About Your Water Quality

At New Mexico Water Service Company (New Mexico Water), our goal is to deliver safe, high-quality drinking water, 24 hours per day, seven days per week, 365 days per year. As part of that effort, we produce this annual water quality report, which includes information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. **Most importantly, it confirms that in 2010, our water met or surpassed all standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and New Mexico Environment Department to protect public health.**

Source Water Assessment and Protection

The Sandia Knolls water system is well maintained and operated, and sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential contamination by well construction, hydrogeological settings, and system operations and management. However, the susceptibility of the system is classified as "moderately high," which is based on potential contamination from septic systems and nearby roadways. No associated contaminants have been detected from these potential sources. Please contact New Mexico Water to discuss the findings for the Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan (SWAPP) report.

Conservation & Environmental Issues

Water is a precious natural resource that must be conserved and protected. New Mexico Water has submitted a water conservation plan to the New Mexico State Engineer's Office. A key part of the plan is providing information to the public about how to save water. At the same time, as part of the SWAPP, we intend to educate the public about the importance of reducing groundwater contamination by disposing of contaminants properly.

Calcium & Residue

Calcium is a naturally occurring mineral that poses no health risk, which is why water suppliers are not required to test for it. However, calcium and other minerals can leave water spots on glasses or a white, chalky residue, frequently noticed in evaporative (swamp) coolers. Although the build-up is not harmful to health, it can be reduced with use of a water softener.

For Details on the Data in This Report, Contact:

New Mexico Water Service Company • Sandia Knolls Water System
Attn: Andy Beck • 401 Horner Street • Belen, NM 87002
(505) 864-2218 ext. 225 • Fax: (505) 864-8438
abeck@newmexicowater.com

2010 Consumer Confidence Report

Sandia Knolls Water System

Where Your Water Comes From

The water supply for the Sandia Knolls water system is pumped from one well that is drilled into the Sandia Water Basin. The water pumped from the aquifer is disinfected and stored in four steel reservoirs that provide 200,000 gallons of storage.

Contact Us

If you would like more information on the Sandia Knolls water system or have questions about your water service, please contact your local New Mexico Water Service Company Customer Center:

Address: 12216 North Highway 14, Building C, Office 9
Cedar Crest, New Mexico
Phone: (505) 281-9044
Hours: Monday - Friday 10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. (closed noon - 1 p.m.)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

New Mexico Water Service Company
Sandia Knolls Water System
P.O. Box 1515
Cedar Crest, NM 87008

Potential Sources of Contamination

All 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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	Year Tested	Unit	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Exceeded Standard?	Source of Substance
Chlorine (as CL2)	2010	ppm	4	4	0.5	0.2	0.95	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2009	ppb	NA	60	4.3	NA		No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	2009	ppb	NA	80	2.1	NA		No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants	**Year Tested**	**Unit**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL, TT, or MRDL**	**Your Water**	**Range Low**	**Range High**	**Exceeded Standard?**	**Source of Substance**
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2010	ppm	10	10	2.0	1.0	2.0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2009	ppm	4	4	0.2	0.2	0.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic	2009	ppb	0	10	1.7	1.7	1.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Radioactive Contaminants	**Year Tested**	**Unit**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL, TT, or MRDL**	**Your Water**	**Range Low**	**Range High**	**Exceeded Standard?**	**Source of Substance**
Combined Radium 226/228	2010	pCi/L	0	5	0.23	0.23	0.23	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	2010	pCi/L	0	15	0.4	0.4	0.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Gross Alpha including radon and uranium	2010	pCi/L	0	15	2.4	2.4	2.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Gross Beta	2010	pCi/L	0	5 millirem/yr	1.4	1.4	1.4	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation
Uranium	2010	µg/L	0	30	3	3	3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	**Year Tested**	**Unit**	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Your Water**	**# Samples Exceeding AL**		**Exceeded Standard?**	**Source of Substance**
Lead - at consumer taps	2010	ppb	0	15	3.0	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper - at consumer taps	2010	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Information Regarding Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the standard for arsenic set by the USEPA to protect public health, it does contain low levels of arsenic. USEPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA 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.

Lead in Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Although New Mexico Water is responsible for delivering high-quality water to the customer's service connection, we cannot monitor or dictate the types of materials used in home plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

NA = not applicable

pCi/L = picoCuries per liter (measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion (micrograms per liter)

ppm = parts per million (milligrams per liter)

µg/L = number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water

TT = treatment technique

About This Table

This table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report or the most recent analysis as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The USEPA and state of New Mexico require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other required action by the water provider.