Why are there Contaminants in my Drinking Water? 

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, springs, ponds, reservoirs, irrigation and floodwaters, underground water, and ground water from wells. Water is naturally contaminated as it percolates through soil and rock, and may acquire contaminants as it moves through sedimentary layers. Some natural deposits contain materials that are used as treatment aids in the water treatment process, others contain naturally occurring substances that are by-products of industrial processes and can also come from gas stations, urban drainage systems, and industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, or mining operations.

Inorganic chemical contaminants, such as uranium, radium, and radon, are by-products of industrial processes and can also come from gas stations, urban drainage systems, and industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, or mining operations.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban drainage systems, and industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, or mining operations.

Reactive contaminants, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban drainage systems, and industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, or mining operations.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA precribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants. Secondary Standards are set for lead and copper to prevent corrosion of plumbing systems. The Microbial and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (MDBP) is a set of interrelated regulations that address risks from microbial pathogens and disinfection/ disinfection byproducts (DBPs). The rule sets maximum contaminant concentrations in drinking water and bottled water to protect against microbial pathogens.

In cooperation with Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), the City Water Department and Bureau (CWD) of the City currently monitors Buckman 3, 5, 6 and 8 for E. coli. Elevated concentrations on a regular basis, usually following rain, have been observed. Also, the laboratory's results show high levels of nitrates and nitrites, high explosives and organics. This report summarizes the data obtained during the years 2010 – 2014 and has indicated that Laboratory-detected thresholds are not present in water from the City's distribution system. Although this is not an exhaustive list of the types of substances that make-up contaminants, the City has monitored from these wells is delivered to the Buckman Tank prior to distribution to the public.


discussion into the system.

The table on the following page lists contaminants which: **

For additional investigative contact: If you have any questions, comments, or concerns regarding Santa Fe’s drinking water, please contact Nick Tafolla at (505) 428-4353 or write to City of Santa Fe Water Division, P.O. Box 6514, Santa Fe, NM 87504.

The City of Santa Fe Water Quality Table

The table on the following page lists contaminants which:

- are detected in testing conducted by the City and New Mexico Environment Department.
- the table includes only those contaminants found above detection limits during 2013 sampling, or during sampling in previous years if not analyzed during 2014. The EPA requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the health effects of low levels of certain contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. The City is required to test for at least one contaminant in each location during each round of testing.
- the testing site is not necessarily indicative that water passes a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the customer service line (505) 428-4353 or writing to City of Santa Fe Water Division, P.O. Box 6514, Santa Fe, NM 87504.

Please view separate 2014 Water Quality Table.
City of Santa Fe 2014 Water Quality Table
Regulated Compliance Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>City Well Field*</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Buckman Well 1</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Carlsbad West WTP</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Basic Wells</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organic Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,1,1-Trichloroethane ppb</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrachloroethylene ppb</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sediments</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1) Below the MCL, the level of concern for beta particles.
2) Alternative compliance criteria used to meet TOC removal by granular activated carbon (GAC).
3) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it indicates the effectiveness of the filtration system.
4) City wellfield: Alto, Agua Fria, Ferguson, Osage, Santa Fe, St. Mikes & Northwest Well.
5) Buckman Wells 1-13 and Northwest Well.

2014 Water Quality Report
City of Santa Fe 2014 Water Quality Table

Key to Units, Terms and Abbreviations
NA: Not Applicable
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).
µg/L: Number of micrograms of substance per liter of water.
mg/L: Milligrams of substance per liter of water.
LRAA: Limited Residential Average Annual average, calculated by taking the highest level of a contaminant in the water supply during a range period. The range represents the highest and lowest values. Range values are not provided if only one sample was taken during the range period.
Max Contaminant Level (MCL): The level of a contaminant in drinking water, MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible ensuring health measurements are not violated. MCLs are legally enforceable limits for each contaminant.
Max Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water to which each MCL is set to protect the public health. MCLGs are non-enforceable limits that represent the level of each contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or anticipated risk to health.
LOS: Limit of detection, the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Sources of Supply
The City was served by four distinct sources of supply in 2014. The Buckman Direct Diversion (BDD) Project provides water conveyed out of the Santa Fe River where it is stored in the Buckman and Nickels Reservoirs and treated at Buckman WTP. Surface water from the Santa Fe River and Rio Grande is treated through conventional and advanced treatment processes (biotreatment, chlorination). The City also obtains water from the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, Regional Water Treatment Plant (HSWTP), respectively. The City Well Field is served by 12 distinct sources. Surface water from the Santa Fe River and Rio Grande is treated through conventional and advanced treatment processes (biotreatment, chlorination). The City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, Regional Water Treatment Plant (HSWTP), respectively. The City Well Field is served by 12 distinct sources. Surface water from the Santa Fe River and Rio Grande is treated through conventional and advanced treatment processes (biotreatment, chlorination). The City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, Regional Water Treatment Plant (HSWTP), respectively.

Limitations:
• Erosion of natural deposits
• Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from animal feeds
• Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
• Discharge from drilling wastes; electronics production wastes
• Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from construction

Español
En Español
Reto reportes: información importante sobre la salud del agua en Santa Fe. Para más detalles, por favor, vea nuestra información sobre de cómo informar sobre la calidad del agua. Información en inglés: [Water Quality Report](#)