

Cochiti Pueblo Water Quality

Report 2024

Is my Water Safe?

We are pleased to present the 2024 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 the regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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. The EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Cochiti's water comes from groundwater from the Rio Grande Alluvial Aquifer. There are 2 wells that feed the pueblo and we have 100,000 and 200,000 gallon water tanks.

Source water assessment and its availability

Based on the following factors, Cochiti's water was determined to have a medium susceptibility to contamination: the physical integrity of the well, the characteristics of the well, the characteristics of the hydrologic system around the well, the characteristics of the contaminants inventoried, and the likelihood of those contaminants to reach the source drinking water supply.

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 animal or from human activity including: 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 discharge, 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 use; 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 the tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number 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.

How can I get involved?

You can get involved by contacting the Public Works Department for additional information at 505-269-9419.

Water conservation tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons 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 50 gallons per bath.
- Shutting water faucet while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving can save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water efficient shower head. 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 leaks, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the 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 sprinkler so that 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 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 system that

may cause contamination or 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 so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/Radiant heat (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

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 source or consider connecting to a public system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We have no compliance data violations for 2024.

Additional information on 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 material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Cochiti Pueblo is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of material used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for several minutes, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes before using water for drinking or cooking. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in Intelligence Quotient (IQ) and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new

learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Service Line Inventory

Cochiti Pueblo was required to complete an inventory of service line materials to determine whether any service lines connected to the distribution system are made of lead material. We determined that all service lines at Cochiti Pueblo are made of non-lead materials. The service line inventory is available upon request, please contact us for more information.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	MRDL Exceeded	Typical Source
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Disinfectants

Chlorine Units: Chlorine residual, ppm	4	4	0.5025 (AVG)	0.25	0.65	2024 Monthly	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection
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Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
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Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic Units: ppb	0	10	1.6	N/A	N/A	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards;
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								glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Units: ppm	2	2	0.088	N/A	N/A	2023	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Units: ppm	4	4	0.44	N/A	N/A	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [reported as Nitrogen] Units: ppm	10	10	0.56	N/A	N/A	2024	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Units: ppb	50	50	2.7	N/A	N/A	2023	No	Petroleum, glass, metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; livestock lot runoff
Sodium Units: ppm	N/A	N/A	17	16	17	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion
Zinc Units: ppm	5	5	0.017	N/A	N/A	2023	No	Natural Deposits.

Contaminants	ALG	Action Level (AL)	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	A.L. Exceeded	Typical Source
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Lead and Copper Rule

Copper Units: ppm - 90th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.073	NA	NA	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
				0 sites over Action Level				
Lead Units: ppb - 90th Percentile	0	15	ND	NA	NA	2023	No	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
				0 sites over Action Level				

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
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Radiological Contaminants

Uranium (combined) Units: ppb	0	30	0.7	N/A	N/A	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
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Definitions

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/L)
positive samples	the number of positive samples taken that year
% positive samples/month	% of samples taken monthly that were positive
ND	Not detected
N/A	Not applicable
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	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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
90th Percentile	Statistical value used to determine if Action Level is exceeded. Determined by calculating the value at which 90% of the samples tested were below that value.