

VILLAGE OF BOSQUE FARMS 2006 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 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 that samples be collected from customer's 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.

Variance and Exemptions

Arsenic levels in your drinking water during 2003 were monitored and levels never exceeded the federal maximum contaminant level (MCL) set at 50 parts per billion (ppb). Effective January 23, 2006, the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) revised the arsenic MCL to 10 ppb. . One of our wells is currently at 10 ppb and the other is at 11 ppb. Bosque Farms Water Supply System applied for and received an exception for Arsenic. The exception will allow Bosque Farms Water Supply System additional time to build capacity in order to achieve and maintain regulatory compliance with the new arsenic MCL, while continuing to provide acceptable level of public health protection. The exception was granted through December 31, 2008.

Other Information

The Governing Body is currently in the process of reviewing water rates for the Village of Bosque Farms.

Health Effects Information about Arsenic

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.

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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG OR MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2.2	NA		2006	No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.61	0.54	0.67	2006	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2006	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	11	10	11	2003	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.052	0.4	0.52	2006	No	No Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG OR MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2.2	2.2	2.2	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	0	30	3	3	3	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.1	ND	0.1	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	7.7	NA		2006	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.3	0.3	0.3	2006	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u># of Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.08	0	2004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Unit Descriptions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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.
Variance 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

For more information contact:

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