

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Pueblo of Isleta

Eastside Community System

PWS ID: 063501109

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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 drinking water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed residents are our best allies.

Where does my water come from? Is my water safe?

Our water source for this system comes from three different wells. By obtaining groundwater from approximately 220 to 860 feet below ground surface, the wells should not be easily polluted by activities on or off the Pueblo. A 2001 Source Water Assessment (SWA) done by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) ranked the Chical well as having medium susceptibility to contamination and the Lobumtee well as having a high susceptibility to contamination. The Lobumtee well however is used for emergency purposes only. No maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations of regulated chemical contaminants were detected in this system. The SWA report is available at Environment Division offices for your review. The two Upper Eastside wells (also known as the Casino wells) have been recently assessed and the final report is pending from EPA. We will provide an update when the report becomes available. **We are pleased to report that the drinking water produced by this system is safe and meets all Federal human health requirements.**

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report, if you would like to get the report interpreted or read to you, or if you have other water quality concerns please contact Ramona M. Montoya, Environment Division Manager at (505) 869-7565 or visit our office at 6 Sagebrush Street east of the Isleta Health Care Center. If you have concerns with the operation of your water system or if you have concerns with your drinking water, please contact Edwin Jaramillo, Utilities Division Manager at (505) 869-9781 or visit the Public Services Department office at the Tribal Services Complex.

Community members are encouraged to attend the Pueblo's Environmental Fair. Utilities and Environment Division staff are available to provide information or answer questions about the Pueblo's drinking water. The 2017 Environmental Fair will be held July 15, 2017 from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. at the Isleta Recreation Center.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

The Pueblo of Isleta routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal environmental laws and regulations. The water quality table provides the results of the monitoring of this system for the 2016 calendar year. As water travels over the land or through soil and geologic formations, it can pick up contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of the constituents in the drinking water does not necessarily pose a health risk although some chemicals can be a problem even at very low concentrations.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Technical information on drinking water regulations can be found on Federal Environmental Protection Agency's website at <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations>.

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).

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 Pueblo of Isleta is responsible for providing safe, 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 two 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

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 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? 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.
- 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.
- 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 use!
- Avoid wasting water because it results in the loss of an important and valuable natural resource. Landscape irrigation is a common cause of water waste, but it can also result from leaking air conditioning systems, leaks in plumbing, car washing, draining pools, spraying driveways to control dust, and other uses of water. In our geographic area, it is also considered water waste to use sprinklers between 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. from April 1st to Oct. 31st.
- Water your outdoor plants only when necessary and schedule your watering for mornings or evenings to reduce evaporation.
- 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.
- Water your lawn and plants in your yard according to this schedule:
 - Once a week in March
 - Twice a week in April and May
 - Three times a week in June, July, and August
 - Twice a week in September and October
 - Once a week in November

When it rains, count that as a watering day

- Do not use the Pueblo's drinking water supply to irrigate agricultural fields such as alfalfa, corn, oats, wheat, or sorghum. Water for this purpose is available from ditches.
- Visit <https://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect our 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.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center or to the Transfer Station.

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 were 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 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	Highest Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.46	0.37	1.46	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)]	NA	80	2.84	2.84	2.84	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	4 RAA	2.9	5.3	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.074	0.074	0.074	2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.71	0.71	0.71	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	4.1	0	4.1	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	4.62	4.62	4.62	2015	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90 th Percentile	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Lead and Copper							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.269	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4.7	2015	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
NA	NA: not applicable
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
AVG	An average value from multiple samples collected
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.
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.
RAA	Running Annual Average: An average of consecutive values over a given period of time
TT	Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
90 th percentile	A measure for lead and copper values for which 90 percent of the data are smaller and 10 percent are bigger than the Action Levels (AL)

For more information please contact:
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