### Microchemical contaminants
- **Volatile organic chemicals**: By-products of industrial processes and can also come from gas stations, urban volatile organic chemicals.

### Arsenic
- **Standard**: 10 µg/l.
- **Exposure**: Arsenic is a naturally occurring element in the earth's crust. When these arsenic-containing rocks, minerals, and soil erode, they release arsenic into the surface of the land or through erosion of natural deposits.
- **Detection**: Arsenic-containing rocks, minerals, and soil erode, they release arsenic into the surface of the land or through erosion of natural deposits.
- **Detection**: Arsenic occurs naturally in the earth's crust. When these arsenic-containing rocks, minerals, and soil erode, they release arsenic into the surface of the land or through erosion of natural deposits.

### Cryptosporidium
- **Occurrence**: Cryptosporidium is introduced into our source waters via wild animal populations. The oocyst is the transmission stage of the organism.
- **Detection**: Cryptosporidium was detected in one sample tested in December of 2007. Of the 36 samples analyzed in 2007, THMs were detected in two samples (collected in October of 2007) at 91.8 and 87.6 µg/l. Each of the 36 samples analyzed in 2007, THMs were detected in both theBuckman and the Canyon Road Water Treatment plants.

### Disinfection By-Products (DBPs)
- **Exposure**: During disinfection, chlorine residuals with naturally occurring and added disinfectants, such as chloramines and fluoride, react with organic materials in water, such as humic acids, polysaccharides, dissolved organic matter, and natural organic matter.
- **Detection**: The compounds detected represent a small fraction of the multitude of DBPs that might occur in drinking water. Nine sampling locations were monitored for each treatment plant. The compounds detected represent a small fraction of the multitude of DBPs that might occur in drinking water. Nine sampling locations were monitored for each treatment plant.

### Nitrates
- **Exposure**: Nitrates and nitrites are present in tap water at levels to 6 ppm is a health risk for infants under the age of 1 year.
- **Detection**: Nitrate levels in drinking water can cause baby blue baby syndrome in infants under the age of 1 year. Nitrate levels in drinking water can cause baby blue baby syndrome in infants under the age of 1 year.

### Lead and Copper Sampling
- **Exposure**: For lead and copper samples taken from customer taps located throughout the City over the past three years. The risk of lead and copper exposure from tap water and bottled water is not considered a risk to health.
- **Detection**: Lead and copper are present in some household plumbing systems. Lead and copper can cause health problems if the concentrations in your home’s water exceed your tap water or bottled water.

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### Results of Recent SMCL Voluntary Testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Lead (µg/l)</th>
<th>Copper (ppb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City Well Field</td>
<td>0.050</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypress Road Plant</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Well Field</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sampling Date
- **City Well Field**: 19-Sep-06
- **Cypress Road Plant**: 12-Sep-06

### Water Quality Table
- **Source Water**: Drinking water standard for a period of 3 years (ending December 31, 2008).
- **Levels**: To limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The compounds detected represent a small fraction of the multitude of DBPs that might occur in drinking water. Nine sampling locations were monitored for each treatment plant.
The City of Santa Fe’s Surface Water Disease (SCDW) is aimed to reduce potential risks to its residents. A safe and dependable water supply is vital to our community and is a primary mission of SCDW. The report is prepared annually, and contains information on calendar year 2007 water quality. In 2007, SCDW drinking water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water quality limits. The report contains additional details about water sources, water treatment processes, and how it compares to standards set by federal and state regulatory agencies.

### Sources of Supply

The SCDW is currently using three distinct source systems. The Chama River watershed provides surface water to the Santa Fe River where it is shared by the City of Santa Fe and the Pueblo of Santa Fe. In 2005, the Buckman Well Field consists of 8 active wells located within the City limits of Santa Fe. The Buckman Well Field consists of 13 active wells located near the Rio Grande, approximately 15 miles northwest of Santa Fe. All of the City’s sources are treated with chlorine which is used for disinfection and perhaps bio-remediation purposes. There is added to the water supply to treat the community as recommended by public health professionals.

### Drinking Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Turbidity (highest single measurement)</th>
<th>Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)</th>
<th>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</th>
<th>Uranium</th>
<th>Radium 226/228</th>
<th>Nitrate [as N]</th>
<th>Arsenic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Santa Fe</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 2007</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:
- **Turbidity** is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
- The City complies with alternative compliance criteria to meet TOC removal requirements.
- **Notes:**
  - Turbidity (highest single measurement)
  - Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)
  - Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products
  - Uranium
  - Radium 226/228
  - Nitrate [as N]
  - Arsenic

### Soil Runoff

- **Soil Runoff.**
- Erosion of natural deposits.
- Discharge from mines.
- Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries.
- Erosion of natural deposits.
- Runoff from fertilizer use.
- Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
- Glass and electronics production wastes.
- Runoff from drilling wastes.
- Discharge from metal refineries.
- By-product of drinking water chlorination.
- Erosion of natural deposits.
- Dumping in storm drains, streets and arroyos.
- Draining of surface and ground water supplies.
- In addition, the City established a "Source Water Protection" and the "Stormwater Illicit Discharge Control" ordinances which provide additional controls and protections for the City's ground and surface water supplies. In addition, the City established a "Source Water Protection" and the "Stormwater Illicit Discharge Control" ordinances which provide additional controls and protections for the City's ground and surface water supplies.