review.

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 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 and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems. 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?

To get involved and learn more, please attend our community meetings hosted by DECP and Division of Facilities. The time and dates will be posted in the Department newsletters and/or the Community bulletin, or contact DECP at 505-455-2273 and/or Division of Facilities Manager at 505-231-3726.

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.

More Information Regarding 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. Pueblo de San Ildefonso Division of Facilities is responsible for providing high quality 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Test Results Glossary and Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for the margin of safety.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:	The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
ALG: Action Level Goal:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.
AL: Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
na:	not applicable
avg:	regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water (mg/L)
ug/L:	number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
mrem/yr:	millirem per year (a measure of radioactivity)
pCi/L:	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ND:	not detected
Positive Samples/Month;	number of samples taken that month that were found to be positive

Pueblo de San Ildefonso Community Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of 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 in the calendar year of the report. The EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

(Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future)

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contamination
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Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products: *There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant for control of microbial contaminants*

Chlorine	2015	0.6	0.6 – 0.7	MRDLG < 4	MRDL = 4	ppm (mg/L)	no	Water additive used to control microbes
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Inorganic Contaminants:

Arsenic	2015	5.6	NA	0	10	ppm	no	Erosion of natural deposits/ runoffs from orchards/ Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	2015	0.002	0 –	< 2	2	ppm (mg/L)	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2015	0.5	0 –	< 4	4.0	ppm (mg/L)	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge of fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium	2015	10	13 – 13	< 50	50	ppb (ug/L)	no	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Radioactive Contaminants:

Beta/photon emitters	2015	5.71pCi/L	ND-5.71	0	50	ppb (ug/L)	no	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2015	12avg	2 – 22.6	0	15	ppb (ug/L)	no	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2015	20avg	19 - 21	0	30	ppb (ug/L)	no	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper:

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG (ug/L)	Action Level (ug/L)	90 th percentile	# sites over AL	Units	Violation	Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	1.3	0.02	0	ppb (ug/L)	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems

Ground Water Rule: The Ground Water Rule specifies the appropriate use of disinfection while addressing other components of ground water systems to ensure public health protection

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine (DBP)	01/01/2015	12/31/2015	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant during the period indicated. Because failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that period indicated. We will be testing in August 2016
Monitoring, Routine (DBP)	01/01/2015	12/31/2015	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant during period indicated. Because failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that period indicated. We will be testing in August 2016

Public Notification Rule: Public notification helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water. For less serious problems, water suppliers must notify consumers in a timely manner.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Public Notification Rule	12/17/2013	2013	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

For More information Contact:

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