



2018 Drinking Water Quality Report



OUR FUTURE
IS CLEAR

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO

**City of Las Vegas'
Report on the Water We Drink**



Important Information

About Your Drinking Water

What is this Report?

The City is delighted to present this year's Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report will 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 2018's water quality. We are committed to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies.

What We Do

The water treatment division provides consistent and adequate drinking water in an open, responsible and compliant manner at marginal cost. The City of Las Vegas water system has approximately 6,447 residential and commercial accounts, providing water for over 5,328 customer accounts within the City limits and 1,119 customer accounts within San Miguel County.

Your Water is Safe

Our water exceeds standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act. Last year we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants and all contaminants detected were below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

Where Does My Water Come From?

Our drinking water source is primarily surface water acquired from the Gallinas River and stored in Peterson and Bradner Reservoirs (Bradner Reservoir has been offline since 2014 for rehabilitation). No groundwater was used for drinking water in 2018.

How Is My Water Treated?

Your drinking water is treated by conventional methods that include coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Coagulation, flocculation and sedimentation remove dirt and particles from raw water. The clear water then moves through a filter removing the smallest particles. Then chlorine is added to kill bacteria and harmful microorganisms, before water is stored and distributed to the community.

Why are there Contaminants in Drinking Water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.



Español Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.



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).

Drinking water (tap and bottled water) sources include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, springs and wells. As water travels over the land or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, which may include radioactive materials, and substances left behind from human and animal activity. Some examples of naturally occurring and anthropogenic occurring contaminants include: 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 Lead

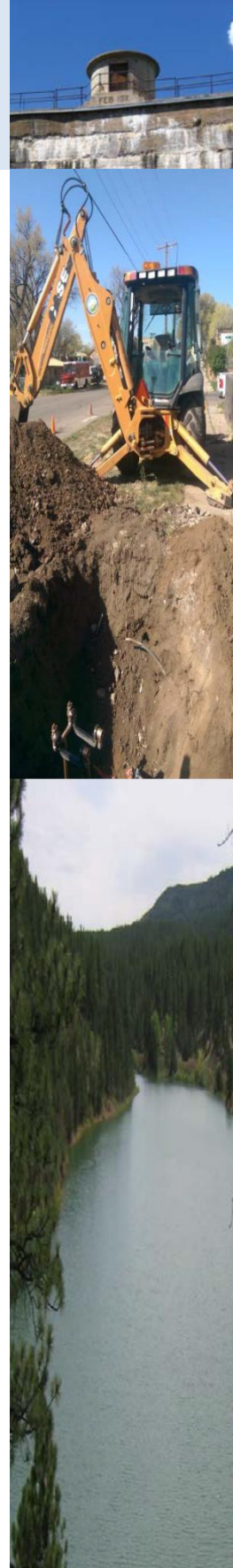
Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily caused by materials and substances associated and found in service lines and household plumbing. The City of Las Vegas is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot regulate materials used for residential plumbing. When water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize your lead exposure by flushing your tap for at least 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may request to have your water tested; please visit the New Mexico Environment Department website for more information: <https://www.env.nm.gov/dwb/sampling/CertifiedLabs.htm>.

Description

The EPA has written and enforces regulations that limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems, as a means to protect human health. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates the established limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health, as outlined by the EPA.

The tables on the following pages list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of 2018. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful to human health.

Did You Know? The Citer savings kits, that can save you up to 750 gallons of water per month.



Water Quality Table

Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of our health. A few naturally occurring minerals could actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels.

Unless otherwise noted the data is presented in this table was completed during the 2018 calendar year. 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 our public water system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of the data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

Important Definitions

In the following tables you will find terms and abbreviations that may not be familiar to you, to help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below.

Term	Definition	Term	Definition
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.	ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
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 treatment technology.	µg/L	number of micrograms of a substance in one liter of water
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or other requirements which a water system must follow.	uCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
Variations & Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.	mrem/y r	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is a convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	NA	not applicable
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level	ND	not detected
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated	NR	monitoring not required, but recommended

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Violation (yes/no)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2018	0.6	0.5-0.6	4	4	ppm	No	Additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	29	16.8-37.3	No goal for total	60	ppb	No	By-product of water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2018	80	29.8-98.4	No goal for total	80	ppb	No	By-product of water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Violation (yes/no)	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2018	2.5	0-2.5	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2018	.16	0.063-.16	2	2	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2018	0.5	0.4-0.5	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilized fields
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2018	1	0-1.1	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2018	6.4	0-6.4	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;

Water Quality Table

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Violation (yes/no)	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2018	.93	.93-.93	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (excluding Radon and Uranium)	2018	6.9	2.2-6.9	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2018	7	7-7	0	30	µg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# of Sites over AL	Unit	Violation (yes/no)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.027	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2017	0	15	2.8	0	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems

Turbidity

	Limit Treatment Technique	Level Detected	Violation (yes/no)	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.545 NTU	No	Soil Runoff
Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	97%	No	Soil Runoff

***Information Statement:** Turbidity is a measurement of water cloudiness caused by suspended particulate. Monitoring it is a good indication of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration and disinfection systems.

2018 Violation Information

A routine sanitary survey conducted in 2017 by the New Mexico Environment Department-Drinking Water Bureau (NMED-DWB) and found significant deficiencies.

Corrective Measures Taken by the City

The City of Las Vegas is currently working on completing their Emergency Response Plan to address and correct the violation.

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).

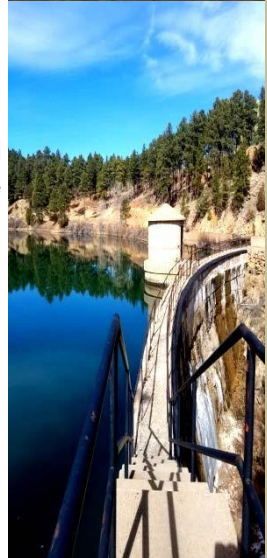
What Can I Do To Protect Our Source Water?

The protection of our drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect the community's drinking water in several ways, including: eliminate the excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers, they contain chemicals that can affect our drinking water source; if you have your own septic system, properly maintain it or consider connecting the public water system to reduce leaching; and dispose of all house hold chemicals and motor oils properly.

For More Information

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 City of Las Vegas Public Water Supply can be obtained online at www.dww.water.nm.env.nm.gov or obtaining a copy of the Source Water Assessment conducted by contacting David Torres at (505) 841-5306 or david.torres@state.nm.us or by calling the Utilities Department at (505) 454-3832.



How Can I get Involved?

The Las Vegas City Council meets regularly, information on dates and times is available through the City Clerk's Office, who can be reached at (505) 454-1401 or online www.lasvegasnm.gov. Consider volunteering with local watershed groups, which can be found on EPA's Adopt a Watershed network.



City of Las Vegas
Utility Service Department
905 12th Street
Las Vegas, NM 87701
505.454.3832
lasvegasnm.gov

THANK YOU!

The City of Las Vegas' Water Department would like to thank the Community for their efforts to conserve our precious water resources.

Maria Gilvarry, Utilities Director

Marvin Martinez, Water Treatment Plant Manager

Dominic Mares, Water Systems Operator 2

Jesus Hathaway, Water Systems Operator 2

Frank Baca, Water Systems Operator 1

