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2019
Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Las Vegas' Report on the Water We Drink

LAS VEGAS, NM
EST. 1835
THE MEADOW CITY

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 2019'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 700 commercial & 5,749 residential accounts, providing water for over 13,000 customers and tens of thousands of visitors within the City limits and 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).

Description of the water treatment process

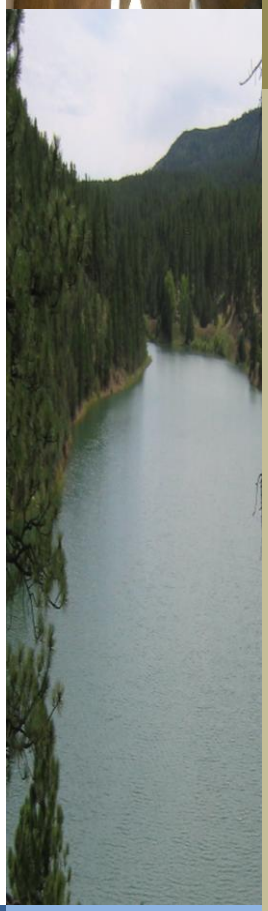
Your water is treated in a "treatment train" (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals (coagulants) to form tiny sticky particles called "floc," which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs) is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimentation basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand, gravel, charcoal or other filters that remove even smaller particles. A small amount of chlorine or other disinfection method is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water before water is stored and distributed to homes and businesses in the community.

Español

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su aqua potable. Por favor lea este informe o cumuniquese con alguien que pueda traducer la informacion.

TIP Take short showers. A 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water; a bath can use up to 50 gallons.

What is in my water?



Where Does My Water Come From?

Our drinking water source is primarily surface water acquired from the Gallinas River and stored in Peterson, Storrie and Bradner Reservoirs (Bradner Reservoir refilling began in August of 2019). No groundwater was used for drinking water in 2019.

Why are there Contaminants in Drinking Water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. 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).

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.

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, can come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. *Inorganic contaminants*, such as fluoride, arsenic and other salts and metals, which do not include carbon, 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 contaminants* may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. *Organic Chemical contaminants* include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals such as chlorine, trihalomethanes, 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. *Radioactive contaminants*, such as uranium and radium, which can be naturally occurring, a result of oil and gas production or a by-product of mining. 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.

Did You Know? | **Fixing leaky toilets & faucets and replacing them with more efficient models can save up to 1,000 gallons per month**

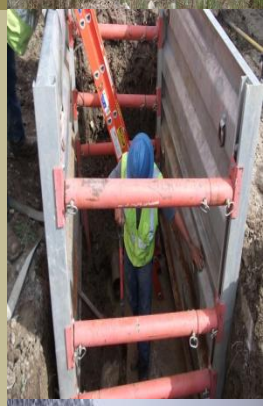
More Information

Additional Information 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 household plumbing. City of Las Vegas is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, yet 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 at least 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.



Source water assessment availability

More information about contaminants, testing methods, potential health concerns and steps you can take to minimize exposure may be obtained by contacting EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or by visiting their website at 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 twice a month. Utility Advisory Committee meets once a month. Information on dates and times is available through the City Clerk's Office, who can be reached at (505) 454-1401 or online at www.lasvegasnm.gov. Consider volunteering with local watershed groups, which can be found on EPA's Adopt a Watershed network.

TIP Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair & shaving and save up to 500 gallons per month.

Sampling Results

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 these definitions.

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.	**µg/L**	number of micrograms of a substance in one liter of water
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.	**ppm**	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
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.	**pCi/L**	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
Variances & Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.	**mrem /yr**	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

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 on the next page lists all 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 our health. A few naturally occurring minerals could actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels.

Did You Know? The City offers rain barrels for $100 each and 250-gallon water tanks for $300 each; available at the Utilities Dept.

Sampling Results

Water Quality Data Table

Unless otherwise noted the data is presented in this table was completed during the 2019 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation (yes/no)	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine	4	4	0.6	0.4-0.6	2019	No	Additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NA	60	27	14.1-42.7	2019	No	By-product of water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	NA	80	67	37-88.9	2019	No	By-product of water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	2	2	0.026	0.026-0.026	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	0.17	0.17-0.17	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	99%	NA	2019	No	Soil Runoff
99% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.802. Any measurement in excess of 1.0 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state							
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	6.9	2.2-6.9	2018	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.93	0.93-0.93	2018	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	7	7-7	2018	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

TIP Use an aerator or water flow reducer on faucets to reduce water usage

Water Quality Table

Lead and Copper

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Detect in Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL (yes/no)	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.027	2017	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2.2	2017	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems

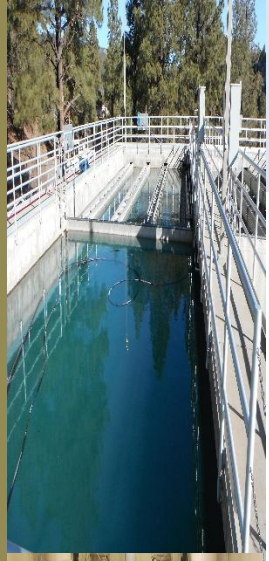
Name	Reported Level	Range Low	Range High
Additional Monitoring UCMR4			
HAA6Br (ug/L)	11.31	9	15.65
HAA9 (ug/L)	25.49	23.43	28.38
Manganese	0.83	0.83	0.83

Source Water Protection Tips

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.
- Pick up after your pets
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly: take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

TIP Running your clothes and dishwasher only when they are full can save up to 1,000 gallons per month.



Violations

2019 Violation Information

Our water system violated drinking water requirements over the past year.

1) We failed to provide the consumer confidence data, by April 1st, 2019, to our two consecutive water systems that receive water from the City of Las Vegas.

2) We are required to submit turbidity data and chlorine levels to the State on a monthly basis. This requirement was not met for the month of August 2019. Monitoring and reporting turbidity and chlorine levels in your water are important in ensuring safe water to all our customers. *Chlorine is added to the water to inactivate bacteria that may be present. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* These symptoms are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

3) We failed to collect monitoring samples required by the Stage 2 Disinfectants/ Disinfection Byproducts Rule. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During the 1st quarter of 2019 we did not monitor or test for disinfection byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Table below list the contaminants and the compliance periods for which we did not monitor correctly

4) We failed to collect monitoring samples required by the Stage 2 Disinfectants/ Disinfection Byproducts Rule. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2nd quarter of 2019 we did not monitor or test for disinfection byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Tables below list the contaminants and the compliance periods for which we did not monitor correctly

There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink you will be notified within 24 hours.

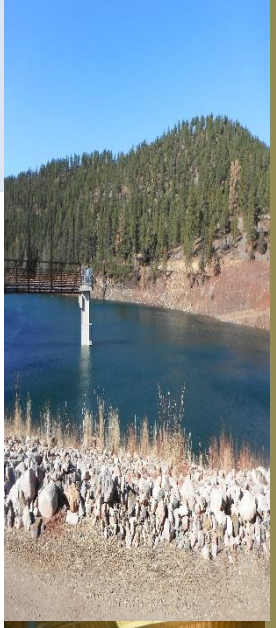
TIP Use a water efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install and can save up to 750 gallons per month.

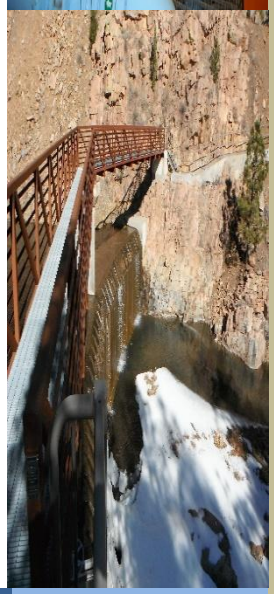
More Information

2019 Violation Information

Contaminants	Sample Name (Address)	Sampling Frequency	Compliance Period
Total Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids	DBP-1 Luna Community College – Nursing Building	Quarterly 2nd Month of the Quarter	1Q2019
Total Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids	HAA5-1 Storrie Lake State Park Bathroom	Quarterly 2nd Month of the Quarter	1Q2019
Total Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids	TTHM-1 Alta Vista Medical Hospital	Quarterly 2nd Month of the Quarter	1Q2019
Total Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids	TTHM-2 Mikes Precision	Quarterly 2nd Month of the Quarter	1Q2019

Contaminants	Sample Name (Address)	Sampling Frequency	Compliance Period
Total Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids	DBP-1 Luna Community College – Nursing Building	Quarterly 2nd Month of the Quarter	2Q2019
Total Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids	HAA5-1 Storrie Lake State Park Bathroom	Quarterly 2nd Month of the Quarter	2Q2019
Total Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids	TTHM-1 Alta Vista Medical Hospital	Quarterly 2nd Month of the Quarter	2Q2019
Total Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids	TTHM-2 Mikes Precision	Quarterly 2nd Month of the Quarter	2Q2019





Did You Know? The average US household uses 400 gallons of water per day, approximately 100 gallons per person.

More Information

What happened & City's Corrective Actions

1) Violation was resolved as the City provided the 2018 consumer confidence data to our consecutive water systems by April 23, 2019 and the 2019 consumer confidence data was provided to our consecutive water systems by April 1st, 2020.

2) City submitted a Monthly Operating Report (MOR) for Turbidity and Chlorine Residual that did not include the times frames for low residuals. Staff corrected and resubmitted the MOR on September 11th, 2019. The due date was September 10th, 2019.

3) City was required to collect samples in the 2nd month (February) of the 1st quarter & samples were collected outside of that month.

4) City was required to collect samples in the 2nd month (May) of the 2nd quarter & samples were collected outside of that month.

Staff added all sample requirements to a master schedule.

To correct the issue the City of Las Vegas water system collected samples and has returned to compliance for this violation because routine compliance samples were collected on 8/8/2019

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water that the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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/Center 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 at (800) 426-4791

TIP Use a water efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install and can save up to 750 gallons per month.

More Information

Water Conservation Tips

Conservation of our drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect the community's drinking water supply in several ways, including: Watering 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 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 months water bill.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information

Water Facts

70% of the human brain is water

1,900 gallons of water is required for a day's food per person

1.7% of the worlds water is frozen (for now) and currently unusable

Water can dissolve more substances than any other liquid including sulfuric acid.

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 distribution system that may cause contamination of pollution to enter the system. WE are responsible for enforcing cross connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us to 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 sources of water on the property
- Decorative Pond
- Watering Trough

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City of Las Vegas
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lasvegasnm.gov

THANK YOU!

The City of Las Vegas' Water Treatment Division 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

Austin Griggs, Water Quality Technician

Joseph Chavez, Laborer – Operator in Training

Joey Cordova, Laborer – Operator in training