Drinking Water, including bottled, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The contaminants and potential health effects associated with them are described in this section. The presence of these contaminants in your water is not a violation of a drinking water standard. These contaminant levels may be found for several reasons:

- Some natural deposits or man-made deposits in the water system.
- Some of the City Wells above 75 ppm for nitrates. City of Santa Fe drinking water meets the federal drinking water standard of 10 ppm for nitrates. 
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The City of Santa Fe’s Sangre De Cristo Water Division (SDCW) is pleased to provide our customers the 2009 Water Quality Report. A safe and drinkable water supply is vital to our community and is the primary mission of SDCW. The report is provided annually and contains information on calendar year 2009 water quality data. In 2009, SDCW drinking water met U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water quality limits. The report contains additional details about where your water comes from, how it is treated, and how it is transported to your home and state regulatory agencies.

**Sources of Supply**

The SDCW consists of three distinct water supplies. The supply in the Buckman Well Field consists of 13 active wells located near the Rio Grande. The Nuevo 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 three sources are treated with chlorine which is used for disinfection and antimicrobial prechlorination reducers. Fluoride is added to the water supply to benefit the community as recommended by public health professionals.

**Do I need to take special precautions?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. This may be particularly true for persons with immune system disorders, cancer, or other chronic conditions, pregnant women, and infants. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. This may be particularly true for persons with immune system disorders, cancer, or other chronic conditions, pregnant women, and infants. People with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, some elderly, some persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 ask health professionals. Some people may be more vulnerable in drinking water as a result of their medical condition.

[City of Santa Fe 2009 Water Quality Report](http://www.cityofsantafe.org/water-utility/water-quality-reports)