# 2026 Eldorado Area Water and Sanitation District
## *Water Quality Report for Water Treated in 2025*

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.*

### Your drinking water meets state and federal regulations
This report presents a snapshot of the quality of the water that was provided in 2025. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. EAWSD is committed to providing you with this information because we want you to be informed about your drinking water quality. For more information about your water, call (505) 466-1085, Opt. 1 to speak with a member of the EAWSD operations staff.

### Special population advisory
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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/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 at (800) 426-4791.

### Drinking water sources
Your drinking water comes from two sources: groundwater in the Rio Grande basin produced by a network of local production wells and supplemental treated surface water from the jointly owned and operated Santa Fe County and City of Santa Fe Buckman Direct Diversion Water Treatment plant. The water is disinfected and either distributed directly to the customer or pumped to storage tanks from which the water is sent through the distribution system to you. Source water assessment information may be obtained from the New Mexico Environment Department by calling (505) 827-7536 or (505) 476-8620.

### Public participation opportunities
The EAWSD Board of Directors schedules public meetings monthly at which public attendance and participation is welcome and encouraged. EAWSD provides information and communication to customers through its website, monthly newsletter, and postings on community bulletin boards, email communications and direct mailings, as needed. Customers are also invited to call or visit the EAWSD office with questions or to obtain information about the water system.
Telephone: (505) 466-1085, Opt. 1
Address: 2 North Chamisa Drive
Website: https://www.eawsd.org/

### Contaminants in 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:
- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 & herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential use.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* which are naturally occurring.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

### Lead-Specific Information
Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. EAWSD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
EAWSD is aware of public concern regarding lead levels in drinking water. We want to reassure you that our most recent lead and copper testing has shown our levels to be within Federal limits. These results are available upon request through the Eldorado Area Water and Sanitation District.

In compliance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), EAWSD has conducted a service line inventory to identify the service line materials within its distribution system. There were no lead service lines identified in the inventory. This service line inventory is available upon request through the Eldorado Area Water and Sanitation District.

## TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| µg/L: micrograms per liter, or parts per billion (ppb) | mg/L: milligrams per liter, or parts per million (ppm) |
| 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) |
| NA: Not applicable | ND: Not detected |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| AL - Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. | RAA - Running Annual Average: Calculated quarterly using monthly average for the last 12 months |

## DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2025 calendar year of this report. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2025. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. For this reason, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

| Contaminants and Unit of Measurement | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Detected in your water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| **Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products** (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 46.7 | 16.2 | 66.2 | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 18.7 | 8.2 | 24 | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.5 (0.9 RAA) | 0.5 | 1.5 | 2025 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | | 2025 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. *(EAWSD does not add fluoride to its drinking water)* |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 2025 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (optional) (ppm) | NA | NA | 25 | 25 | | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (combined) (ppb) | 0 | 30 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 4.5 | 1 | 4.5 | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 50 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 2025 | No | Decay of natural and manmade deposits |

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | MCLG | AL | 90th Percentile | Range | | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | | |
| **Lead & Copper** | | | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.05 | 0.2 | 2024 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 1.9 | ND | 7.8 | 2024 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

**Monitoring and Reporting Violations -** There were no violations in 2025.

**The following regulated contaminants were monitored for but not detected in your water:**

| Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antimony | Cadmium | Nickel |
| Arsenic | Chromium | Thallium |
| Asbestos | Cyanide | Zinc |
| Beryllium | Mercury | |

| Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1,1- dichloroethylene | Carbon tetrachloride | Styrene |
| 1,1,1- trichloroethane | Chlorobenzene | Tetrachloroethylene |
| 1,1,2- trichloroethane | cis-1,2 dichloroethylene | Toluene |
| 1,2-dichloroethane | Dichloromethane | trans-1,2 dichloroethylene |
| 1,2-dichloropropane | Ethylbenzene | Trichloroethylene |
| 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene | o-dichlorobenzene | Vinyl Chloride |
| Benzene | p-dichlorobenzene | Xylene (Total) |

| Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | di(2-ethylhexly)phthalate | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene |
| 2,4-D | Dinoseb | Lasso |
| 2,4,5-TP | Diquat | Methoxychlor |
| Atrazine | Endothall | Oxamyl |
| Benzo[a]pyrene | Endrin | Pentachlorophenol |
| BHC-Gamma | Ethylene dibromide | Picloram |
| Carbofuran | Glyphosate | Polychlorinated byphenyls |
| Chlordane | Heptachlor | Simazine |
| Dalapon | Heptachlor epoxide | Toxaphene |
| di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate | Hexachlorobenzene | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene |

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR)**

The Eldorado Area Water and Sanitation District participated in the EPA's fifth round of UCMR testing, known as UCMR5, which required us to monitor for 30 chemical contaminants using analytical methods approved by EPA. EPA has implemented the UCMR to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. Below is a contaminant detected in 2025.

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling | Average of results | Range of results |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lithium (ppb) | December 2025 | 15.2 | NA |

| SPECIAL SAMPLING | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| During the 2025 calendar year, the Eldorado Area Water and Sanitation District ("Eldorado") conducted special groundwater monitoring to better understand the potential presence of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the local aquifer. Samples were collected from several locations across the district. PFAS compounds were detected only in a limited, localized area; while the majority of Eldorado's groundwater supply showed no detectable PFAS.<br>Eldorado does not deliver drinking water that exceeds any current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water standards for PFAS. PFHxA and PFPeA, currently do not have EPA MCLs. Beginning 2029, public water system will be required to comply with EPA's newly established MCLs for PFOA and PFOS, set at 4 parts per trillion (ppt). Compliance will be based on a running annual average (RAA) of sample results collected over a 12-month period, as required under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Based on the available data, Eldorado had no violations of drinking water standards. A summary of the PFAS compounds detected during this special monitoring effort is provided in the table below. | | | |
| **Contaminant and Unit of Measurement** | **Dates of sampling** | **Average of results** | **Range of results** |
| PFHxA (ppt) – (Site 1) | March, April, June, September, and December 2025 | 1.6 | ND – 3.4 |
| PFPeA (ppt) – (Site 1) | March, April, June, September, and December 2025 | 2.2 | ND – 4.6 |
| PFOA (ppt) – (Site 1) | March, April, June, September, and December 2025 | 0.48 | ND – 1.9 |
| PFHxA (ppt) – (Site 2) | June and September 2025 | 0.95 | ND – 1.9 |
| PFPeA (ppt) – (Site 2) | June and September 2025 | 1.9 | ND – 3.8 |

**Santa Fe County 2025 Water Quality Report - PWS ID# NM3500826pr.** As we have mentioned, Eldorado receives some drinking water from Santa Fe County. Testing on the contaminants present in the water that we purchase has been conducted by the County for each contributing utility prior to discharge into our distribution system. To provide you with more information on the water that we receive from the County, we have included the following Table which provides testing results.

**TABLE 1—2025 South Sector Water Quality**

| Contaminant | Units | MCL | MCLG | City Well Field [a] | Sample Year | 10 MG Tank [b] | Sample Year | Canyon Rd. WTP 2 MG Tank | Sample Year | Buckman BDD RWTP | Sample Year | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants [c] (VOCs)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Dichloromethane** | ppb | 5 | 0 | ND | 2020 | 0.7 (0-1.3) | 2020 | ND | 2025 | ND | 2025 | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories. |
| **Inorganic Contaminants [c]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Arsenic** | ppb | 10 | 0 | 4.0 (3.0 - 4.0) | 2025 | 5.0 | 2025 | 2.0 | 2025 | ND | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| **Barium** | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.71 (0.44 - 0.71) | 2025 | 0.13 | 2025 | 0.041 | 2025 | 0.047 | 2025 | No | Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Fluoride** | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.19 (ND - 0.19) | 2025 | 0.39 | 2020 | 0.27 | 2025 | 0.32 | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| **Nitrate [as N]** | ppm | 10 | 10 | 7.16 (1.574– 7.16) | 2025 | 1.05 | 2025 | 0.43 | 2025 | 0.19 | 2025 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits |
| **Selenium** | ppm | 0.05 | 0.05 | ND (ND –0.001) | 2024 | ND | 2025 | ND | 2025 | ND | 2024 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| **Radionuclide Contaminants [c]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gross Alpha Emitters [d]** | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | 1.4 (0.0 - 0.0) | 2025 | 4.5 | 2025 | NA | 2020 | 2.42 | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Gross Beta/Photon Emitters** | pCi/L | 50[e] | NA | 4.0 ( 0.0 - 0.0 ) | 2025 | 4.9 | 2025 | NA | 2020 | 1.74 | 2025 | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| **Combined Radium 226/228** | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | 0.30 (0.0 - 0.0) | 2025 | 0.40 | 2025 | 0.08 | 2020 | ND | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Uranium** | ppb | 30 | 0 | 1.0 | 2025 | 5.0 | 2025 | ND | 2020 | ND | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; |
| **Surface Water Contaminants [c]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Turbidity (highest single measurement)** | NTU | TT = 1.0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.26 | 2025 | 0.09 | 2025 | No | Soil Runoff |
| **Turbidity (lowest monthly % meeting limits)** | NTU | TT = % <0.3 NTU | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 100% | 2025 | 100% | 2025 | No | Soil Runoff |
| **Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio)** | NA | TT[f] | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1.73[g] (0.82- 1.73) | 2025 | NA | NA | No | Naturally present in the environment |

**Notes:**

a. City Wellfield: Torreon, St. Michaels, Agua Fria, Osage, Alto & Ferguson (Reporting highest & lowest results)

b. Buckman Well 1-13 and Northwest Well.

c. EPA has limits in drinking water (MCL) for four grouping of radionuclides. The data represents the highest and lowest results within the Compliance Period indicated, if more than one sample was collected.

d. Gross Alpha Emitters excluding Radon and Uranium.

e. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

f. Alternative compliance criteria used to meet TOC removal requirements (running annual average of TOC removal ratio must be >1 each month)

g. Minimum monthly running annual average (RAA) of TOC removal ratio for each month during 2025. The monthly ratio must not be less than 1.0 in accordance with 40 CFR 141.135

**Key to Units, Terms and Abbreviations**

NA: Not Applicable.
ND: Not Detected.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
PPM: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L). PPB: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
µg/L: Number of micrograms of substance per liter of water.
mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance per liter of water.
TT: A Treatment Technique standard was set instead of an Maximum Contaminant Level

**Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:**
In 2025, there was a monitoring or reporting violation for the SFC South Sector, Public Water System. The Lead Line Inventory deadline of 10-16-24 was missed, there was a violation issued on 3-31-25, system was placed back in compliance on 5-7-25