City of Santa Fe 2016 Water Quality Table

Key to Units, Terms, and Abbreviations
NA: Not Applicable
NM: Not Measured
NVT: Non-Viable Turbidity
ppt: parts per billion, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi: picocuries per liter (pCi/l) or microcuries (μCi/l)
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/l)
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
N: Number of micrograms of substance per liter of water
NMVOC: Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds

Sources of Supply
The City was served by four distinct sources of supply in 2016. The 7,000-acre Santa Fe Watershed provides surface water to the Santa Fe River and the Rio Grande. Wood Containers and Nelson Comparative treatment facilities are used to treat the surface water. These facilities are located at Abo and Ohkay Owingeh Water Treatment Plants and at the Canyon Road Water Treatment Plant and Bandelier Regional Water Treatment Plant in Santa Fe and the City of Santa Fe. The Bandelier Water Treatment Plant is located 11 miles southwest of Santa Fe. All four sources are treated with chlorine for protection of consumers against disease-transmitting organisms, including Cryptosporidium. The Water Treatment Plant facilities and the source water are monitored for Cryptosporidium only.

Water Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Measured</th>
<th>Meets Standard</th>
<th>Compliance</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</td>
<td>≤35 mg/L</td>
<td>30.77 mg/L</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Suspended Solids (TSS)</td>
<td>≤75 mg/L</td>
<td>15.4 mg/L</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>≤3 NTU</td>
<td>0.1 NTU</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regulated Compliance Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Measured</th>
<th>Meets Standard</th>
<th>Compliance</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coliforms</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Total Coliforms</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptosporidium</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do we need to take special precautions?
It is very unlikely that vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water that the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer or other patients prescribed chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant surgery, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should ask a health professional about drinking water quality of health care providers. EPA's Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Revisions to Waterborne Diseases are available from the national Water Information Service (1-800-426-6274).
Why are there Contaminants in my Drinking Water?

Presence of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes a variety of contaminants. These can be inorganic, organic, or microbial. Inorganic contaminants include metals and salts. Metals such as iron, lead, or copper can occur naturally or be introduced into the water supply during the processing or distribution of water. Salts, such as sodium chloride (salt), can also be present in water. These contaminants can pose health risks, especially if they are present in high concentrations.

Organic contaminants include substances that are synthetic or naturally occurring and can be harmful to human health. These contaminants can include pharmaceuticals, personal care products, and industrial chemicals. They can contaminate water through various sources, such as discharge from wastewater treatment plants, industrial activities, or agricultural runoff.

Microbial contaminants are microorganisms that can cause illness if ingested. These can include bacteria, viruses, and parasites. Microorganisms can enter the water supply through various sources, such as sewage spills, faulty septic systems, or contaminated water sources.

Nitrate

City of Santa Fe drinking water meets the federal drinking water standards for nitrate. In general, nitrate is not a health concern at the levels found in Santa Fe drinking water. However, long-term exposure to high levels of nitrate in drinking water can increase the risk of certain health problems, such as methemoglobinemia, a condition that can cause blue-tinging of the skin and nails in infants. Pregnant women should be cautious about consuming high levels of nitrate to avoid the risks associated with the condition.

Arsenic

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) standard for arsenic is 10 μg/L. The City’s drinking water continued to meet this standard throughout the period of record (2009-2014). However, water systems can have a natural background of arsenic in some areas containing rocks, minerals, and sediments. The presence of arsenic in drinking water is not uncommon. To meet the SDWA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The city continues to monitor the arsenic levels and conduct water quality studies to ensure the safety of the drinking water.

The City of Santa Fe water system uses filters as a disinfectant. For the year 2014, sampling was performed at 66 monitoring locations throughout the city. The results are summarized in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Arsenic (μg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location 1</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location 2</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location 3</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location 4</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location 5</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a parasite that is common in water supplies throughout the United States. Cryptosporidium is introduced into our water systems both naturally from rainfall or from contaminated natural sources or from human waste.

The City of Santa Fe has a robust Cryptosporidium monitoring program. Samples are taken from various locations throughout the city, and the results are reported to the New Mexico Environment Department.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

UCMR was implemented by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify contaminants in drinking water that are not currently regulated. The UCMR requires monitoring of certain contaminants for specific time periods, and the results are reported to the New Mexico Environment Department.

Monitoring for LAGE-derived contaminants

In cooperation with Las Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) and the New Mexico Environment Department, the City currently monitors BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene) and other contaminants in drinking water. The contaminants are selected based on their potential to contaminate water supplies due to historical and ongoing activities near the Santa Fe Municipal Airport.

2016 City of Santa Fe Water Quality Table

The table below shows the following results for contaminants:

- Pesticides
- BTEX
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
- Radionuclides

The table includes the number of samples analyzed, the range of values, and the results. The data are collected on a quarterly basis and are reported to the New Mexico Environment Department and the New Mexico Water Quality Laboratory.

Note: Please check the City of Santa Fe’s Water Quality Website for the most current information.

Lead and Copper Rule

If present, elevated levels of lead or copper can cause harm to your health. Lead is a poison that 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 home plumbing. The City of Santa Fe is required to provide this information to promote understanding of the health risk associated with lead in drinking water.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by running your tap for several minutes before you use it. The water that runs down the drain for a short time will contain any lead that may be in your water. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the New Mexico Water Quality Laboratory at 505/827-6000.

Tests for lead and copper are taken from customer taps located throughout the City once every three years. The most recent round of lead and copper testing took place in August 2015. The next survey will be performed in 2018. If present, elevated levels of lead or copper cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead is drinking water primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.