

2024 Santa Rosa Drinking Water System Drinking Water Report

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's 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 regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. 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?

Water for Santa Rosa Water System primarily comes from three ground water wells located near Colonias, approximately 15 miles northwest of town. The wells are approximately 525 feet deep, and water is drawn from the San Andres Limestone foundation. The Source Water Susceptibility Assessment or Ranking for all three wells is as shown in the following table.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Santa Rosa 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. In June 2023, the New Mexico Environment Department - Drinking Water Bureau provided updated Source Water Assessment & Protection Program (SWAPP) information for the Santa Rosa Water System. Findings of the SWAPP report indicate that the source susceptibility rank the entire water system is Moderate.

SOURCE SUSCEPTIBILITY RANKING

SOURCE

NAME	Sensitivity Rank	Vulnerability Rank	Susceptibility Rank	Operational Exceptions	Final Rank
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COLONIAS

WELL #2	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Land Use - Rangeland	Moderate
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COLONIAS

WELL #3	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Land Use - Rangeland	Moderate
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COLONIAS

WELL #4	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Land Use - Rangeland	Moderate
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More information about contaminants, testing methods, potential health and steps you can take to minimize exposure contact EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or visit their www.epa.gov/safewater. More information on the Santa Rosa Water Supply can be obtained online at dww.water.net.env.nm.gov/NMDWW/ or obtaining a copy of the Source Water Assessment conducted by contacting David Torres at the Drinking Water Bureau at 505-476-8620 or toll free 1-877-654-8720 or by calling the Santa Rosa Utilities Department.

Source water assessment and its availability

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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?

Please contact the Santa Rosa Water System to obtain information concerning the times/locations of upcoming water board and/ or city council meetings.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.

- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.

- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

- **Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations**

- Our water system recently violated a drinking water regulation. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

- The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide a copy of the Calendar Year Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to the wholesale customer(s) and/or New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau by April 1st. We are required to provide a CCR to our consumers by July 1st and a CCR Certification form no later than October 1st of every year to the State. The CCR is an annual report that summarizes information on drinking water.

- We failed to provide our 2023 Calendar Year CCR to the wholesale customer(s) and/or New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau by April 1st deadline. We failed to provide our 2023 Calendar Year CCR to our consumers by July 1st and we failed to provide our 2023 CCR Certification form to the State by October 1st, therefore violating a drinking water regulation. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing.

The Santa Rosa water system provided the 2023 Calendar Year CCR to wholesale customers and to our customers on July 15, 2023, which was after the deadline. We also inadvertently neglected to send the CCR and Certification to the state, so both actions constituted a violation.

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. We have provided our 2023 CCR to the NMED. This 2024 and all future CCRs will be turned in on or before their respective due dates.

Significant Deficiencies

1. Code0018 the system did not provide photos of storage tank #2. Showing the tank is free of any unprotected openings. Photos were provided on 10-3-24
2. Code 0018 The system did not provide photos of storage tank #3. showing the tank is free of unprotected openings. Photos were provided 10-3-24
3. Code 001Q The system did not provide photos of tank #2 showing the access hatch has acceptable gasket or watertight seal. Photos were provided 10-3-24
4. Code 001Q The system did not provide photos of tank #3 showing the access hatch has acceptable gasket or watertight seal. Photos provided 10-3-24
5. Code 0010 The system did not provide photos of storage tank #2 showing the air vent is maintained entry of contaminants and equipped with a noncorrodible mesh screen. Photos provided 10-3-24
6. Code0010 The system did not provide photos of storage tank #3 showing the air vent is maintained entry of contaminants and equipped with noncorrodible mesh screen. photos provided 10-3-24
7. Code 001Q Storage tank #3 overflow line discharge was broken from cattle stepping on it. Overflow line was fixed and photos sent on 10-3-24

Additional Information for Lead

The system inventory does not include lead service lines.

All service lines were checked for lead at the meter. checking city and customer side. no lead was found.

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. SANTA ROSA WATER SUPPLY is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact SANTA ROSA WATER SUPPLY (Public Water System Id: NM3515010) by calling 575-472-3404 or emailing

acampos@santarosanm.gov. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data 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. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date		Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products									
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)									
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	.5	.4	.5	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1	0	2.1	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	8	2.1	13	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	ND	NA	NA	2024	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.047	.047	.047	2021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes;	

Contaminants				MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date		Violation	Typical Source
							Low	High				
												Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)				4	4	.24	.24	.24	2021		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)				10	10	.48	.48	.48	2024		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants												
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)				0	15	1.4	NA	NA	2019		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)				0	5	.16	NA	NA	2019		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)				0	30	1	NA	NA	2019		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source			
				Low	High							
Inorganic Contaminants												
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.05	0	.05	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	0	1	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			

Violations and Exceedances

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water

Unit Descriptions	
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	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.
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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Ground Water Rule violations	violation for failure to submit corrective action plan. The system did submit the required action plan, but it was past the required deadlines.	corrective action plan submitted past deadline.	A public notice was posted within 30 days. It was posted at the senior center, library, and City Hall water window. it was also posted in the local news paper.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

For more information please contact:

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