

Great Water Conservation Tips!

- When washing dishes by hand, don't let the water run. Fill one basin with wash water and the other with rinse water.
- Dishwashers typically use less water than washing dishes by hand. Now, Energy Star dishwashers save even more water and energy.
- If your dishwasher is new, cut back on rinsing. Newer models clean more thoroughly than older ones.
- Designate one glass for your drinking water each day, or refill a water bottle. This will cut down on the number of glasses to wash.
- Soak pots and pans instead of letting the water run while you scrape them clean.
- Use the garbage disposal sparingly. Instead, compost vegetable food waste and save gallons every time.
- Wash your fruits and vegetables in a pan of water instead of running water from the tap.
- Don't use running water to thaw food. For water efficiency and food safety, defrost food in the refrigerator.
- Install an instant water heater near your kitchen sink so you don't have to run the water while it heats up. This also reduces energy costs.
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator instead of running the tap. This way, every drop goes down you and not the drain.
- Collect the water you use while rinsing fruit and vegetables. Use it to water house plants.

EVERY
DROP
COUNTS

2020 Water Quality Report

About Sandia Peak Utility Company

Sandia Peak Utility Company was established in 1966 and our mission has always been to provide high quality drinking water and superior customer service. We currently provide water to approximately 7,500 people in the Sandia Heights and Primrose Pointe subdivisions in the Northeast Heights.

STATUS OF WATER IN NEW MEXICO AND CALL FOR CONSERVATION

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.

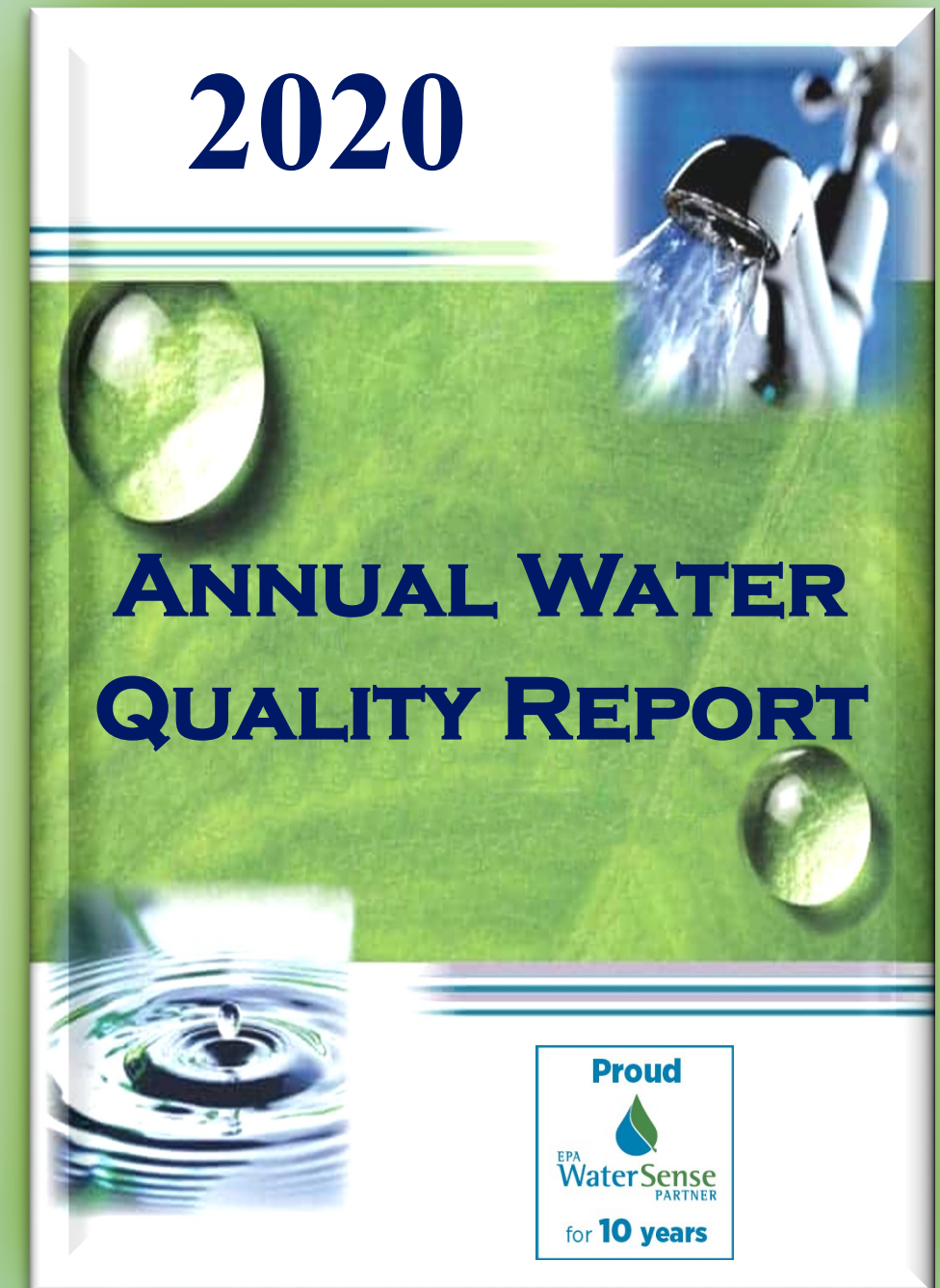
We at **Sandia Peak Utility** are committed to providing a safe and consistent supply of water and we ask for your help. There are a lot of simple ways to reduce the amount of water used both inside and outside the home. Please conserve water whenever possible by taking the following steps:

- ◆ Know your water supply provider and follow existing water restrictions.
- ◆ Stop leaks. Toilets are the largest water user inside the home. Over time, toilet flappers can decay or minerals can build up on it. It's usually best to replace the whole rubber flapper—a relatively easy, inexpensive do-it-yourself project that pays for itself quickly. You can get instructions for testing for leaks with dye tabs for free (with free tabs) from the Office of the State Engineer's District Offices or call 1-800-WATERNM.
- ◆ Check outdoor fixtures (swamp coolers, irrigation systems, etc) for leaks and repair any leaks.
- ◆ Consider turning the swamp cooler off when away from home.
- ◆ Minimize evaporation by watering during the early morning hours, when temperatures are cooler and winds are lighter. Make sure irrigation systems are working properly (and you are not watering the house, sidewalk or street) and use only the minimum amount of water needed by plants.
- ◆ Run water only when using it. Turn water off while brushing teeth, shaving, and/or washing counters.
- ◆ Wash only full loads of laundry. Install a water efficient clothes washer (and save 16 gallons per load).
- ◆ Try to shorten showers to 5 minutes.
- ◆ Flush toilets only when necessary. When upgrading or replacing household fixtures, install low-flow toilets, showerheads, washing machines, and faucets.

Visit our website for more tips at www.sandiaheightsservices.com



If you have questions regarding this report, please contact Randy Adair at 505-856-6345 or via email at radair@sandiapeak.com.



2020 Water Quality Report

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

Is my water safe?

Last year, your tap water met all U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water standards. Sandia Peak Utility vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and we would like to report that our system did not violate any drinking water standard or maximum contaminant level in 2020

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?

Our water is supplied to us from three deep wells (over 600 feet deep) located in the Northeast Heights. Our water is of excellent quality and as of this year, has shown no significant signs in the reduction of flow or volume.

Source water assessment and its availability:

A source water assessment was completed in 2002 and is available upon request by contacting Sandia Peak Utility or the State of New Mexico Environmental Department. Copies may also be requested by emailing the Drinking Water Bureau at david.torres@state.nm.us or by calling (505) 841-5306. 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. In conclusion, the Sandia Peak Utility Company water system is well maintained and operated, and 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 rank of the entire water system is Moderately High. Although throughout the United States it is common to find potential sources of contamination located atop wellheads, continued regulatory oversight, wellhead protection plans, and other planning efforts continue to be primary methods of protecting and ensuring high quality drinking water.

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 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 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.

Drinking Water Testing



Your drinking water is monitored for many regulated and unregulated contaminants, including pesticides and radioactive contaminants. All monitoring data in this report are from 2020. If a health-related contaminant is not listed in this report, it was not detected in your drinking water.

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

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 (ug/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.

Other Water Quality Constituents					
Contaminants	Your Water	Units		Your Water	Units
Alkalinity	172	mg/L			
Bicarbonate	ND	mg/L			
Calcium	51.4	mg/L			
Hardness	154	mg/L	Or	9.009	Grains/Gallon
Chloride	6.41	mg/L			

Water Quality Data Table

Unless otherwise noted, the table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
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	0.45	0.45	0.69	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
TTHMs [Total Trihalo-methanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.11	0	1.11	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	NA	60	ND	0	ND	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.68	0.68	0..68	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.24	1.24	1.24	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	4	4	4	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	6.8	4.1	6.8	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.41	0.41	0.41	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.23	2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0	.015	.0017	2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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. Sandia Peak Utility Company 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>.