

Los Alamos Department of Public Utilities

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to provide Los Alamos County with excellent and affordable drinking water as demonstrated in this year’s Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report). Required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the report provides 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.

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, those 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. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800 426 4791).

Where does my water come from?

The water production team with the Los Alamos Department of Public Utilities (DPU) oversees the pumping of ground water from 12 wells to provide Los Alamos County

with quality drinking water. The wells tap the main aquifer under the Pajarito Plateau, part of the Santa Fe formation. A pollution prevention and wellhead protection program is in place to protect this underground water source. Pumped from depths of 1,000 feet at times, the water is treated with a disinfectant. Drinking water is routinely monitored for constituents and results are published in accordance with federal and state law. Results for the period of January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024, are included in this report.

Water Rights

Total water rights available to the county amount to 5,541.3 acre-feet per year as determined by the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer. In addition, the county has a contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for another 1,200 acre-feet of water per year from the San Juan/Chama transmountain diversion project. This water is yet to be utilized for drinking water.

Source water assessment and its availability

DPU protects drinking water from contamination based on well construction, hydrogeologic settings, and system operations and management. A Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) analysis was performed in 2003 by the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) to identify any possible sources of contamination. NMED ranked the susceptibility of Los Alamos entire water system as “moderately high.” To discuss findings please contact Clay Moseley, Deputy Utilities Manager, at 505 662 8333.

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Why are there contaminants in 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 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 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.

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.

Sanitary Survey of Drinking Water

The NMED Drinking Water Bureau performs a Sanitary Survey of drinking water systems. The 2018 Sanitary Survey Report found that Los Alamos Municipal Water System had neither significant nor minor deficiencies identified.

Hardness

Your drinking water is soft, at 54 mg/L or 3.2 grains of calcium carbonate per gallon. General guidelines for classification of water are: 0 to 60 mg/L as soft; 61 to 120 mg/L as moderately hard; 121 to 180 mg/L as hard; and more than 180 mg/L as very hard. The characteristics of hard water and soft water are determined by the amount of minerals in water, measured in milligrams per liter or in grains per gallon.

Additional Information for Chromium

In 2005 the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) detected hexavalent chromium in a regional aquifer monitoring well at elevated levels. This contamination is a result of legacy waste from past LANL operations. In response, LANL and DPU began increased monitoring of Los Alamos’ drinking water supply wells for both total and hexavalent [Cr(VI)] chromium. To date, only naturally occurring chromium, at safe levels, is detected in DPU drinking water wells, and is unrelated to the LANL chromium contamination. Detections in the drinking water wells range from 4 ppb to 5 ppb and are well below EPA’s drinking water standard of 100 ppb and New Mexico’s established ground water standard of 50 ppb.

Additional Information for Lead

Los Alamos County does not have any lead main or service lines in the system. The Los Alamos County Department of Public Utilities uses Geographic Information System (GIS) to keep track of the type of material that is currently used and when new lines are put in or replaced.

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. DPU is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes in the main system but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You are responsible the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. If your home plumbing may contain lead, take steps to reduce your family’s risk by identifying and removing those lead components.

Additional measures include the following.

- **Use your filter properly:** Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, make sure it is certified to remove lead. Read the directions to learn how to properly install and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter.
- **Clean your aerator:** Regularly clean your faucet’s screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in it. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- **Use cold water:** Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact DPU (Public Water system Id: NM3500115) by emailing David.gomez@lacnm.us or Jennifer.baca@lacnm.us. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Information about PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) were a growing concern nationwide in 2019. In 2024 EPA is setting enforceable Maximum Contamination Levels (MCL’s) at 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid) and PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonate), individually, which are part of the larger group

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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Si desea una copia traducida, por favor visite <https://ladpu.com/agua>.

of chemicals called PFASs. In 2021 DPU tested for PFAS in cooperation with EPA Unregulated Contamination Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Results in 2021 range from 0.350 to 0.775 parts per trillion (ppt), well below EPA’s 4.0 ppt. More information about PFAS is available at <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

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 and cut your usage. Small changes can make a big difference! Try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower

- with a low-flow shower head uses up to 80% less water than taking a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month. Look for high pressure, low flow shower head models and you won’t sacrifice stream quality.
- Use a water-efficient shower head. They’re inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 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.
- 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.

Visit <https://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection exists 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 will assist you to identify cross-connection controls, 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 you in isolating it if that is necessary.
- Boiler/ Radiant heater (not including water heaters);
 - Underground lawn sprinkler system;
 - Pool or hot tub (not including whirlpool tubs);
 - Decorative pond; and
 - Watering trough.

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 ac-

tually 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 or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	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 Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.5	0.4	0.5	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* (ppb)	NA	60	3	1.4	3	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]* (ppb)	NA	80	12	6.8	12	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
* The “Range” for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) and TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) are the lowest and highest test sample. The “Detect In Your Water” is the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).								
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2.1	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.042	NA	NA	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) (Los Alamos County does not add fluoride to drinking water)	4	4	0.21	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.0	0	1.0	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	50	50	1.99	1.13	1.99	2024	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Uranium (ug/L)	30	30	1.9	0	1.9	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Range		Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.029	NA	0.089	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Ero- sion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.77	NA	0.89	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Ero- sion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanogram per liter (ng/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
mrem/yr	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NA	not applicable
ND	not detected

How Do I Get Involved?

The Board of Public Utilities governs the county-owned Department of Public Utilities. Comprising five county residents appointed by the County Council, the Board approves rules, regulations and policies to ensure the provision of safe, reliable, utility services.

Board members are Robert Gibson, Chair; Eric Stromberg, Vice Chair; Matt Heavner; Charles Nakhleh and Jennifer Hollingsworth.

More information can be found at <https://ladpu.com/BPU>

Join us! The board meets for regular meetings every third Wednesday of each month and work sessions every first Wednesday of each month at 5:30 p.m. in Council Chambers, 1000 Central Avenue, Los Alamos. Download agendas or watch the meetings at <https://www.ladpu.com/BPUMeetings>.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
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.
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, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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	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	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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