

VILLAGE OF LOS LUNAS 2004 WATER REPORT

The Village of Los Lunas' 2004 Water Quality Report

Dear Los Lunas residents and consumers,

The drought in New Mexico may be easing a bit after a bounty of snow fell throughout the state in winter 2004-2005, but people should still be cautious about their expectations.

New Mexico precipitation, especially in the northern mountains, has been below average for more than five years, but the winter of 2004-2005 set a record and reversed that trend. Statewide, December through February was the wettest period in more than a century of record-keeping.

The village council encourages everyone to continue conserving water. People are asked to follow the Albuquerque Water Drop Campaign for outdoor watering. Everyone is encouraged to look at the many ways of saving water so we have plenty to drink and use.

We encourage citizens of Los Lunas and interested persons to attend and participate in the community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular village council meetings occur approxi-



Los Lunas Village Council

The Los Lunas Village Council consists of Mayor Louis F. Huning, center, and left to right, Cecilia CC Castillo, Gerard Saiz, Charles Griego and Robert Vialpando.

mately every two weeks on Thursday evening at 6 PM at the Administrative Building located at the corner of Don Pasqual and Main Street.

All meetings are announced in the area newspaper, the *Valencia County News-Bulletin*, on the web at www.loslunasnm.gov and in the village newsletter which is distributed in the water bill as well as posted at public places.

WATER CONSERVATION

IMPORTANT EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR



Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua para beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Una traduccion de este folleto en espanol es obtenible en la sala de sesiones de la municipalidad del Pueblo de Los Lunas en Don Pasqual y Main Street.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE

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VILLAGE OF LOS LUNAS

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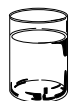
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THE WATER WE DRINK IN LOS LUNAS

SUMMARY OF 2004 VILLAGE OF LOS LUNAS WATER

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE



The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report (2004). The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data pre-

sented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

CONTAMINANTS	MCLG	MCL	YOUR WATER	RANGE		SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
	OR MRDLG	TT, OR MRDL		LOW	HIGH			
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS*								
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4	4	0.29	0.23	0.38		No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0.6	ND	1.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	80	2.25	0.6	4.6		No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	50	18	12	18	2002	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	4.0	ND	4	2002	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.05	0.129	1.05	2002	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.29	ND	0.29		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	1	ND	1		No	Naturally present in the environment
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2.58	1.07	2.58		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.21	ND	0.21		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	9	6	9		No	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL		Typical Source
Copper action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.07	2002	0	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

In an effort to insure

contaminants only the one listed below was found in your water.

Additional Contaminants

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Radon	NA	460 pCi/l	No	

*There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

NA — not applicable

ND — not detected

NR — monitoring not required, but recommended

UNITS DESCRIPTION:

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 found to be positive.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ARSENIC

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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).



Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs

IS MY WATER SAFE?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Village of Los Lunas Water Department vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

As shown in this report your water exceeded strict standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the NM Environment Department. The Los Lunas Water Department will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about your water.

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

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.

Variations 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.

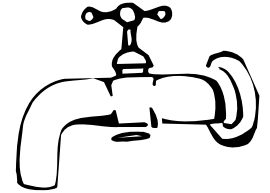
MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MNR: Monitored Not Regulated.

MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.



Pesticides and herbicides can come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure 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 contaminant limits in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

RECENT VILLAGE WATER IMPROVEMENTS

In recent years, the village has completed the project providing the required fire flow for the Luna Hills subdivision and a backup water supply for Well Number Four Service Area. The project also allows for preventative maintenance at Well and Tank Number Four. The project included constructing Well Number Six, the North Loop Water Line and a 1.5 million gallon tank.

Village officials continue to respond to water concerns in New Mexico by working with citizens on water conservation and working with other agencies on drought concerns.



This tank and building are part of the completed project which helps provide the required fire flow for the Luna Hills Subdivision and also provide a backup water supply for the Well #4 service area and planned preventative maintenance at Well and Tank #4.

WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY

A Source Water Assessment has been done for the Village of Los Lunas Water System and it is available for review at the office of the Utility Director.

The Susceptibility Analysis of the Los Lunas Water System water utility reveals that the utility is well maintained and operated and the sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential sources of contamination based on well construction, hydrogeologic settings and system operations and management. The susceptibility rank for the entire water system is HIGH.

Copies may also be requested by e-mailing the Drinking Water Bureau at SWAPP@nmenv.state.nm.us or by calling

(505) 827-7536 (toll free: 1-877-654-8720). Please include your name, address, telephone number, your e-mail address and the name of the water utility. The NMED DWB may charge a nominal fee for paper copies.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The Village of Los Lunas is supplied by ground water pumped from the Santa Fe Group aquifer in the Albuquerque Basin by four wells located within the Village of Los Lunas.

Village Adopts Water Plan

The Village Council has approved the Middle Rio Grande Regional Water Plan which has many recommendations regarding water in the Middle Rio Grande area.

The main objective of the plan is to balance the demand for water with the water available to us, now and in the future. The plan looks to the year 2050.

The Los Lunas Water Department

is a member of:

The American Water Works Association

New Mexico Water & Wastewater Association

New Mexico Environmental Quality Association

RESULTS OF RADON MONITORING

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. It is found throughout the U.S.

Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes.

Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water, from showering, washing dishes and other household activities.

Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a small source of radon in indoor air.

Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer.

If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy.

Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't costly.

For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).