

# Village of Bosque Farms

## 2002 Water Quality Report

### **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. The Village of Bosque Farms 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.

Your drinking water is tested for many different contaminants and some of those contaminants have been detected in the past, none of which exceeded EPA levels. For more information on these contaminants, see the section marked "Water Quality Data Table". This report is a snapshot of water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### **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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### **Where does my water come from?**

Bosque Farms pumps groundwater from two separate 900 ft. deep wells out of the Rio Grande Basin and disinfects with chlorine gas prior to distribution.

### **Source water assessment and its availability**

The Bosque Farms water system is well maintained and operated and 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 of the entire water system is "Moderately High". Please contact the Water Department if you wish to discuss the findings of the "Source Water Assessment & Protection Program Report".

### **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 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, 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 may come from a variety of 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 can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

### **How can I get involved?**

The Village Council conducts regular meetings on the third Thursday of every month at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers at the Village Complex.

### **Other Information**

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 arsenics' 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 in high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

# Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report as well as in previous years. 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.

## 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.

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

Contaminant(s) (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	NA	50	9	6	9	10/3/01	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.521	0.34	0.521	10/3/01	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2.4	2.4	2.4	12/27/01	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	NA	NA	7	NA		12/27/01	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.

Contaminant(s) (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.10	0	7/5/02	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

## 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 (µg/l)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**For more information contact:**

**VILLAGE OF BOSQUE FARMS  
ATTN: KURT MOFFATT  
PO BOX 660  
PERALTA, NM 87042**

**Village of Bosque Farms  
PO Box 660  
Peralta, NM 87042**

PRSRT – STD  
PERMIT  
IMPRINT  
#13  
BOSQUE FARMS

**BOSQUE FARMS RESIDENT  
BOSQUE FARMS, NM 87068**