

Pueblo de San Ildefonso Community Water System 2018 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, 2018.

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. Immune-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?

The water for the Pueblo Community Water System is supplied by two wells--Black Mesa Well #1 which is the existing well and Black Mesa Well #2. Both wells are controlled out of the New Well House and draw water from the Pojoaque Basin Aquifer.

Summer Water Usage in the Community!

Summer is right around the corner and we know that water usage in the community will increase within the coming months. In fact, we have already seen water usage increase in the past couple of months due to watering lawns or garden fields, filling swimming pools, and washing vehicles. We at the Facilities and Environmental Departments are asking for the community to minimize water use to mainly household purposes in order to ensure that we have a continued adequate and safe supply of drinking water for everyone. It is everyone's job to make sure that this precious resource is protected, and our drinking water is safe.

Water Conservation

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 for more information.

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 boards or contact DECP at 505-455-2273 or 505-469-2611.

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.

Pueblo de San Ildefonso Community Water Quality Data Tables

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. The tables below only show the detected contaminants of samples collected.

(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)

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Highest 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 Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	Various	0.3	0.4	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.59	1.59	1.59	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha emitters (exc. Radon & Uranium) (pCi/L)	0	15	5.0	5.0	5.0	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	2.86	2.86	2.86	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	20.6	20.6	20.6	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppm)	0	10	3.4	3.4	3.4	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits/ runoffs from orchards/ Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	6.7	6.7	6.7	2018	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills: Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.42	0.42	0.42	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge of fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Highest Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.6	2.6	2.6	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	1.1	0.73	1.1	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use/leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	ALG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Lead and Copper								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.02	2016	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	ND	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)
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 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.
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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
ALG	ALG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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

2018 Drinking Water Violations				
Violation Type	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Corrective Action
Failure Address Deficiency – Ground Water Rule (GWR)	We failed to properly respond to significant deficiencies in our water system within the time frame set by EPA.	7/1/2018 – Currently Open	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	There were two deficiencies remaining to be corrected following the 2017 sanitary survey of our water system. The first had to do with the corralling and feeding of livestock around one of our drinking water wells. This deficiency was addressed by removing the animals from the site to another location at the end of 2018. The other remaining deficiency that still needs to be corrected is the lack of adequate valving in our distribution system. Many of the valves are no longer operational and we have to shut down larger portions of the water distribution system than we would like if we have to make a repair. We are currently pursuing funding opportunities and are in contact with the Indian Health Service (IHS) regarding this issue in order to address it.

For More information Contact:

Pueblo de San Ildefonso, Division of Facilities/Environmental
Darryl Martinez, Division of Environmental
02 Tunyo Po
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87506
505-455-2273 or 505-469-2611
dmartinez@sanipueblo.org