

VILLAGE OF BOSQUE FARMS 2005 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 not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard this reporting period.

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 last year's 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 rank of the entire water system is **Moderately High**.

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 primary methods of protecting and ensuring high quality drinking water.

A Source Water Assessment was completed for Bosque Farms in 2003 by the New Mexico Environmental Department. The report was provided to the Bosque Farms Water Supply System and is available through the State of New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau, 525 Camino de Los Marquez, Suite 4, Santa Fe, NM 87505.

Copies may also be requested by emailing 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, and email address, and the name of the water utility. *NMED-DWB may charge a nominal fee for paper copies.*

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, and can 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. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which 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, which 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, which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Volunteer your home for compliance sampling. Your water system is monitored for compliance with State and Federal drinking. Many of these regulations require samples be collected from customers homes. Water conservation is one way all of us can get involved. The water conservation effort can affect the water supply for future generations. Residents can also become involved by attending regular Council meetings scheduled on the third Thursday of every month at 6:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers at the Village Office.

Monitoring and reporting violations

On November 9, 2005 the Village of Bosque Farms had a positive total coliform sample. We resampled on November 14, 2005 and were total coliform absent. In December of 2005 we failed to retest at the same sample location and received a violation from the Environment Department. We informed our customers of the violation by mail as per state law.

As notified in the 2004 Village of Bosque Farms Water Quality Report, Bosque Farms violated a NM drinking water regulation requiring us to monitor for lead and copper during 1999, 2000 and 2001 (3 consecutive years). We have corrected this violation and collected our 3 consecutive years of sampling during 2002, 2003 and 2004. This means Bosque Farms Water Supply System is back in compliance with the NM Drinking Water Regulations. Additionally, since our levels for both lead and copper were below the action levels, we have been reduced to monitoring for lead and copper once every 3 years. Our next sampling event for lead and copper will be conducted during June, July, August or September of 2007.

What should you do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What does this mean?

Our water system is required by law to collect first draw lead and copper samples every three years. During this reporting period we did not collect samples.

What happened? What is being done?

Bosque Farms Water Supply System did not collect first draw lead and copper samples during the summer months of 1999, 2000 or 2001. These samples were collected during the summer of 2002. You will be notified if action levels for lead and copper are exceeded in the 90th percentile samples. **Bosque Farms Water Supply System is back in compliance with the lead and copper rule.**

For more information, please contact:

Cliff Hibdon Phone: (505) 869-2358
Village of Bosque Farms
PO Box 660
Peralta, NM 87042

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people doing business with your establishment, temporary workers or visitors, etc.). You can do this by posting notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

The Bosque Farms Water Supply System is sending notice to you. **State Water System ID#: NM35 107 32.**

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.

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.

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 that a water system must follow.

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

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water do 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.

| Contaminants (units) | MCLG | MCL | Water | Low | High | Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|------|-------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|---|
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 8/12/2003 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | NA | 50 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 8/12/2003 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.545 | 0.512 | 0.545 | 8/12/2003 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 11/3/2004 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (µg/L) | 0 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 11/3/2004 | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 8/12/2003 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Contaminant(s) (units) | MCLG | AL | Your Water | # of Samples > AL | | Sample Date | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.08 | 0 | | 6/17/2004 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Contaminant(s) (units) | MRD | MRDLG | Your Water | Lo | Range High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.61 | NA | | ---- | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

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)
 ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one litre of water

For more information contact:

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Attn: Cliff Hibdon
PO Box 660
Peralta, NM 87042**

Phone: (505) 869-2358

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**BOSQUE FARMS RESIDENT
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