Synthetic Organic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>City Well Field</th>
<th>Source Water Treatment Plant</th>
<th>Buckman Regional Water Treatment Plant</th>
<th>Surface Water Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCL</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 µg/L limit of detection identified in water.</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals listed in the table that produce non-carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic substances.</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>City Well Field</th>
<th>Source Water Treatment Plant</th>
<th>Buckman Regional Water Treatment Plant</th>
<th>Surface Water Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCL</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals listed in the table that produce non-carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic substances.</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals listed in the table that produce non-carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic substances.</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>2020 NO</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dichloromethane

| MCL | ppm  | 0.56 | 0.56 | 2020 NO        | 2020 NO                     | 2020 NO                               | No                           |
| MCLG | ppm  | 0.56 | 0.56 | 2020 NO        | 2020 NO                     | 2020 NO                               | No                           |

Gross Alpha Emitters d

| MCL | pCi/L | 5.0 | 5.0  | 2020 NO        | 2020 NO                     | 2020 NO                               | No                           |

Gross Beta/Photon

| MCL | pCi/L | 0.8 | 0.8   | 2020 NO        | 2020 NO                     | 2020 NO                               | No                           |

Radium 226/228

| MCL | pCi/L | 0.1 | 0.1   | 2020 NO        | 2020 NO                     | 2020 NO                               | No                           |

Key Units, Terms and Abbreviations

- **NA**: Not Applicable.
- **ND**: Not Detected.
- **NT**: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
- **ppm**: parts per million, or micrograms per liter (mg/L).
- **pCi/L**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
- **mg/L**: milligrams of substance per liter of water.
- **mg/L of number of milligrams of substance per liter of water.**

**Sources of Supply**

The City of Santa Fe’s Water Division (the City) is pleased to provide the 2020 Water Quality Report for Water System and Distribution System. This report is prepared by the City of Santa Fe’s Water Division to meet Federal Water Quality guidelines and local requirements. The report includes information on contaminants which may be a concern.

**Notes:**

- **City of Santa Fe:** The City of Santa Fe has three sources of supply: the Santa Fe River and 3 wells: Buckman Wells 1-13 and Northwest Well.
- **Radium 226/228:** Radium 226/228 is a naturally occurring element that is present in all soils. It is produced by the natural decay of uranium.
- **Fluoride:** Fluoride is added to the water supply to benefit the community by promoting strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer production wastes and mines and aluminum factories promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer production wastes and mines and aluminum factories also promotes strong teeth.
- **Buckman Wells:** Buckman Wells are located near the Rio Grande, approximately 15 miles northwest of Santa Fe. All four sources are treated with fluoride to control microbial contaminants.
- **Canyon Road:** Canyon Road is a Source Water Assessment for the City of Santa Fe. This report contains additional details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by Federal and State regulatory agencies. It also provides educational information on contaminants which may be a concern.
- **2017 - 2020:** The table includes data from the years 2017 to 2020.
- **No Runoff:** The City of Santa Fe has a Stormwater Program with the goal of reducing stormwater runoff that does not include the conveyance of wastewater to designated surface waters,排污到污水道, and may include the conveyance of rainwater to designated surface waters, 排水到污水道.
- **Erosion of natural deposits:** Erosion of natural deposits triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **Naturally present in the environment:** Naturally present in the environment.
- **Leaching from septic tank:** Leaching from septic tank.
- **WTP:** Water Treatment Plant.
- **BRWTP:** Buckman Regional Water Treatment Plant.
- **Sample Year:** The sample year is indicated in the table.
- **Violation:** If there is a violation, the year is indicated in the table.
- **Period indicated, if more than one sample was collected:** The period indicated, if more than one sample was collected, is indicated in the table.
- **Treatment Technique:** A treatment technique is required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Typical Source:** The typical source of the contaminant is indicated in the table.
- **Sampling Location:** The sampling location is indicated in the table.
- **Location:** The location is indicated in the table.
- **Note:** The note indicates additional information about the contaminant.
**Why are there Contaminants in my Drinking Water?**

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) can vary widely. Water may be sourced from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, or groundwater. Depending on where the water is derived, it may contain minerals, dissolved solids, dissolved gases, or dissolved organic matter. Some contaminants may be naturally occurring, while others may result from human activity. Contaminants in drinking water can come from several sources:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which can enter the water supply from human waste or sewage discharge.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as metals and radionuclides, which can result from natural processes or human activities like mining and oil and gas production.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, which can be natural or man-made, such as volatile organic chemicals and pesticides from agriculture.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be natural or result from nuclear facilities and power plants.

**Arsenic**

Arsenic is a mineral that is naturally found in the earth's crust. It is present in most water supplies at various concentrations due to the dissolution of rocks and minerals containing arsenic into the groundwater. The drinking water standard for arsenic is set at 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L) as a health protection measure to reduce the risk of skin and gastrointestinal problems.

**Nitrate**

Nitrates occur naturally in the environment and can be added to drinking water as a result of fertilizer use, manure, animal wastes, sewage, and industrial processes. Elevated nitrate levels in drinking water can cause infants to develop methemoglobinemia (blue-baby syndrome), a condition where the blood cannot carry oxygen to body tissues. Nitrate levels are monitored by the New Mexico Environment Department.

**Microbial and Disinfection Byproducts Rule**

The City of Santa Fe is required to comply with the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The City currently monitors for disinfection byproducts (DBPs) through the Buckman Regional Water Treatment Plant (BRWTP) and the Canyon Road Water Treatment Plant (CWRTP). The City of Santa Fe is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, and the New Mexico Environment Department monitors the quality of the drinking water and is responsible for providing you and your family the safest water possible. You can take responsibility by identifying potential sources of contamination, adopting practices to reduce the risk of diseases, and following guidelines for disinfection byproducts.

**Voluntary Monitoring**

The City of Santa Fe monitors drinking water for certain persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) chemicals as part of its voluntary monitoring program. The City is not required to monitor for these contaminants, but it does so as a precautionary measure. The results of these monitoring activities are compiled and reported in the Water Quality Report. The monitoring locations each month are selected by the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED). The results are summarized in the following table, which indicates that the system is in compliance with the Stage 2 DBP rule.

**Microbial Contaminants**

Microbial contaminants can cause serious and potentially fatal illnesses. The Water Quality Report includes results for Cryptosporidium, an intestinal parasite. Cryptosporidium is introduced into our water sources via animal and human waste and can cause gastrointestinal illness. The results were determined as part of the voluntary monitoring program.

**Nitrate Levels**

Nitrate levels in drinking water can cause infants to develop methemoglobinemia (blue-baby syndrome), a condition where the blood cannot carry oxygen to body tissues. Elevated nitrate levels in drinking water can also cause certain health effects in adults, including methemoglobinemia (blue-baby syndrome), a condition where the blood cannot carry oxygen to body tissues, and dermatologic symptoms, such as skin rashes. The results were determined as part of the voluntary monitoring program.

**Monitoring for LANL-Derived Contaminants**

In compliance with the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Consent Decree, the City currently monitors Buckman Water for certain LANL-derived contaminants, such as arsenic, selenium, and radionuclides. The City of Santa Fe was required to monitor for LANL-derived contaminants in drinking water as part of the Consent Decree. The City monitors for these contaminants at the Buckman Regional Water Treatment Facility, which is necessary.

**Sodium**

Sodium levels in all City of Santa Fe water samples range from 8 to 33 mg/L. The system-wide average is 14 mg/L.

**Lead and Copper Rule**

The City of Santa Fe is required to comply with the Lead and Copper Rule, which regulates the maximum lead and copper levels in drinking water. The results of lead and copper testing took place in September 2018. Results were based on water samples collected from distributions points during the October 2015 to September 2017 time period.

**Quality Assurance and Quality Control**

Quality assurance and quality control procedures are in place to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the monitoring results. The results are summarized in the table below, which indicates that the system is in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule.

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**Conservate Water... every drop counts!**

For information regarding the City’s water conservation programs, arroyo, or basin, or rebates, (contact the City of Santa Fe’s Conservation Office at 505-992-6421).