

How can I get involved?

The Mayor and Village Council encourage public interest and participation in the community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular Village Council meetings occur every two weeks on Thursdays at 6 p.m. at the Village Administration Building. The public is welcome.

All meetings are advertised in the Valencia County News-Bulletin and on the village website at www.loslunasnm.gov. The Village of Los Lunas council and staff encourage customers to continue water conservation efforts and implement additional efforts if at all possible.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Los Lunas 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

The Water/Sewer Department of the Village of Los Lunas is here to provide excellence in quality and service to customers at a minimal cost while protecting the environment and exceeding all quality standards.

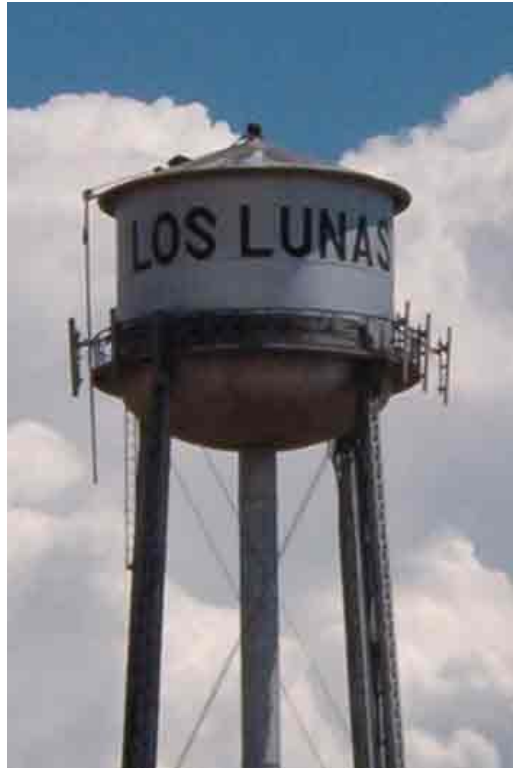
The Village operates and maintains a water system consisting of four pressure zones, six steel water storage tanks, four wells, four arsenic treatment plants (one per well), one booster station, 126 miles of water lines and approximately 760 fire hydrants.

The sewer system consists of 23 lift stations, 1890 manholes, and approximately 94 miles of sewer mains.

Daily and weekly operations within the Division include: administration, 24 hour on call emergency response, maintenance and inspection of water/sewer utility distribution and collection systems and water treatment facilities, laboratory sampling, fiscal reports, video inspection of sewer mains, and customer service calls as requested.

Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.



VILLAGE OF LOS LUNAS

2013 Consumer Confidence Report Drinking Water Quality



Small Community. Big Possibilities

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Is My Water Safe?

We are pleased to present the 2013 Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by the New Mexico Environment Department/Drinking Water Bureau (NMED/DWB). This is a comprehensive report of last year's water quality for the Village of Los Lunas Water System PWSS# NM3525332. We are committed to providing the Village of Los Lunas this information so that you are aware of the contaminants in your drinking 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 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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.

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. It can also 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).

A variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses may contain Inorganic Contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be either naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, farming, pesticides and herbicides.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can either occur naturally 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.

Regulated Contaminants

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, OR MRDL | Your Water | Range Low High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--|---------------|------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Nitrates (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.35 | 0.3 0.35 | 2013 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.03 | 0.94 1.11 | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 6.28 | 5.28 7 | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 3 | ND 3 | 2011 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | |
| Halocetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 1.03 | ND 1.03 | 2013 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Radium (combined (226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | 0.122 | 0.04 0.26 | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Uranium (ug/L) | 0 | 30 | 6.5 | 5 9 | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Alpha emitters | 0 | 15 | 5.35 | ND 7.4 | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Beta/Photon emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 50 | 7.275 | 6.4 8.4 | 2011 | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

Lead and Copper

| Inorganic Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|--|---------------|-----|------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|---|
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.065 | 2011 | 1 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 0.005 | 2011 | 1 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

Undetected Contaminants

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Your Water | Violation | Typical Source |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------|------------|-----------|--|
| Cyanide [as Free CN] (ppb) | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories. |
| THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | ND | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Unit Descriptions | | | | | |
| Term | Definition | | | | |
| ug/L | ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water | | | | |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) | | | | |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L) | | | | |
| pCi/L | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) | | | | |
| NA | NA: not applicable | | | | |
| ND | ND: Not detected | | | | |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. | | | | |
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. | | | | |
| MCL | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. | | | | |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. | | | | |
| AL | 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 | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. | | | | |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. | | | | |

Water Quality Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.



Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment has been performed for the Village of Los Lunas Water System and is available for review at the office of the Utility Director at the Village Administration Building located on the corner of Don Pasqual and Main Street.

The Susceptibility Analysis for the Los Lunas Water System 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 of the entire water system is **MODERATE**.

Although throughout the United States it is common to find potential sources of contamination located atop wellheads, continued regulatory oversight, wellhead protection plans and other planning efforts continue to be the primary methods of protecting and ensuring high quality drinking water.