

Water Quality Report for Water Treated in 2022

Farmington, New Mexico



Water Quality

Last year we conducted more than 500 tests for over 90 drinking water contaminants. This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water provided in 2022. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. We are committed to providing you with this information because we want you to be informed. For more information about your water, call Philip Johnson at 970.749.7752.

Special Population Advisory

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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 guidelines on how to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800.426.4791.

Drinking Water Sources

The City of Farmington's water comes from Farmington Lake, which is fed by the Animas River.

Contaminants in 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 EPA's 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 land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wildlife, septic systems, sewage treatment plants, and agricultural livestock operations.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- *Pesticides & herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Water Quality Monitoring

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations for public water systems. We treat our water according to the EPA's regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Este folleto contiene información muy importante sobre agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Quality Data

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2022. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Source Water Assessment

The Susceptibility Analysis of the water utility reveals that the utility is well maintained and operated, and the sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential sources of contamination based on an evaluation of the available information. The susceptibility rank of the entire water system is high.

More information

Additional information is available on the City's Water and Wastewater website: <http://www.fmtn.org/index.aspx?NID=308>

Lead in Drinking Water

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 City of Farmington 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>.

Terms & Abbreviations

AL: Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	TT: Treatment Technique-required process meant to reduce contaminant level in drinking 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 available treatment technology.	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.
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.	MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average - The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.	RAA – Running Annual Average - The level detected is the highest running annual average, computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected.
N/A: not applicable	ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units	ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter
ND: Non-Detected	Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	0.3	NA	0.5 (Highest Single Measurement)	NA	Jan-Dec 2022	N	Soil runoff
99.94% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3 NTU. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. Any measurement in excess of 1 NTU is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.							
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	1.1	0.1-1.1	8/15/2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	2.5	2.0 - 2.5	8/15/2017	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.38	0.27 – 0.38	8/15/2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	1	ND - 1	8/15/2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts, Stage 2							
Substance	MCL	MCLG	LRAA	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	N/A	79	34.2 – 107.0*	Jan-Dec 2022	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Five Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	N/A	28	13.9 – 29.8	Jan-Dec 2022	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
*One TTHM sample site in 2022 had a result of 91.3 ppb and 107.0 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation as the locational running annual average (LRAA) result for that site was below the MCL of 80 ppb.							
Substance	MRDL	MRDLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.1 (RAA)	ND – 1.68	Jan-Dec 2022	N	Disinfection of water
Inorganic Contaminants							
Substance	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.67	0.61 – 0.67	7/12/2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.085	0.084 – 0.085	7/12/2022	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.1	1.0 – 1.1	7/12/2022	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	27	26 – 27	7/12/2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper & Lead	Action Level	MCLG	Our Water	Number of sites exceeding AL	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	0.3	0	July – August 2020	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	15 (AL)	0	4	0	July – August 2020	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits