

VILLAGE OF ANGEL FIRE ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

JULY 2009

Spanish (Español) Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Is my water safe? Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. **Do I need to take special precautions?** Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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 seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the State Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791). **Where does my water come from?** Our water source is derived from 5 underground wells dug approximately 500 feet in depth. Our wells draw from the Canadian Basin. **Source water assessment and its availability.** Copies may be requested by e-mailing the Drinking Water Bureau at SWAPP@nmem.state.nm.gov or by calling 505-827-7536 (toll free 1-800-654-8720). Please include your name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address and the name of the Water System. **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?** Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained

by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. **How can I get involved?** If you would like to hear more information, please feel free to contact the Village of Angel Fire for dates and times of the monthly council meetings. **Conservation Tips:** Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference — try one today and soon it will become

second nature. • Take short showers — a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. • Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month. • Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month. • Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month. • Water plants only when necessary. • Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month. • Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation. • Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill! • Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information. **Source Water Protection Tips:** If present, elevated levels of lead 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. Village of Angel Fire Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the State Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not

necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The

EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG, MCL, or MRDLG			Your Range			Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	MCLG	TT, or MRDL	MRDL	Water	Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants									
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.9	0	0.9	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.74	ND	0.74	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth	
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2	1	2	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.2	ND	0.2	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2	ND	2	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA	NA	2009	No	Naturally present in the environment	
Radioactive Contaminants									
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)									
0	15	13.2	11.1	13.2	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Radium (combined 226/228 (pCi/L))									
0	5	0.32	0.31	0.32	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Uranium (ug/L)									
0	30	13	5	13	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)									
0	50	4.1	3.5	4.1	2009	No	Decay of natural and manmade deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles		
Contaminants MCLG AL									
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.13	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.014	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		

Unit Descriptions

Term Definition
 ug/L,ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
 ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
 ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
 pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
 positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
 NA: not applicable ND: Not detected NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term Definition
 MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
 MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
 TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
 AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
 Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
 MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
 MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
 MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
 MFL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level



For more information contact:
 Village of Angel Fire Water System
 Attn: Darrell F. Benjamin
 PO Box 489, Angel Fire, NM 87710-0489
 Phone: 575-377-1677 Fax: 575-377-8028