Drinking water is a naturally occurring resource that is essential for human health and well-being. It is sourced from various environments, including surface waters such as rivers, lakes, and streams, as well as groundwater. Drinking water may include contaminants from various sources, such as natural occurrences, human activities, and industrial processes.

**Arsenic**

Arsenic in drinking water is a major concern as it can naturally occur in the earth's crust and is present in various forms, including arsenic (III) and arsenic (V). Exposed to the environment, it can enter the soil and water systems. Arsenic can be toxic to humans and animals, and prolonged exposure can lead to health problems such as skin lesions, neurological damage, and cancer.

**Radioactivity**

Radioactive contaminants in drinking water can pose health risks, especially for infants and children. Uranium, thorium, and radium are naturally occurring radioactive elements that can contaminate groundwater. Exposure to radioactivity can lead to health effects such as cancer, birth defects, and genetic mutations.

**Pesticides and Herbicides**

Pesticides and herbicides are synthetic chemicals used in agriculture, forestry, and landscaping to control pests and weeds. These chemicals can contaminate water sources through run-off, spraying, and storage. Prolonged exposure to pesticides and herbicides can lead to health problems such as cancer, birth defects, and neurological disorders.

**Organic Chemical Contaminants**

Organic chemical contaminants, such as volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), can be found in groundwater due to human activities such as industrial production, gasoline storage, and landfills. VOCs can cause health problems such as cancer, birth defects, and neurological disorders.

**Pathogens**

Pathogens in drinking water can pose significant health risks, especially for infants and immunocompromised individuals. Pathogens such as bacteria, viruses, and parasites can contaminate water sources through sewage discharge, agricultural run-off, and wildlife activities.

**Water Quality**

Community water systems are required to monitor and report on the quality of their drinking water. Monitoring and testing for contaminants in drinking water are essential to ensure the safety and health of consumers. Laboratories and government agencies play a critical role in testing for potential contaminants and identifying their presence in drinking water.

For more detailed information on contaminants in drinking water, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) website at www.epa.gov/safewater.
The City of Santa Fe’s Water Division (the City) is pleased to provide the 2011 Water Quality Report. A full and unabridged drinking water quality report is available in English and Spanish at the City’s website (www.santafenm.gov) under “Water Resources” section, and in printed format from the City of Santa Fe’s Division of Water Resources. The report is provided on a yearly and continuous information call center and published by the City of Santa Fe to meet all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water quality standards. The report contains information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by the federal and state regulatory agencies.

Sources of Supply

The City is served by four sources of supply in 2011. The 1,700 acres of Waterfall Park provides water to the Santa Fe River in the area of the Rio Grande Bosque, a protected area. Surface water from the Santa Fe River and Blue Channel is treated through conventional and advanced treatment processes at the Canyon Road Water Treatment Plant and the Buckman Regional Water Treatment Plant (BRWTP). The City-Field Field is located near the City’s office in the area but also increases the City’s resilience under drought conditions, and its primary mission is the City of Santa Fe’s Water Division (the City) is pleased to provide the 2011 Water Quality Report. A full and unabridged drinking water quality report is available in English and Spanish at the City’s website (www.santafenm.gov) under “Water Resources” section, and in printed format from the City of Santa Fe’s Division of Water Resources. The report is provided on a yearly and continuous information call center and published by the City of Santa Fe to meet all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water quality standards. The report contains information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by the federal and state regulatory agencies.

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