Jemez Springs Domestic Water Association Consumer Confidence Report for 2025

Spanish (Espanol)
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? -YES!
We are pleased to present the 2023 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 your 2023 water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. There is also information about how to CONSERVE WATER and how to get involved with your association. Also note important information about lead and copper in this report.

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?
Jemez Springs Domestic Water Association's water sources consist of 3 underground mountain springs located in and around Jemez Springs (Aqua Derme Spring, Gallagher Spring, and Sino Spring). These springs feed into large, sealed holding tanks. There, the water is treated to protect against microbial contaminants. One of our sources is also treated to remove arsenic. This report provides a summary of the laboratory test data that substantiates the high quality of our spring-fed water.

Source Water Assessment and its availability
Everyone is urged to handle all toxic materials with extreme care so they cannot come into contact with our ground water, the Guadalupe River, the Jemez River, etc. Contaminants can include old vehicles leaking toxic fluids, rusting cans, certain fertilizers, pesticides or other chemicals. You can help by keeping removing

contaminants from your property or keeping contaminants away from rivers and arroyos. Jemez Springs Domestic Water Association monitors our tank levels daily with readings provided throughout the day being by satellite communication. We regularly inspect and maintain the springs where your water is produced.

If you would like more information regarding the source water assessment, please contact the Drinking Water Bureau at 1-505-476-8620 or toll free 1-877-654-8720.

Source Water Assessment and its availability
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). New Mexico Environment Department conducted a Source Water Assessment in May, 2004. A copy of this report is available at the JSDWA office for inspection. Questions may also be directed to the New Mexico Environment Department's Drinking Water Bureau at (505)222-9500.

How can I get involved with Jemez Springs Domestic Water Association?
You can attend regular monthly meetings held on the second Monday of each month at 3 p.m. at the Jemez Springs Domestic Water Association office located at 16899 Highway 4, Jemez Springs, NM 87025. This is a great way to know the financial and operational health of your water system and to be aware of how the Board is maintaining the quality of the association and safe drinking water standards for residents, business owners, and visitors who frequent the businesses.

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.

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. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.

- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- 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.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist 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 are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring 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 (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.

- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Other Information

In addition to paying your monthly bill in full and on time each month, our members are encouraged to attend regular monthly meetings, held the second Monday of each month at 3 p.m. at the Jemez Springs Domestic Water Association office. You can request minutes of monthly meetings at jsdwa@windstream.net or by calling the office at (575) 829-3083. Please use these same methods if you want to present an item to the Board. Such requests must be received at least seven (7) days before the meeting in order to be placed on the agenda.

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations

Jemez Springs DWUA received a violation on March 27, 2025, for failure to submit a corrective action plan for significant deficiencies identified during the 2024 sanitary survey performed by the New Mexico Environment Department-Drinking Water Bureau (NMED-DWB) within 30 days of the sanitary survey letter. We provided the CAP on April 8, 2025, provided public notice to our water users and returned to compliance.

We received a violation in August 2025 for exceeding the arsenic MCL at the Arsenic Treatment Plant during the 3rd quarter of 2025. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic is 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb). The running annual averages (RAA) for the Jemez Springs DWUA are shown in the table below:

Sample Location	Quarter & Year	Result (mg/L)	Running Annual Average (mg/L)
Arsenic Treatment Plant	3rd Quarter of 2025	0.011	0.012

Additional Information for Lead

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. JEMEZ SPRINGS DWUA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National

Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact JEMEZ SPRINGS DWUA (Public Water System Id: NM3509123) by calling 575-829-3083 or emailing jsdwa@windstream.net . Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead .

Special Note: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is upgrading the rules to achieve safe drinking water related to potential lead and copper contamination. The material composition of each member's water line, between the meter and the home/business, had to be inventoried by October 2024.

Our system inventory includes lead service lines. The service line inventory is publicly available on our website. The following link can be used to access inventory information - https://www.jsdwa.org/lead-copper-rule/ . A copy may also be requested by contacting our office.

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 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.

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	1.05	0.53	1.05	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	4.24	4.17	4.24	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	17.5	17	17.5	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	1.4	NA	1.4	2023	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	00	10	**21***	4	21	2025	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.15	0.012	0.15	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.37	1.1	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.38	0.17	0.38	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.5	0	1.5	2023	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries and mines; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (RTCR) (% positive samples/month)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	00	5	0.42	0.01	0.42	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.35	0.028	0.39	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	00	15	6.8	0	13	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Exceedances
Arsenic*   Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
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)
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
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
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: GILBERT, SAVANNAH
Address: P.O. Box 123
JEMEZ SPRINGS, NM 87025
Phone: 575-829-3083

PUBLIC NOTICE
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements Not Met for
Jemez Springs DWUA

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what we did to correct these situations.

The Jemez Springs DWUA water system did not report disinfectant residuals collected from distribution during the 3rd quarter of 2025.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the above quarter we did not complete all monitoring or testing for disinfectant residuals and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Additionally, we are required to submit monitoring data to the state for the various drinking water standards. Jemez Springs DWUA water system is required to submit a report of the monthly disinfectant residuals on a quarterly basis to the New Mexico Environment Department-Water Protection Compliance & Enforcement Bureau (NMED WPCEB). Jemez Springs DWUA did not meet the monitoring and reporting requirements for this drinking water regulation. This resulted in a violation.

What should you do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What happened? What is being done?

Jemez Springs DWUA submitted the residuals late and has since returned to compliance.

For more information, please contact:

Savannah Gilbert at 575-829-3083
Jemez Springs DWUA, NM3509123
P.O. Box 123
Jemez Springs, NM 87025

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.