

The 2002 Village of Los Lunas Water Quality Report

Dear Citizens of Los Lunas,

The Village of Los Lunas Water Department as well as Mayor Louis F. Huning and the Village Council are proud of the village's water system. The department has never had a violation of a contaminant level or any water quality standards.

We are proud that the village's water exceeded the strict standards set forth by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the New Mexico Environment Department.

Remember that the Los Lunas Water Department will notify citizens immediately if there is any reason to be concerned about the village's water and water system.

Public interest and participation in the community's decisions affecting drinking water is encouraged. Regular village council meetings occur twice a month on Thursday evening at 6 p.m. at the Village administrative building, Don Pasqual and Main Street. The public is welcome. Meetings are advertised through a variety of methods.

Water System Improvements in 2002

1. Well head protection was installed at Well #3 and Well #4.

2. The Well #6, North Loop and Tank 6 Project was bid and New Mexico Underground Inc. was hired as the low bidder for construction. This project will provide the required fire flow for the Luna Hills Subdivision and provide a backup water supply for the Well #4 service area and planned preventative maintenance at Well and Tank #4.



Mayor Louis F. Huning, center. Councilors, left to right, Charles Griego, Gerard Saiz, Cecilia CC Castillo and Robert Vialpando.

Mayor Louis F. Huning and the Village Council

The Village of Los Lunas, New Mexico and Drought

As the drought situation with its attendant problems continues in New Mexico, municipalities, counties and other entities in the state will adopt comprehensive water conservation and drought management plans. These plans must be developed, adopted and submitted to New Mexico's State Engineer by December 31, 2003.

These plans have been mandated by legislation passed in the 2003 legislative session and signed by Governor Bill Richardson. The water conservation plan must be accompanied by a program for its implementation.

The Village has received a Bureau of Reclamation grant which will help create the water conservation plan. Watch for notices of meetings about the plan and please attend.

In New Mexico, Water Conservation is everyone's responsibility.



Well #6 pump house piping takes shape in the desert. When the piping is complete, the foundation will be poured. At the far right is the well site. This is part of the water loop project that provides more efficient service and better fire protection in the village.

Bulk Rate
Permit
#70
Los Lunas NM
87031

Village of Los Lunas
P.O. Box 1209
Los Lunas, NM
87031

THE WATER WE DRINK THE WATER WE MUST CONSERVE



2002 WATER QUALITY REPORT



*Village of
Los Lunas*

**Don Pasqual & Main Street
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This report was printed and distributed in June, 2003.

The table to the right lists all the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report (2002). 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 monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Is My Water Safe?

The Los Lunas Water Department is pleased to announce the Department has never had a violation of a contaminant level or any water quality standards. This brochure is a summary of the quality of your drinking water and shows the source of the water, the test results and important information about water and health. As you will see, your water exceeded the strict standards set forth by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and by the New Mexico Environment Department. You will also learn where you can obtain more information about your drinking water. The Los Lunas Water Department will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about your water.

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 those 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).

Water Source

The Los Lunas Water Department is supplied by ground water pumped from the Santa Fe Group aquifer in the Albuquerque Basin by three wells located within the Village of Los Lunas. A fourth well is being developed (see story other side).

The Los Lunas Water Department is a member of:

The American Water Works Association
 New Mexico Water & Wastewater Association
 New Mexico Environmental Quality Association
For More Information Contact the
 Los Lunas Water Department Attn: Betty Behrend
 P.O. Box 1209 660 Main Street NW
 Los Lunas New Mexico 87031-1209
 Phone 505 865-1377 Fax 505 865-6063
 E-mail: behrendb@ci.los-lunas.nm.us

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua 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 on Don Pasqual y Main Street.

THE WATER WE DRINK

SUMMARY OF 2002 VILLAGE OF LOS LUNAS WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0.48	ND	1.1	—	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes (THM4) (ppb)	MNR	MNR	0.175	ND	0.4	—	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	NA	50	18	12	18	—	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
<small>* AN ARSENIC VALUE OF 10 PPB WILL BE EFFECTIVE JANUARY 23, 2006. UNTIL THEN, THE MCL IS 50 PPB AND THERE IS NO MCLG. HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE: SOME PEOPLE WHO DRINK WATER CONTAINING ARSENIC IN EXCESS OF THE NEW MCL OVER MANY YEARS COULD EXPERIENCE SKIN DAMAGE OR PROBLEMS WITH THEIR CIRCULATORY SYSTEM AND MAY HAVE AN INCREASED RISK OF GETTING CANCER.</small>								
Chromium (total) (ppb)	100	100	0.003	ND	0.003	—	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.05	0.129	1.05	—	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.22	ND	0.22	—	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewerage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform	0	1	1	ND	1	—	No	Naturally present in the environment
<small>* (# MONTHLY) (SAMPLES<=40/MONTH) # MONTHLY POSITIVE SAMPLES</small>								
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	4.9	2.97	4.9	—	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	NA	NA	7.4	6.1	6.1	—	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.13	ND	0.13	—	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# of Samples AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.07	0	—	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching	

Although the Village ran many tests, only the substances listed above were found. They are all below the Maximum Contaminant Level, therefore exceeding water quality standards.

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.

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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, 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 productions, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides can come from many sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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.

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. MCLG's 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.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Units Description: NA — Not Applicable ND — Not detected
 NR — Not reported MNR — Monitoring not required, but recommended.
 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)