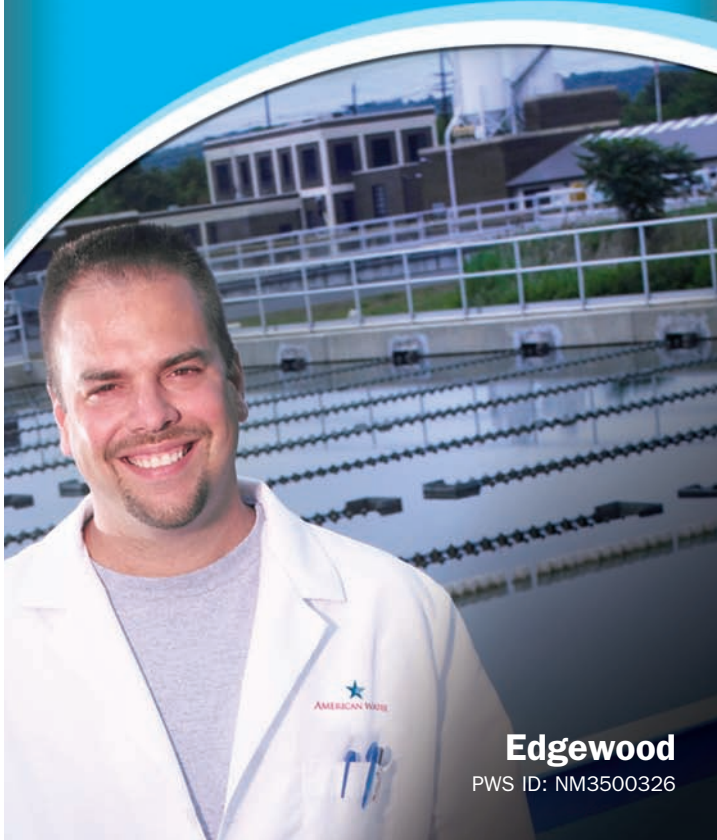


# 2008 Annual Water Quality Report



**Edgewood**

PWS ID: NM3500326

## A Message About Your Drinking Water

Dear New Mexico American Water Customer,

As a trusted leader in the industry, New Mexico American Water places a strong emphasis on sharing information about the quality of the water we provide with our customers.

One way we do this is by reporting to you annually the results of our tests on the water we deliver to your home. Please review this annual water quality report, which outlines information applicable to your local water system for testing completed through December, 2008. You'll find that we provide water that surpasses or meets all federal and state water quality regulations. In fact, we often address regulations well before they go into effect.

Just as important, New Mexico American Water makes the necessary investments to maintain and upgrade its facilities, so that we can deliver quality water directly to your tap 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Our customers are our top priority, and we are committed to providing them with the highest quality drinking water and service possible now and in the years to come. In addition to this written report, you can view information about New Mexico American Water and your water system on our website <http://www.amwater.com/nmaw/>. For more information or for any questions about this report relating to your drinking water, please contact New Mexico American Water at (575) 763-5538.

Kathy Wright  
Vice-President and Manager,  
New Mexico American Water

## Continuing our Commitment

Once again we proudly present our annual water quality report. This document covers all constituents that were detected during sampling in 2008. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with all state and federal drinking water laws remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

New Mexico American Water provides reliable, quality service to 45,000 people. New Mexico American Water, with the support of American Water, has the technical support of a global network and the local knowledge to provide the highest quality water with personal service.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact New Mexico American Water's customer service department at (866) 430-0824

## What is a Water Quality Report?

To comply with state and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, New Mexico American Water issues a report annually describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources. During 2002-2008, we conducted tests for over 250 contaminants at numerous sampling points in your water system, all of which were below state and federal maximum allowable levels. This report provides an overview of the last few year's water quality. It includes details about where your water comes from and what it contains. This data presented in this report is a combination of data from our local water quality laboratory, our nationally recognized main water quality lab, and commercial laboratories all certified in drinking water testing by the State of New Mexico Environment Department.

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call our New Mexico Customer Service Center at (866) 430-0824.

## Informational Statement about 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. New Mexico American Water is responsible for providing 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 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>.

## About Your Water

Edgewood is served entirely by groundwater sources from the local aquifer. Your water is disinfected to ensure the bacteriological quality. The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

## Notice of Source Water Assessment

The New Mexico American Water Edgewood water system is well maintained and operated, and sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential sources of contamination based on well construction, hydrogeologic settings, and system operations and management. The susceptibility rank of the entire water system is High. Please contact Tom Torres at (505) 281-3294 to discuss the findings of the report.

Copies of the Assessment may also be requested by emailing the New Mexico Environment Department – Drinking Water Bureau (NMED-DWB) at [SWAPP@nmenv.state.nm.us](mailto:SWAPP@nmenv.state.nm.us) or by calling toll free 1-877-654-8720. Please include your name, address, and telephone number. The NMED-DWB may charge a nominal fee for paper copies.

## How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call New Mexico American Water Customer Service toll free: (866) 430-0824.

## Water Information Sources

**New Mexico American Water**  
[www.nmawc.com](http://www.nmawc.com)

**New Mexico Environment Department**  
<http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/>

**United States Environmental Protection Agency**  
[www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

**Safe Drinking Water Hotline:** (800) 426-4791

## Water Quality Statement

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. New Mexico American Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies, and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard during this reporting period.

## Water Quality Results

**District: Edgewood 2008**

Regulated Substances Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility							
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2008	0	10	2	ND - 2	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2008	4.0	4.0	0.47	0.24- 0.47	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2008	2	2	0.4	0.2 - 0.4	YES	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm)	2008	10	10	8.55 <sup>1</sup>	1.9 - 8.55	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L )	2005	0	15	7.45	1.75 - 7.45	YES	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2005	0	5	1.34	0.48 - 1.34	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	2008	0	6	2.8	ND - 2.8	YES	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Uranium (ppb)	2005	0	30	8	5 - 8	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Other Compounds Measured in the Distribution System							
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
HAA5 (ppb) <sup>2</sup>	2007	NA	60	1.63	1.63	YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THHMs (ppb) <sup>2</sup>	2007	NA	80	3.8	3.8	YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2008	4.0	4.0	0.58	0.40 - 0.73	YES	Water additive used to control microbes
Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results							
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Typical Source	
Lead (ppb)	2007	0	15	5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
Copper (ppm)	2007	1.3	1.3	0.74	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
Secondary Substances Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility							
Substance (units)	Year Sampled		SMCL		Range Low-High		
Aluminum (ppb)	2004		2000		ND - 92		
Chloride (ppm)	2004		250		45.5 - 51.2		
Iron (ppm)	2004		0.3		ND - 0.57		
Sulfate (ppm)	2004		250		33.5 - 40.6		
Zinc (ppm)	2004		5		ND - 0.115		

## Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters, which are often of interest to consumers. Values shown here are averages of operating data for 2001-2006. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Additional Constituents		
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Range Low - High
Nickel (ppb)	2005	ND - 0.01
Sodium (ppm)	2004	18 - 20
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2004	141 - 1464
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2001	636 - 858
Calcium (ppm)	2006	170 - 274
Magnesium (ppm)	2006	23 - 32
pH	2002	6.6 - 7.0
Silica (ppm)	2004	16 - 18
Boron (ppb)	2004	51 - 58

<sup>1</sup> Nitrate — Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

<sup>2</sup> TTHM/HAA5 — Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants: Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L). Chloroform is regulated with this group but has no MCLG. Haloacetic acids: dichloroacetic acid (zero); trichloroacetic acid (0.3 mg/L). Monochloroacetic acid, bromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs.

### How to Read This Table

New Mexico American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While monitoring was conducted in 2008, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the "Table Definitions" section.

Starting with a **Substance**, read across. **Year Sampled** is usually in 2008 or prior. **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed). **Highest Amount Detected** represents the highest amount that was found. **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts found. A **YES** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance is below government requirements. **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

### Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **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. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.
- **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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of 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 contamination.
- **NA:** Not applicable
- **ND:** Not detected
- **pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).
- **ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.
- **ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.
- **TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes:** consist of Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, Bromoform.
- **HAA5 – Five Haloacetic Acids:** consist of Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Bromoacetic acid, Dibromoacetic acid.
- **SMCL – (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level):** Non enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects in drinking water
- **Total Dissolved Solids:** An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.
- **µg/L:** micrograms per liter
- **µmhos/cm (micromhos per centimeter):** A measure of electrical conductance.

## What Are the Sources of Contaminants?

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 human activity.

- **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## Educational Information – Special Health Information

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

**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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.**



P.O. Box 430  
Clovis, NM 88101

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.  
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.