

# **Yah Ta Hey W & SD**

## **2024 CCR**

### **Spanish (Español)**

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 9 of those contaminants and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

### **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).

### **Where does my water come from?**

Your water comes from one ground water well.

### **Source water assessment and its availability**

If customers would like to know more about the source water assessment contact New Mexico Drinking Water Bureau at 505-476-8620 or toll free at 1-877-654-8720.

### **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:

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 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 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 that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount 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?**

Help look for leaks and volunteer as a board member to assist your community.

### **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

## 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.
- 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 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.
- 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.
- 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](http://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 distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring 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 you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the 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 sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

## **Monitoring and Reporting Compliance Data Violations**

Action Level Exceedance for Lead and Copper in 2022 samples. Public notice, water quality control samples, and education completed in 2024.

On 8/26/2024 we received a violation for failing to collect lead & copper samples during the 2020-2022 compliance period. Public notice provided at the end of the report.

## **Additional Information for Lead**

The system inventory does not include lead service lines. Water meters were replaced in 2022 and all service lines were inventoried at that time. Construction drawings confirm all plastic lines. For a copy of the lead line inventory submitted to NMED, please contact James Sanchez at 505-399-1158

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. YAH TA HEY W & SD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials 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. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact YAH TA HEY W & SD (Public Watersystem Id: NM3532717) by calling 505-399-1158 or emailing [jason.sanchez@pinnbank.com](mailto:jason.sanchez@pinnbank.com). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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## 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 we 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 or the State 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<br>or<br>MRDLG | MCL,<br>TT, or<br>MRDL | Detect<br>In<br>Your<br>Water | Range |      | Sample<br>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 Cl2)<br>(ppm)  | 4                   | 4                      | .3                            | .2    | .3   | 2024                   | No          | Water additive used to control microbes   |  |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]<br>(ppb)  | NA                  | 80                     | 4                             | NA    | NA   | 2024                   | No          | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |  |
| Inorganic Contaminants  |                     |                        |                               |       |      |                        |             |   |  |
| Asbestos (MFL)  | 7                   | 7                      | ND                            | NA    | NA   | 2024                   | No          | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits   |  |
| Barium (ppm)  | 2                   | 2                      | .012                          | NA    | NA   | 2021                   | No          | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                                |  |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | 4                   | 4                      | .56                           | NA    | NA   | 2021                   | No          | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |  |
| Radioactive Contaminants  |                     |                        |                               |       |      |                        |             |   |  |
| Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)  | 0                   | 4                      | 7.02                          | NA    | NA   | 2024                   | Yes         | Decay of natural and man-made deposits.   |  |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)   | 0                   | 5                      | .794                          | NA    | NA   | 2024                   | No          | Erosion of natural deposits   |  |
| Contaminants  | MCLG                | AL                     | Your Water                    | Range |      | # Samples Exceeding AL | Sample Date | Exceeds AL  | Typical Source   |
|   |                     |                        |                               | Low   | High |                        |             |   |  |
| Inorganic Contaminants  |                     |                        |                               |       |      |                        |             |   |  |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)  | 1.3                 | 1.3                    | 0.036                         | NA    | .061 | 0                      | 2024        | No  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)  | 0                   | 15                     | 1.1                           | NA    | 1.7  | 0                      | 2024        | No  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

### Violations and Exceedances

#### Beta/photon emitters

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an

| Violations and Exceedances   |
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| increased risk of getting cancer. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles. NMED sampled for this in 2024. No action needs to be taken at this time. |

| Unit Descriptions |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Term              | Definition  |
| 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)                  |
| mrem/yr           | mrem/yr: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) |
| MFL               | MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration     |
| NA                | NA: not applicable  |
| ND                | ND: Not detected  |
| NR                | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.                             |

| 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 and 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   |

| For more information please contact: |
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|--------------------------------------|

Contact Name: Jason Sanchez at 505-399-1158  
Address: PO Box 69, Gamerco, NM 87317

**PUBLIC NOTICE**  
**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**  
**Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the Yah Ta Hey W&SD**

***Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.***

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what we are doing to correct this situation.

*\*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2020-2022 monitoring period we did not monitor or did not complete all monitoring requirements for lead and copper in tap water and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.\**

**What should you do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

**What happened? What is being done?**

We collected samples on 8/24/2023 and have returned to compliance.

**For more information, please contact:**

Jason Sanchez at 505-399-1158 or  
at Yah Ta Hey W&SD,  
NM3532717  
PO Box 69  
Gamerco, NM 87317

*\*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.\**