# Ojo Caliente Mineral Springs
# 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

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

Is my water safe?
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.

Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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?
Our water source is ground water which draws water from the Rio Grande water basin. We are currently producing water from two active water wells located on the North end of the Ojo Caliente Mineral Springs property. We currently provide an average of twelve thousand gallons per day for our guests and staff, with the capability of producing thirty five thousand five hundred gallons per day. We are capable of storing thirty thousand gallons in two storage tanks for gravity fed distribution.

Source water assessment and its availability:
The susceptibility analysis of the Ojo Caliente Mineral Springs Water System 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 well construction, hydrogeologic settings, and system operations and management. The susceptibility ranking of the entire water system is moderately low. The source water assessment report is available at the State of New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) Drinking Water Bureau (DWB) 1190 St. Frances Drive, Suite S 2050, Santa Fe, NM 87505. Copies may also be requested by calling toll free 1-877-654-8720. Please include your name, address, telephone number, and email address and the name of the Water System. NMED-DWB may charge a nominal fee for paper copies. Ojo Caliente failed to meet an administrative requirement for NMED regarding modification of a public water system, and properly placed a public notice to this effect. In response, we are currently engaged in creating an entire water distribution engineering master plan, to include major upgrades.

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?
If you have any questions concerning this report, please call Nick Wimett at 505-583-2233.

Status of water in New Mexico:
Water is New Mexico's most precious and natural resource. New Mexico has experienced several consecutive years of drought and meteorologists predict that it will continue. Water conservation is especially important during times of drought. Additionally, and arguably more critical, most aquifers in the state are being depleted. Decreasing water levels in aquifers and surface sources can increase the concentration of minerals and contaminants in the drinking water supply. We at Ojo Caliente Mineral Springs are committed to providing a safe and consistent supply of water and we ask for your help. Please do what you can to use only as much water as you need.

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 the drinking water at Ojo Caliente Mineral Springs. 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.

Additional Information for 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. Roswell Municipal Water System 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.

| Inorganic Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Ojo 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)<br><br>Since Ojo Caliente does not use Chlorine as a disinfectant, we do not have Chlorine or chlorine by-products in our drinking water. | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.48 | NA | 0.46 | 2018 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

| Inorganic Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Ojo Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | NA | <.01 | 2017 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic | 10ug/L | 10ug/L | 4.2ug/L | NA | NA | 2018 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 3.63 | 0.8 | 3.63 | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium, Mass Concentration | 0 | 30ug/L | 11ug/L | .04 | 30 | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 50 | 7.2 | NA | 7.2 | 2017 | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles. |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | .72 | .08 | .72 | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Ojo Caliente's official lab reports returned less than detectable returns for all Volatile Organic Compounds I and II. All tests were completed for compounds listed in EPA 524.2 and 504.1, and results returned in 2017. | | | | | | | | |

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Ojo Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.18 | 2017 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | .015 | 15 | .0057 | 2017 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

# Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

| Contaminants | State MCL | OjoWater | Violation | Explanation and Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zinc | NA | .088 ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Manganese | NA | .055 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (optional) (ppm) | NA | 100 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

# Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

| Name | Reported Level | Range | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Low | High |
| chromium-6 (hexavalent chromium) (ppb) | .33 | .26 | .33 |
| molybdenum (ppb) | 2.6 | | 2.6 |
| strontium (ppb) | 2800 | 1600 | 2800 |
| vanadium (ppb) | 5.9 | 3.7 | 5.9 |
| Sulfate | 250 | NA | 110 |

| **Unit Descriptions** | |
|---|---|
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| ug/L | ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water |
| 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) |
| 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:** | |

Nick Wimett Phone: 505-583-2233 Email: nick@ojospa.com