

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Water Quality

Las Cruces Utilities - Water Section
San Andres Estates Water System (NM3531207)



Annual Water Quality

Consumer Confidence Report

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. As you look through the data tables, you will see that once again, we have no water quality violations.

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** via phone at **800.426.4791**.

The Water We Drink

The San Andres Water System (NM 3531207) consists of two production and two pressure tanks with approximately 260 service connections serving just over 700 people. The system wells are at depths of 350 to 460 feet into the Mesilla Bolson. While these deep groundwater sources provide for protection from many surface contaminants and drought resilience, small amounts of naturally occurring minerals dissolve into the water and account for moderate levels of calcium, manganese, and iron. This common "hard water" typical of groundwater sources in the Southwest can affect the aesthetic quality of the water by increasing hardness and may slightly alter the color and taste.



Source Water Assessment & Its Availability

The Source Water Assessment (SWA) by the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) Drinking Water Bureau provides baseline data about quality of our water before it is treated and distributed to consumers. This is important because it identifies the origins of potential contaminant, and indicates the susceptibility of our water system to contamination. Because we pump water from deep aquifers, the likelihood of this kind of contamination is low, but it can occur under some circumstances and must be evaluated. For additional information regarding the SWA please contact **David Torres** of NMED via phone at **505.259.5048** or via email at **david.torres@state.nm.us**.

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? 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. Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

SAVE...

...up to 1,000 gallons a month.



Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take minutes to replace. To check for a toilet 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. Fix it or replace it with a new, more efficient model.



...up to 1,000 gallons a month.

Only run clothes washer and dishwasher when full.



...up to 750 gallons a month.

Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.



...up to 500 gallons a month.

Shut off water when brushing teeth, washing hair, and shaving.

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!

Water plants only when necessary.

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.

The City of Las Cruces encourages residents to water outdoor vegetation wisely to conserve for future demand. The restrictions apply to all residential and commercial properties served by Las Cruces Utilities. Please comply with the City of Las Cruces Water Conservation Ordinance.

Outdoor Watering Restrictions

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| ODD ADDRESS | NO WATERING | EVEN ADDRESS | ODD ADDRESS | EVEN ADDRESS | ODD ADDRESS | EVEN ADDRESS |
| | | | | | | |

Between April 1st and September 30th all outdoor watering is prohibited between 10 am and 6 pm.

You Can Help Protect Our Source Water

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.
- **Dispose of chemicals properly;** take used motor oil and other Household Hazardous waste (HHW) to the South Central Solid Waste Authority (SCSWA) Recycling Center at 2855 W. Amador Ave (open 7 days a week) for disposal of residential amounts of used motor oil and HHW. Additional information can be found at www.SCSWA.net.
- **Pick up after your pets.**
- If you have your own septic system, **properly maintain your system** to reduce leaching to nearby drinking water sources or consider connecting to a public wastewater system.



How Can I Get Involved?

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's water quality and decisions affecting drinking water. The Las Cruces Utilities (LCU) Water Section holds public meetings as needed when specific issues concerning drinking water affect our community. The most effective way to make comments or suggestions is to telephone or write directly to **Ronald N. Borunda**, Deputy Director/ Las Cruces Utilities. Water. His contact information is provided under the "Information Contacts" section of this pamphlet. Concerns may also be brought before the City Council in their bi-weekly public meetings, or the LCU Board of Commissioners in their monthly public meetings. Water Quality data for the Municipal Water Supply System, and other LCU operated water systems as well as more information about our water is available at www.las-cruces.org. The Administrator and his staff will be happy to answer any questions, or discuss suggestions you may have about our drinking water.

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, the data presented in this CCR will be that of 2020 or the most recent year the sampling was conducted. 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.

Data Table

| Contaminants | Units | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | No. Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|--|-------|------|-----|------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.17 | 2020 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps | ppb | 0 | 15 | 0 | 2020 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Contaminants | Units | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detected In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------------|-----------|--|
| | | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | ppb | 0 | 10 | 6.6 | 2.1 | 6.6 | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.054 | 0.054 | 0.054 | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform (RTCR) | PS | NA | TT | NA | NA | NA | 2021 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | 3.4 | ND | 3.4 | 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta/photon emitters | pCi/L | 0 | 50 | 11.6 | 6.5 | 11.6 | 2016 | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| Radium (combined 226/228) | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | 0.52 | 0.35 | 0.52 | 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | µg/l | 0 | 30 | 3 | ND | 3 | 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate | ppb | 0 | 6 | 1.05 | ND | 1.05 | 2021 | No | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |

| Term | Definition |
|------------------------|--|
| AL | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| EC | Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli. |
| LRAA | Locational Running Annual Average is the average of samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| MNR | Monitored Not Regulated |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| MPL | State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |
| TT | Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| Variances & Exemptions | State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |

| Term | Definition |
|------------|---|
| µg/L | Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water |
| ppm | parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| ppt | parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| % PS/month | Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive |
| NA | not applicable |
| ND | Not detected |
| NR | Monitoring not required, but recommended. |
| PS | The number of positive samples taken that year |

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored but not detected in your water.

| Contaminants | Units | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Violation | Typical Source |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---------------|------------------|------------|-----------|---|
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ppb | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ppb | 3 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | ppb | 7 | 7 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | ppb | 70 | 70 | ND | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ppb | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ppb | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | ppb | 50 | 50 | ND | No | Residue of banned herbicide |
| 2,4-D | ppb | 70 | 70 | ND | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Alachlor | ppb | 0 | 2 | ND | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Antimony | ppb | 6 | 6 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition. |
| Atrazine | ppb | 3 | 3 | ND | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Benzene | ppb | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | ppt | 0 | 200 | ND | No | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines |
| Beryllium | ppb | 4 | 4 | ND | No | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium | ppb | 5 | 5 | ND | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Carbofuran | ppb | 40 | 40 | ND | No | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | ppb | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| Chlordane | ppb | 0 | 2 | ND | No | Residue of banned termiticide |
| Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) | ppb | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories |
| Chromium | ppb | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide | ppb | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| Dalapon | ppb | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate | ppb | 400 | 400 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical factories |
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) | ppt | 0 | 200 | ND | No | Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, and orchards |
| Dichloromethane | ppb | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| Dinoseb | ppb | 7 | 7 | ND | No | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables |
| Diquat | ppb | 20 | 20 | ND | No | Runoff from herbicide use |
| Endothall | ppb | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Runoff from herbicide use |
| Endrin | ppb | 2 | 2 | ND | No | Residue of banned insecticide |
| Ethylbenzene | ppb | 700 | 700 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Ethylene dibromide | ppt | 0 | 50 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Glyphosate | ppb | 700 | 700 | ND | No | Runoff from herbicide use |
| Heptachlor | ppt | 0 | 400 | ND | No | Residue of banned pesticide |
| Heptachlor epoxide | ppt | 0 | 200 | ND | No | Breakdown of heptachlor |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | ppb | 50 | 50 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical factories |
| Lindane | ppt | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens |
| Mercury (Inorganic) | ppb | 2 | 2 | ND | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland |
| Methoxychlor | ppb | 40 | 40 | ND | No | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | ppm | 10 | 10 | ND | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) | ppm | 1 | 1 | ND | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Oxamyl (Vydate) | ppb | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes |
| Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) | ppt | 0 | 500 | ND | No | Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals |
| Pentachlorophenol | ppb | 0 | 1 | ND | No | Discharge from wood preserving factories |
| Picloram | ppb | 500 | 500 | ND | No | Herbicide runoff |
| Selenium | ppb | 50 | 50 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Simazine | ppb | 4 | 4 | ND | No | Herbicide runoff |
| Styrene | ppb | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills |
| Tetrachloroethylene | ppb | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| Thallium | ppb | 0.5 | 2 | ND | No | Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories |
| Toluene | ppm | 1 | 1 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| Toxaphene | ppb | 0 | 3 | ND | No | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle |
| Trichloroethylene | ppb | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Vinyl Chloride | ppb | 0 | 2 | ND | No | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories |
| Xylenes | ppm | 10 | 10 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | ppb | 70 | 70 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| o-Dichlorobenzene | ppb | 600 | 600 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene | ppb | 75 | 75 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | ppb | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |

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'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, 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.

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.

for Lead

If present, elevated levels of 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. San Andres Water System (NM 3531207) is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 2 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Information Contacts

Las Cruces Utilities –

Water Operations and Maintenance Line of Business

Ronald Borunda, Deputy Director/Las Cruces Utilities/ Water
P.O. Box 20000, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88004
Utilities Department Phone: 575.528.3515
www.las-cruces.org

NMED Las Cruces District Office

2301 Entrada del Sol, Las Cruces, NM 88001
Phone: 575.288.2050
www.env.nm.gov/

NMED Drinking Water Bureau - Source Water Assessment

David Torres
Phone: 505.259.5048
Email: David.Torres@state.nm.us
www.env.nm.gov/drinking_water/source-water-protection/

EPA- Groundwater and Drinking Water

1200 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W. (Mail Code 4606M),
Washington, DC 20460

Drinking Water Hotline: 1.800.426.4791

www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

EPA - CCR Information for Consumers

Drinking Water Hotline: 1.800.426.4791
www.epa.gov/ccr

EPA - Water Sense

Water Sense Helpline: 1.866.987.7367
www.epa.gov/watersense

American Water Works Association

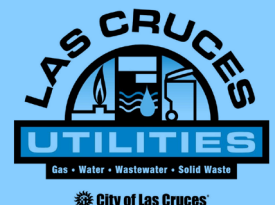
6666 W. Quincy Ave., Denver, CO 80235 USA
Phone: 1.800.926.7337
www.awwa.org

The Groundwater Foundation

3201 Pioneers Blvd Suite 105, Lincoln, NE 68502
Phone: 1.800.858.4844
www.groundwater.org

This report can be made available in alternative formats upon request.
To make a request call **575.528.3515** or TTY **575.528.3541**.

El informe contiene informacion importante sobre la calidad del agua
en su comunidad. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



City of Las Cruces