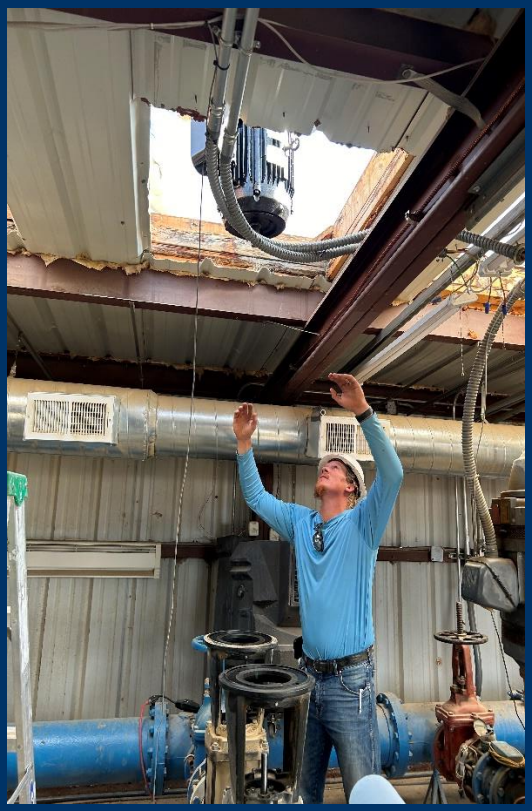
ENTRANOSA WATER
& Wastewater Association

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

March 1, 2025

Public Water System NM35-246-26



The information you will find

- Your drinking water from source to your tap.
- Results of EPA or state contaminant testing.
- Water education.
- Entranosa information and upcoming dates.

Water Assessment and its Availability

A "Susceptibility Analysis" of our system was conducted by NMED several years ago and it reports our facilities are well maintained and operated, and the sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential sources of contamination based on well construction, hydrogeological characteristics, and system operations and management. The susceptibility rank of the entire water system is MODERATLY LOW.

Although it is common to find potential sources of contamination, throughout the United States, located atop wellheads, persistent regulatory oversight, wellhead protection plans and other planning efforts, approved construction techniques and disinfection processes that are monitored serve as the primary methods of protecting and ensuring high quality drinking water.

Copies of the NMED analysis, also called a 'source water assessment' are available from us at the Entranosa office. In addition, copies may be requested from the Drinking Water Bureau (DWB) of NMED, Contact the Drinking Water Bureau at 505-476-8620 or toll free 1-877-654-8720 Please provide your name, address, phone number, your email address (if applicable), and the name of Entranosa. The DWB may charge a nominal fee for paper copies.

NMED Drinking Water Bureau

www.env.nm.gov

Water Monitoring

What is the purpose of this report?

We are pleased to provide you with our report on drinking water quality, also known as the "Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)". We provide this report every year, pursuant to federal law, in an effort to keep you informed about the water and services we delivered during the previous year. This report shows that we are achieving our goal - to provide you with a safe and reliable supply of drinking water.

Is your water safe?

In calendar year 2024, your tap water met the primary standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the drinking water quality standards of the State of New Mexico (NMED). This past year, we conducted monthly bacteriological testing, and assisted the NMED in sampling for the contaminants covered by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Note: Some samplings of analytes are only required once every five years, however we are required to report those results every year. While some of the tests reflected the presence of a contaminant - that is 'normal' and not harmful. None of the results violated the programmatic levels authorized by EPA. Your water was safe in 2024 and remains so.

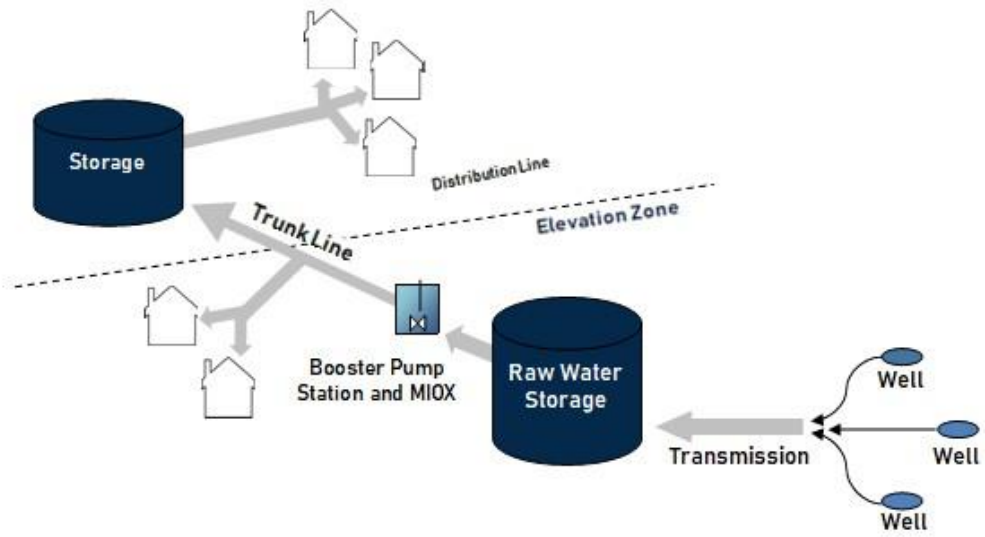
Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those 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) ... although Cryptosporidium is not normally associated with groundwater sources.

From our wells to your tap

Where does your water come from?

In 2024, we obtained our water from eight wells, located in three separate well fields. Our original, and traditional, source is the Nugent Well Field from which we draw water in the fractured Madera Limestone formations of the Estancia Basin. Our second source is in the Pine Canyon region of the Estancia Valley, from which we draw out of alluvial (gravel) and sandstone formations. Our third source are the Freedom Wells sourced from alluvial formations. We utilize an approved EPA disinfection technology called MIOX, which produces multiple, redundant, disinfection agents created by means of an electro-chemical reaction using sodium chloride (table salt) which produces hydrogen peroxide and a weak chlorine solution. We check the residual strength of the chlorine in various parts of the system on a weekly basis, and we obtain bacteriological samples every two weeks from various parts of the systems - these are analyzed at labs that have been certified by the State of NM and the results are reported to NMED.



Saving your water for the future

Our wells vary in depth from 560' to 1080' and are resilient to the effects of drought. In our planning process, we allocate 1/3 of an acre foot of water for each residential property – about 108,000 gallons per year – and Bernalillo County requires that we commit 0.6-acre feet per year (195,510 gallons) per residence in new subdivisions in the County, which automatically creates a water rights 'reserve' because all of that water will not be consumed. Our Conservation Plan was completed in 1998, and it has, traditionally, been effective. Our drought management plan was updated six years ago and has continually shown effectiveness.

For details of the Water Conservation Plan, contact EWA for details or visit www.entranosawater.com/conservation-tips

Responses to Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) are provided at www.entranosawater.com

2024 Monitoring Data Results

Substance or Contaminant	Collection Year	Highest Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source
Coliform Bacteria	Monthly	0	0	0	0	0	NO	Naturally present
Chlorine	Monthly	1.1	0.7-1.1	4	4	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacidic Acids (HAA5)	2024	2.7	2.3-2.7	No Goal	60	Ug/L	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Trihalomethene (TTHMs)	2024	2.3	0-2.3	N/A	80	ug/L	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Arsenic	2023	.002	NA	0	10	ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2023	0.092	NA	2	2	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	.69	NA	4	4	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/Photon Emitter	2020	3.5	NA	0	4	MREM/YR	NO	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2020	0.10	NA	0	5	pCi/l	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha excluding Radon & Uranium	2020	1.4	NA	0	15	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2020	4	NA	0	10	ug/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	2.8	2.6-2.8	10	10	Mg/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Substance	Collect Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of sites over Action Level	Units	Violation	Likely source of contaminant.
Lead	2024	0	0.015	0.02	3	ppm	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.57	1	ppm	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing

Key Terms

Cryptosporidium: is a microbial pathogen found in **surface water** throughout the U.S. We monitor the river for Cryptosporidium. If ingested, these parasites may produce symptoms of nausea, stomach cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Cryptosporidium is reported in oocysts, which are spores of the organism. During the 24-month sampling period, only one (1) cryptosporidium oocyst was measured in our source water. Based on the levels of Cryptosporidium found in source water, the USEPA requires water systems to use specific treatment techniques and to demonstrate their efficiency.

Detected: The concentration of a substance measured at or above the detection limit.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Parts Per Billion (PPB): Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L). 1 PPB = 0.001 PPM. Example: 1 drop of water in an Olympic-size swimming pool.

Parts Per Million (PPM): Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L). 1 PPM = 1,000 PPB. Example: 4 drops of water in a 55-gallon barrel.

picoCuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in 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.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Max 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 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 the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
90th percentile	The stratified value of the sample at the 90th percentile – the third from the highest value, in our case
Average (ave)	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples
mrem	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppm	Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppb	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppt	Nanograms per liter or parts per trillion
N/A	Not applicable.

For Questions, call 505-281-8700

2024 Monitoring Data Results

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.

Substance or Contaminant	Collection Year	Reported Level	Range of Levels	MCL	Units	Violation	Source
Lithium	2023	23	17-23	40	Ug/L	NO	Naturally occurring metal
PFTA	2023	<0.008	<0.008	0.008	Ug/L	NO	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in wide range of
PFTrDA	2023	<0.007	<0.007	0.007	Ug/L	NO	consumer products and industrial applications including:
NEtFOSAA	2023	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	Ug/L	NO	Non-stick cookware, water repellent clothing, carpets,
NMeFOSAA	2023	<0.006	<0.006	0.006	Ug/L	NO	stain-resistant fabrics, cosmetics, firefighting foam,
PFBS	2023	<0.003	<0.003	0.003	Ug/L	NO	electroplating, and products that resist grease, water and oil.
PFHpA	2023	<0.003	<0.003	0.003	Ug/L	NO	PFAS is found in the blood of people and animals, water, air,
PFHxS	2023	<0.003	<0.003	0.003	Ug/L	NO	fish and soil at locations across the U.S. and the world
PFNA	2023	<0.004	<0.004	0.004	Ug/L	NO	
PFOS	2023	<0.004	<0.004	0.004	Ug/L	NO	
PFOA	2023	<0.004	<0.004	0.004	ug/L	NO	
PFDA	2023	<0.003	<0.003	0.003	Ug/L	NO	
PFDoA	2023	<0.003	<0.003	0.003	Ug/L	NO	
PFHxA	2023	<0.003	<0.003	0.003	Ug/L	NO	
PFUnA	2023	<0.002	<0.002	0.002	Ug/L	NO	
11Cl-PF3OUdS	2023	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	Ug/L	NO	
9Cl-PF3ONS	2023	<0.002	<0.002	0.002	Ug/L	NO	
ADONA	2023	<0.003	<0.003	0.003	Ug/L	NO	
HFPO-DA	2023	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	Ug/L	NO	
PFBA	2023	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	Ug/L	NO	
6:2 FTS	2023	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	Ug/L	NO	
4:2 FTS	2023	<0.003	<0.003	0.003	Ug/L	NO	
8:2 FTS	2023	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	Ug/L	NO	
PFMPA	2023	<0.004	<0.004	0.004	Ug/L	NO	
PFPeA	2023	<0.003	<0.003	0.003	Ug/L	NO	
PFMBA	2023	<0.003	<0.003	0.003	Ug/L	NO	
PFEESA	2023	<0.003	<0.003	0.003	Ug/L	NO	
NFDHA	2023	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	Ug/L	NO	
PFPeS	2023	<0.004	<0.004	0.004	Ug/L	NO	
PFHpS	2023	<0.003	<0.003	0.003	Ug/L	NO	

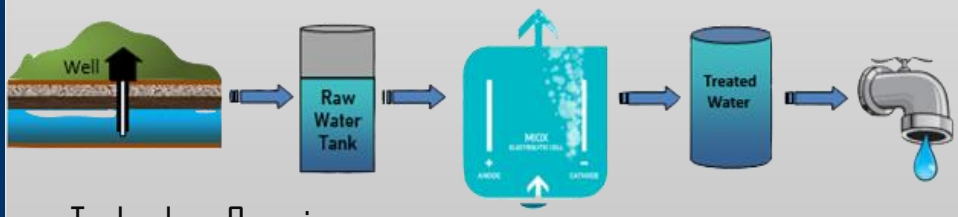
Other Information

Unregulated Information

Most of the questions we receive about the quality of water we provide do NOT deal with the main contents of this report nor the primary contaminants and health aspects of water, but with the secondary characteristics of the water - iron, calcium, hardness, taste, etc. - the 'aesthetics'. Our water sources (well fields) have different characteristics because they are derived from different geologic formations. The table that follows is intended to help answer the common queries, divided by source. These results were obtained from tests that were conducted in April of 2007. Note that the 'mix' of the water will vary throughout the year, from month to month, due to maintenance, weather conditions, and demand.

Characteristics	*Nugent Field*	*Pine Canyon*
Iron	0.1 mg/L	0.02 mg/L
Manganese	< 0.05 mg/L	0.002 mg/L
Silica	N/A	N/A
Sodium	32.2 mg/L	N/A
Sulfate	28.5 mg/L	46.5 mg/L
Hardness (Ca & Mg)	399 mg/L	N/A
Calcium	173 mg/L	N/A
Magnesium	34.8 mg/L	N/A
Chloride	15 mg/L	7.8 mg/L
Aluminum	0.03 mg/L	0.02 mg/L

How your water is cleaned: MIOX in your water



Technology Overview

MIOX on-site generators produce chlorine-based disinfectants when a solution of sodium chloride (salt + water) is passed through an electrolytic cell. This process converts the chloride ions present in the solution to sodium hypochlorite.

Entranosa's MIOX Mixed Oxidant Solution (MOS) system converts some of the oxygen in the water molecule into hydrogen peroxide. This combination of sodium hypochlorite and hydrogen peroxide creates a unique chemistry that has many proven operational benefits in drinking water applications.

Why are contaminants present in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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) across the Nation include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells (all of our water is sourced from deep wells). As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and (and in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants are categorized as: ***Microbial contaminants***, such as viruses and bacteria, and 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*** 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. ***Radioactive contaminants*** 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.

Specific Contaminant Information

Lead and Copper

We conducted routine tests, and the results met the threshold requirements set by EPA at which lead and copper are considered safe with regard to health. Elevated levels of lead, **if present**, can lead to health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and household plumbing (i.e. lead based solder and flux, while prohibited from use in household plumbing systems, has been found in homes). We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

If you have a concern, and your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for exposure to Lead 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 might have your water tested, individually. 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.govsafewater/lead.

You can access our lead service line inventory at www.entranosawater.com or the direct link at https://entranosawater.com/documents/711/2024-11-12_WPD_DWB_Entranosa_Lead_Tier_1_Notice_of_exceedance_PN_Forms_Only_Draft.pdf

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell and it is found throughout the United States. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water - from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Radon entering your home through tap water, compared to radon entering the home through soil, is a very small percentage of radon in indoor air (estimated to be about 2%).

Radon is known as a human carcinogen, and breathing air with radon can lead to lung cancer. Water containing radon may contribute to increased radon levels in indoor air. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause an increased risk of stomach cancer. Studies indicate that up to two percent of airborne Radon in the home is sourced by aeration of water. If you are concerned about radon in your home, you can test for it. Although the New Mexico Environment Department no longer provides test kits as part of their Radon Outreach Program, you may call program manager Michael Taylor at (505)-476-8608 or Michael Ortiz (505)-476-8605 with questions. By whatever means, if you determine that you have an airborne radon level of 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) of air or higher, authorities recommend that you take steps to remedy the problem. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly, which includes ventilating the home. For additional information, call NMED at (505) 827-2855 or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS- RADON).You can purchase a radon test kit at www.drhomeair.com and get a discount by clicking on 'state programs', which is located in the middle of the banner. Then click on either "New Mexico" or "NM Bernalillo County".

Violations

In September 2024, Entranosa collected twenty (20) samples and had them analyzed for lead and copper. The results of more than 10 percent of our samples exceeded the action level for lead. Two of the samples were from Entranosa facilities in sample ports that had not been used in almost 30 days and had deteriorating old fixtures with small traces of lead. Stagnant water sitting in copper pipes caused an exceedance of over 15 ppb of lead. The third exceedance was at a residential home and likely the result of plumbing issues as the home had no past exceedance issues. We have corrected these fixtures to NSF/ANSI 372 & 61 certified with no lead in the material. **All three sites have been retested, and the results came back under the MCL.**

New lead and copper rules require the notice to all customers on the system. The full report along with more information can be found on Entranosa's website or https://www.epa.gov/here.

This does not mean that every property that receives drinking water from Entranosa has lead, it does mean that you should understand how to reduce your exposure to lead through water. If you are interested in having your water tested for lead, Entranosa can take a water sample to a lab for testing, costs are $60. You must pickup a test bottle at the Entanosa office, follow the instructions and return the sample to the office.

Want to know more?

Contact Us

Office **505-281-8700**

Emergency Duty Phone **505-604-5935**

Email: **ewwa@entranosawater.com**

Or visit our website at

www.entranosawater.com

Follow Us

Contact us immediately to report the following...

- Water Emergency.
- Water Theft.
- Water leak
- Unusual activity at water facilities.

Due to the unique topography of the system, high pressure is needed to facilitate the movement of water. It's important that you periodically check your pressure at your home at an outside faucet to ensure it does not exceed 80 psi. A pressure gauge similar to this can be purchased at any hardware store.

Other sources of information

US Environmental Protection Agency

New Mexico Environmental Department
Drinking Water Bureau
www.env.nm.gov/dwb

nm811 what's below. Call before you dig

Remember to call before you DIG - it IS the law.

Get Involved!

Entranosa is a cooperative association organized under the Cooperative Act, with a mission to provide quality drinking water services to the community and the membership of the Association. Every member can participate in one way or another – to include simply asking questions or providing us information. Should you wish to actively participate with the Association, call Jack at the office (505)281-8700 or call and ask for one of the board members to contact you. You may choose to attend Board Meetings, which are normally held on the next to last Thursday of each month – but we request you contact us prior to the meeting so we can make appropriate arrangements for seating, and to confirm the meeting date and time. The Board of Directors (Chair Rob Baracker, Vice-Chair Paul Gorder, Secretary Linda Barbour, Treasurer Dennis Hodges, Member Skip Mead, Member Rik Thompson, and Member Joelle Hertel) would welcome your participation. Our contact information is located on the last page of this report, and also appears on our billing statements.

A Thank You to our Members

On behalf of the EWA Board of Directors, and staff. Entranosa would like to thank members for another operttional year. Entranosa will continue to work hard to continue servicing its members and water users with a safe and reliable supply of drinking water. Our certified operators and office staff thrive in providing nothing but the best member services while assisting you in all your needs.

We would love to hear your comments or concerns!
Please feel free to contact us!

The Annual Meeting

Our annual meeting is typically held in the last quarter of the year. Dates will be posted on our newsletter, website and office. You will receive a meeting packet in early September containing the agenda, details of the meeting, and the summary results of our recently completed audit. You may be electing, or reelecting, members to the Board this year, and during the meeting we will present information about the activities of the Association. The annual meeting information pertains to financial, system and administration of the Association. If you have any questions regarding attendance or information, please do not hesitate to contact us via phone or email.