Hacienda Estates Water System, NM

LAS CRUCES UTILITIES - WATER SECTION

WATER REPORT

Hacienda Estates Water System, NM

Las Cruces Utilities
Hacienda Estates
Water System, NM
3511507

2016 REPORT TO CONSUMERS ON WATER QUALITY

Our drinking water meets all requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

We are happy to present our new Jornada Water System customers with the 2016 Community Confidence Report on Water Quality. It's the water you drink...now it comes with a list of ingredients. According to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), anything in water that is not H2O is considered a contaminant without regard to whether it is harmful or not. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through the regulatory process has set limits, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for certain harmful contaminants that may be found in drinking water. But, there are many potential contaminants that, although not common, may find their way into source waters. For this reason, drinking water regulations require monitoring for many possible contaminants. Not all contaminants are regulated. MCLs have not been developed for all contaminants that are monitored. The presence of a contaminant does not necessarily pose a health risk.

This report explains where our water comes from, what it contains, and any known health risks that may exist for the level of contaminants in our drinking water. The New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) monitors up to 121 potential contaminants at every well in the City's Municipal Water Supply System at least once every three years. This report presents the results for all potential contaminants of drinking water during the 2016 calendar year or the most recent year sampled by EPA approved methods and certified analytical laboratories in accordance with the SDWA.

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP)
The Municipal Water Supply System is well maintained and operated, and sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential sources of contamination based on well construction, hydro-geologic settings, and system operations and management. The susceptibility rank of the entire water system is high. Please contact the City Water Section of Utilities to discuss the findings of the SWAPP report.

The Source of Your Drinking Water
The Jornada Acves water systems serve and estimated population of over 2,830 and consists of 6 production wells, 2 storage tanks, 4 pressure tanks with over 1,100 connections. The system wells are at depth from 600 to 800 feet in the Jornada basin. While these deep groundwater supplies provide protection from many surface contaminants and drought resilience, small amounts of naturally occurring minerals dissolve into the water and account for moderate levels of calcium, manganese, and iron. This common "hard water" of the southwest can affect the aesthetic quality of the water by increasing hardness and by altering the color and taste slightly. The Source Water Assessment by NMED Drinking Water Bureau provides baseline data about the quality of our water before it is treated and distributed to consumers. This is important because it identifies the origins of potential contaminants, and indicates the susceptibility of our water system to contamination. Because we pump water from deep aquifers the likelihood of this kind of contamination is low, but it can occur under some circumstances and must be evaluated.

Learn More about Your Drinking Water
Amendments to the SDWA in 1996 require all public water supply systems to provide an annual "Consumer Confidence Report" to their customers. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's water quality and decisions affecting drinking water. The Water Section of Utilities holds public meetings as needed when specific issues concerning drinking water affect our community. Otherwise, the most effective way to make comments or suggestions is to telephone or write directly to the Administrator of the Water Section (528-3515). Concerns may also be brought before the City Council in their biweekly public meeting or the Las Cruces Utilities Board in their monthly public meeting. The Water Section does not, at this time, conduct regular public meetings, which are devoted to drinking water issues. Water quality data for the Municipal Water Supply System and more information about the Water Section are available at www.las-cruces.org. The Administrator and her staff will be happy to answer any questions, or discuss suggestions you may have, about our drinking water.

Contacts for Information:

This report can be made available in alternative formats upon request. To make a request call voice telephone 528-2012 or TTY 520-2441.

El informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Traduézcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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The List of What Is In Your Water

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

The following table presents a summary of results from water testing completed by both the NJDEP Drinking Water Bureau and the City during the 2016 calendar year or the most recent year sampled per the regulated sampling cycle as required by the SDWA. The table contains the name of each contaminant, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the goals for public health (MCLG), the highest single amount found among all samples taken, the expected sources of such contamination, and the incidence of violations.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL): 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.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, i.e. zero risk. The MCLG usually accepts a risk of 1 in 1,000,000 or 1 in 100,000 persons depending on the contaminant.

ACTION LEVEL (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that the water supply system must follow.

Additional Information

EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in food products. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and plumbing, and bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of certain contaminants. 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 plumbing, and bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of certain contaminants. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Highest Locational Running Annual Average or LRAA: Arithmetic average of analytical results for samples taken at a specific monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLGs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm/ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Violations: The following table contains scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Definitions:

- Highest Detected Level is the highest single amount found among all samples taken.
- The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health is called the maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, i.e. zero risk. The MCLG usually accepts a risk of 1 in 1,000,000 or 1 in 100,000 persons depending on the contaminant.
- The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that the water supply system must follow.
- The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, i.e. zero risk. The MCLG usually accepts a risk of 1 in 1,000,000 or 1 in 100,000 persons depending on the contaminant.

Required Reporting Test Results

Lead and Copper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Highest Detected Level</th>
<th>Major Sources of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (%)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (mg/L)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The highest single amount found among all samples taken.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

Sources of drinking water for 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 radioactive material, as well as substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(a) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, bacteria, and protozoa (e.g. Cryptosporidium, E.coli, Giardia) may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(b) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.

(c) Pesticides and herbicides may come from sources such as agriculture, storm-water runoff, and residential uses.

(d) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems.

(e) Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas mining and production activities.

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 elders, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People who should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can also be obtained via the Hotline.

ADDITIONAL COMPOUNDS HAVING ZERO DETECTION FOR YOUR INFORMATION

**Volatile Organic Contaminants**

- Benzene ppm 0.005 0.005 0 None
- Chloroform ppm 0.005 0.005 0 None
- Ethylbenzene ppm 0.005 0.005 0 None
- Methylene chloride ppm 0.01 0.01 0 None
- Toluene ppm 0.005 0.005 0 None

**Inorganic Contaminants**

- Barium ppm 0.01 0.01 0 None
- Cadmium ppm 0.0005 0.0005 0 None
- Chromium ppm 0.05 0.05 0 None
- Copper ppm 0.5 0.5 0 None
- Lead ppm 0.5 0.5 0 None
- Mercury ppm 0.0001 0.0001 0 None
- Nickel ppm 0.05 0.05 0 None
- Nitrates ppm 0.05 0.05 0 None
- Phosphates ppm 0.002 0.002 0 None
- Selenium ppm 0.02 0.02 0 None
- Sulfates ppm 350 350 0 None
- Silver ppm 0.002 0.002 0 None
- Trihalomethanes ppm 0.1 0.1 0 None
- Trihalomethane precursors ppm 0.1 0.1 0 None
- Uranium ppm 0.003 0.003 0 None

**Bacterial Contaminants**

- Total Coliform ppm 0.002 0.002 0 None
- E. coli ppm 0.002 0.002 0 None

**Radionuclides**

- Radium 226 ppm 0.002 0.002 0 None
- Radium 228 ppm 0.002 0.002 0 None
- Thorium ppm 0.002 0.002 0 None

**Other Contaminants**

- Carbon ppm 0.1 0.1 0 None
- Nitrites ppm 0.05 0.05 0 None
- Nonylphenol ppb 0.1 0.1 0 None
- Phthalates ppb 0.1 0.1 0 None
- Saccharin ppm 0.1 0.1 0 None
- Sucrose ppm 0.1 0.1 0 None
- Tannin ppm 0.1 0.1 0 None

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations: None

**Key to Units:**

- ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (μg/L)
- pCi/L = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)
- %: percentage

**Definitions:**

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