

# City of Artesia 2017 Drinking Water Report

## Spanish (Español)

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

### ¿Cómo puedo proteger mi agua?

Estamos encantados de presentar este informe de Calidad del Agua Anual (Informe de Confianza del Consumidor) requerido por la Ley de Agua Beber Segura (SDWA). Este informe está diseñado para proporcionar detalles sobre de dónde proviene su agua, qué contiene, y cómo se compara con los estándares establecidos por las agencias reguladoras. Este informe es un snapshot de la calidad del agua del año pasado. Estamos comprometidos a brindarle información porque los clientes informados son nuestros mejores aliados.

### ¿Por qué debería preocuparme?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población general. Las personas inmunocomprometidas, como las que están recibiendo quimioterapia, personas que han recibido trasplantes de órganos, personas con VIH/SIDA u otros problemas de salud, personas mayores e infantes, pueden ser particularmente susceptibles a las infecciones. Estas personas deben buscar consejo de sus proveedores de atención médica. 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### ¿De dónde viene mi agua?

El agua de Artesia es suministrada por agua subterránea bombeada desde 7 pozos que provienen del Rosell - Artesian basin.

### ¿Cómo puedo evaluar el agua y su disponibilidad?

Una copia de nuestro informe de evaluación del agua puede obtenerse contactando a David Torres al (505)841-5306 o por correo electrónico a David.Torres@state.nm.us

### ¿Por qué hay contaminantes en mi agua?

El agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede estar contaminada con pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que el agua representa un riesgo para la salud. Más información sobre contaminantes y riesgos potenciales puede obtenerse llamando al Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Las fuentes de agua potable (tanto el agua de grifo como el agua embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, reservorios, manantiales y pozos. El agua viaja por la superficie de la tierra o a través del suelo, disolviendo naturalmente minerales y, en algunos casos, material radiactivo, y puede recoger sustancias resultantes de la presencia de animales o de actividades humanas.

Los contaminantes microbianos, como virus y bacterias, que pueden provenir de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, operaciones agrícolas, vida silvestre; contaminantes inorgánicos, como sales y metales, que pueden ser naturalmente presentes o resultar de aguas residuales industriales, agrícolas o domésticas, petróleo, gas y producción de gas, minería, agricultura; plaguicidas y herbicidas, que pueden provenir de una variedad de fuentes como la agricultura, aguas residuales industriales, residenciales y agrícolas; contaminantes orgánicos, incluyendo pesticidas y herbicidas, que son subproductos de procesos industriales y producción de petróleo, y que también pueden provenir de estaciones de gas, aguas residuales industriales y sistemas sépticos; y contaminantes radiactivos, que pueden ser naturalmente presentes o ser el resultado de la producción y minería. En orden para asegurar que el agua potable es segura para beber, EPA prescribe regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua de los sistemas públicos de agua potable. La Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos (FDA) establece límites para los contaminantes en el agua embotellada que debe proporcionar la misma protección para la salud pública.

### ¿Cómo puedo involucrarme?

Encourage public interest and participation in our community. Regular meetings of the City Council are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 6:00 p.m. For more information, call: (575)746-2122.

### Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day - 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](http://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

### Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We collected triggered source water samples that contained a chlorine residual. We have since taken measures to eliminate this from occurring in the future.

### Significant Deficiencies

In Oct. 17th we had a Sanitary Survey done, during that survey we had a deficiency for having an inadequate sample tap on our wells. We have made adjustments to all of the sample taps and are now in compliance.

### Additional Information for Lead

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. Artesia Municipal Water 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>.

### 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.

### 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			
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1	.94	1	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.61	.39	.61	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform (RTCR) (% positive samples/month)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2017	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	.45	.09	.45	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	1	1	1	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.13	2016	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2.6	2016	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### Violations and Exceedances

#### Level 1 Assessment and Sanitary Defects

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct two Level 1 Assessment(s). Two Level 1 Assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take six corrective action(s) and we completed six assessment(s). In May we did a level 1 assessment because we had a Total Coliform positive at one of our sample sights and at one of the wells. We shocked the well and flushed the system and the results came back negative. In September we were required to do a Level 1 assessment because we failed to collect all of the required repeat samples after a Total Coliform result. We have since collected the correct samples and they came back negative.

#### Level 2 Assessment and Sanitary Defects

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found E. coli bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 Assessment because we found E. coli in our water system. During the assessment we found no deficiencies.

#### Undetected Contaminants

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

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	ND	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	ND	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrite [measured as	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrogen (ppm)					tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
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

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