

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 & 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
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)

Term	Definition
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
mrem/yr	mrem/yr: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

See Attached insert for Water Quality Data



Consumer Confidence Report 2021 NM3500601

Village of Tijeras-12 Camino Municipal

Tijeras, NM 87059

505-281-1220

Mayor – Jake Bruton
 Councilor – Matt Armenta
 Councilor – Yvette Garcia
 Councilor – Maxine Wilson
 Councilor – Jonathan Ortiz
 Administrator- Nicolas Kennedy

Water Operator(s) –Prodigy Builders Inc.

What is the purpose of this report?

This is to provide you with information on the quality of your drinking water. It is known also known as the Consumer Confidence Report “CCR.” It is provided every year pursuant to federal law in an effort to keep you informed about the water and services provided during the previous year.

Is My Water Safe?

In the year 2021, your tap water met all U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State of NM drinking water health standards.

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).

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment (SWA) from the New Mexico Environment Department - Drinking Water Bureau (NMED_DWB). This voluntary program is part of a national effort to protect the integrity of states' ground water resources. It is intended to be an information gathering tool that identifies, evaluates and prevents contaminants from polluting public drinking water systems.

The report is available at the State of New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau, 121 Tijeras NW, Albuquerque or David Torres -david.torres@state.nm.us.

Where does my water come from?

The source of tap water from the village of Tijeras is ground water from the Rio Grande and Sandia Basins. Well 1 (identified as #3 by DWB) is located on Criswell Rd. Well 2 is located behind Village Hall off Pine Ridge Rd.

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 home plumbing. The Village of Tijeras is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Routine testing shows that, historically, we do have a lead or copper issue. 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 are able to have your water tested by an independent, certified lab. 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>.

Arsenic

Tijeras drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a metal known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Violations

For calendar year 2021 there were no violations.

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) 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. There are many types of contaminants and multiple potential sources of contamination:

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 storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides: may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants: 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 number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Water quality data

The water quality information is presented on the tables below and lists all drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year 2020 or previous years. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented is from testing done during the calendar year indicated in the report. The EPA and/or NMED require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year as these contaminants do not change frequently and are below the threshold considered to have health effects.

Inorganic Contaminants								
Description	Collecti on Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCGL	MCL	Unit s	Violation	Likely Sources
Arsenic	2021	2	0-2	0	10	ppb	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2021	.048	0.042 – 0.048	2	2	ppm	N/A	Discharge drilling wastes or metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2021	7	5-7	200	200	ppb	N/A	Discharge by metal and chemicals industries
Selenium	2021	7	0-7	50	50	ppb	N/A	Discharge from mines, or refineries, erosion from natural deposits,
Fluoride	2021	0.43	0.33 – 0.43	4	4	ppm	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of fertilizer or aluminum plants.
Nitrate (As Nitrogen)	2021	4	1.85-3.83	10	10	ppm	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection & Disinfection By-products								
Chlorine	2021	0.7	0.5-0.7	4	4	ppm	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	8.1	3.3-8.1	N/A	60	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	46	7.2-46	N/A	80	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/Photon Emitters	2021	4.7 pCi/L	4.7-4.7 pCi/L	50 pCi/L	50 pCi/L	pCi/L	N/A	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Combined Radium, 226/228	2021	0.77	0.77-0.77	0	5	pCi/L	N/A	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Gross Alpha, excluding Radon & Uranium	2021	11.5	6.1-11.5	0	15	pCi/L	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2021	8	8-8	0	30	ug/L	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead & Copper								
Description	Collecti on Date	Action Level	90 th Percentile	# sites over AL	MCGL	Unit s	Violation	Likely Sources
Lead	2019	15	2.9	0	0	ppb	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	2019	1.3	0.13	0	1.3	ppm	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, corrosion of household plumbing.