

Information about your drinking water

2009 Water Quality Report

From the Chair...

As Chairperson of the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority, I understand that we have no more important job than the protection of the public health. Our engineers, scientists and certified operators take that responsibility very seriously. In 2009, in order to monitor the quality of the drinking water delivered to your tap, we collected more than 6,000 water samples that yielded some 60,000 analytical results.

The outcome of all that testing was very good. The Water Authority is proud to report that once again, our drinking water met all federal and state quality standards, just as it has done –without exception–since the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Act was passed in 1974.

This Water Quality Report summarizes the most recent monitoring results required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. Samples were analyzed in laboratories certified by USEPA and the New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau (NMED/DWB) to meet required minimum detection limits.

USEPA requires water utilities to provide this information to their customers by July of each year. Because we know it's important to our customers and our community, we strive to deliver our Water Quality Report no later than April.

I hope you can take a few moments to read this report. Should you have any comments or questions, please call our Water Quality Information Line at 505-857-8260, or send an e-mail to waterquality@abcwua.org.

Sincerely,



Trudy E. Jones

Chair

Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority



Trudy E. Jones

This report can be downloaded in English or Spanish from our web page at www.abcwua.org. There you'll find additional information about the quality of water delivered to your home. For assistance in interpreting this report, please call the Water Quality Information Line at 857-8260 or use the links on our web page to send us an e-mail at waterquality@abcwua.org.



The Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority administers the water and wastewater utility for all of Albuquerque and the metro area of Bernalillo County. The New Mexico State Legislature created the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority in June of 2003.

• Chair	Trudy E. Jones	City of Albuquerque	Councilor, District 8
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• Ex-Officio Member	Pablo R. Rael	Village of Los Ranchos	Board Trustee
• Executive Director	Mark S. Sanchez		

P.O. Box 1293
Albuquerque, NM 87103

Monthly board meetings are held at the Vincent E. Griego Joint Chambers of the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Government Center. Meeting schedules and agenda are available at www.abcwua.org.

Design and graphics by Jan Underwood,
Information Illustrated

Drinking Water Sources

The Albuquerque area relies on two sources for its drinking water: ground water from the Santa Fe Group Aquifer and San Juan-Chama surface water diverted from the Rio Grande via the San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Project.

In 2009, 85 wells supplied 24.3 billion gallons of drinking water, while the San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Project supplied 7.1 billion gallons. Ground water and treated surface water were blended to serve our customers.

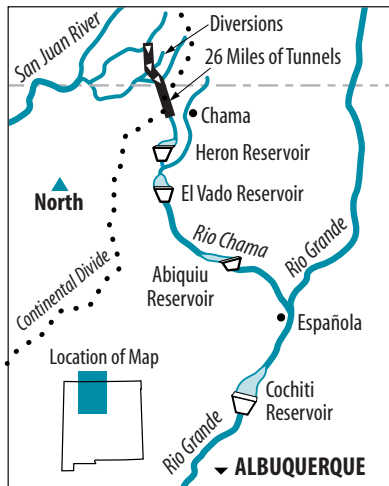
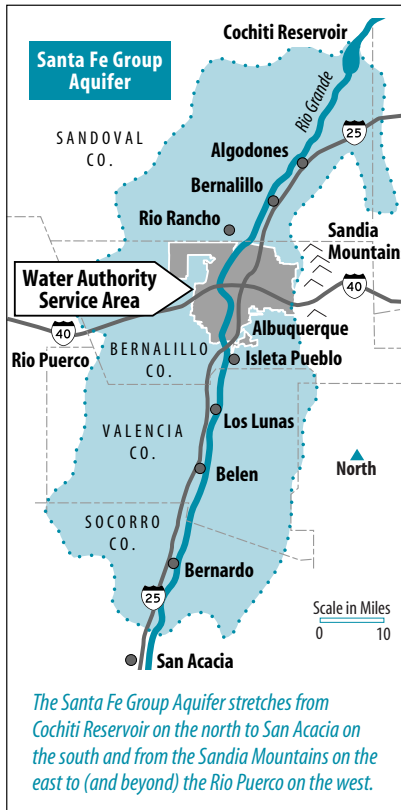
In May 2009, the Water Authority purchased New Mexico Utilities, Inc., a private water system that served a portion of northwest Albuquerque. Water from five additional wells along with blended ground water/treated San Juan-Chama surface water serves this area.

The aquifer is a vital resource on which not only Albuquerque, but the entire Middle Rio Grande Valley depends for drinking water. Studies have shown that only about half of the water pumped from the aquifer is being replenished; the rest is “mined” – lost forever. San Juan-Chama surface water reduces dependence on the aquifer to allow it to recover to serve as a drought reserve in times of minimal precipitation.

The Office of the State Engineer monitors the Water Authority’s use of San Juan-Chama surface water. Conditions include mandatory reductions in use through water conservation, no diversion during low river flow periods, return of native carry water, and no impairment to downstream senior water rights holders. Thanks to conservation efforts of our customers, the consumption rate in 2009 continued to decrease to an historic low rate of

159 gallons per day per person. This compares to 252 gallons per day per person in the mid 1990s.

The transition to surface water, reuse and recycling, aquifer storage and recovery, along with water conservation form the foundation of our Water Resources Management Strategy. The goal is to preserve and protect the aquifer to provide a safe and sustainable water supply.



The San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Project: Water from the Colorado River Basin makes its way to Albuquerque via a series of diversions, reservoirs and rivers.

Water Quality Protection

The Water Authority, the City of Albuquerque, and Bernalillo County have worked together for many years to find and clean up contaminated ground water and promote coordinated protection and prudent use of ground water. In response to the San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Project, surface water protection goals, policies and objectives have also been established. Call 768-3633 for meeting schedules and educational materials.

Do not flush your old or expired medications down the toilet. Find more information at www.abcwua.org



NMED Source Water Assessment

In 2002, the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) conducted Source Water Assessments to determine each well’s susceptibility to contamination. NMED reported that the wells are generally protected from potential sources of contamination. To request a copy of an assessment document, contact the NMED Drinking Water Bureau toll free at 1-877-654-8720. Reference the Albuquerque Water System, number 10701, and the New Mexico Utilities, Inc. water system, number 10901.

WHAT THE USEPA SAYS ABOUT DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (USEPA) 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 human activity.

Contaminants in drinking water sources may 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 stormwater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

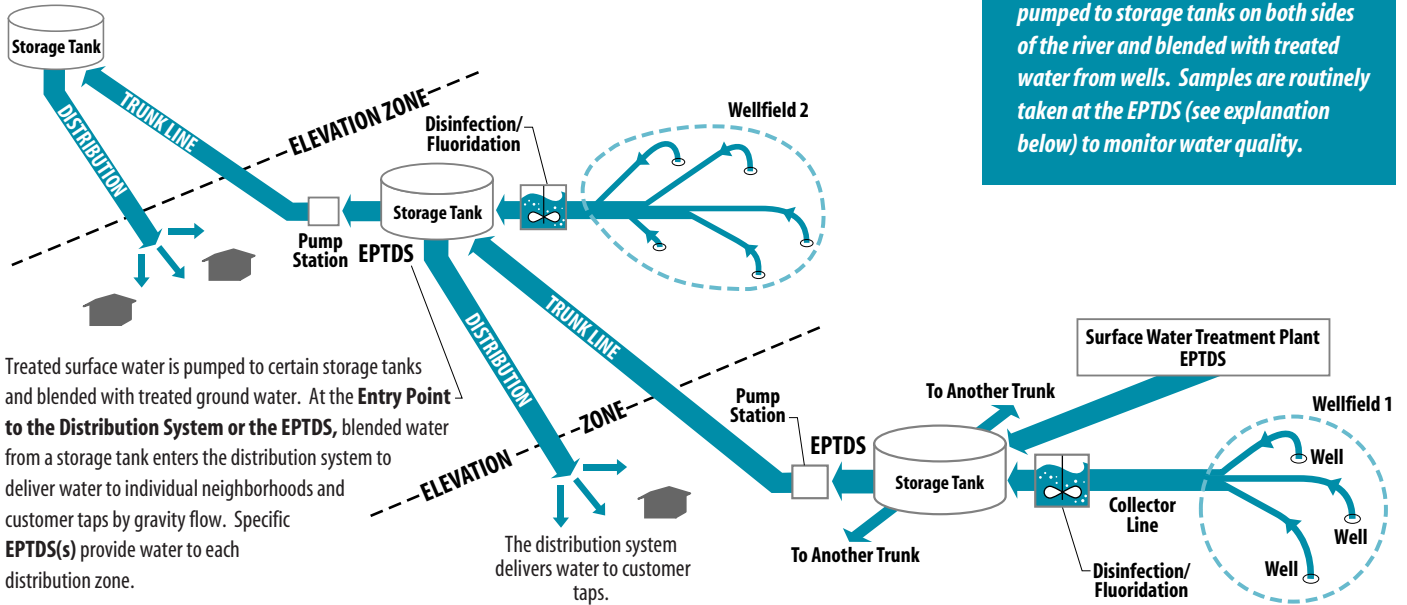
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Monitoring Water Quality - How it Works

Ground water is moved from the wells to storage tanks in large diameter pipelines. The water is treated along the way. Treatment includes:

- **Disinfection** with sodium hypochlorite. Generated on-site from table salt and water, the product is like weak household bleach.
- **Fluoridation** with hydrofluorosilicic acid to prevent dental cavities. On most of the east side of the Rio Grande, fluoride is added. On the west side and in Distribution Zones 13 and 14 (see map on page 8), no fluoride is added. The water contains sufficient fluoride when it is pumped from the ground.

From the valley to the heights, storage tanks are organized in trunks (example shown below). Pump stations move treated water from one storage tank to another. Treated surface water is pumped to storage tanks on both sides of the river and blended with treated water from wells. Samples are routinely taken at the EPTDS (see explanation below) to monitor water quality.



Treated surface water is pumped to certain storage tanks and blended with treated ground water. At the **Entry Point to the Distribution System or the EPTDS**, blended water from a storage tank enters the distribution system to deliver water to individual neighborhoods and customer taps by gravity flow. Specific **EPTDS(s)** provide water to each distribution zone.

USEPA sets regulations that limit the amount of certain substances in drinking water. USEPA defines where and how often samples for each substance must be collected and how they must be analyzed. **The table below shows the substances found in the most recent compliance monitoring at Entry Points to the Distribution System (EPTDS).**

Results of Monitoring at Entry Points to the Distribution System

Substance	Sample Collection Year	Minimum Detected	Average Detected	Maximum Detected	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Source	Health Effects Language
Metals								
Arsenic	2009	ND (<1 PPB)	5 PPB	8 PPB	10 PPB	Zero PPB	Erosion of natural volcanic deposits.	See map on page 8.
Barium	2009	ND (<0.1 PPM)	ND (<0.1 PPM)	0.2 PPM	2 PPM	2 PPM	Erosion of natural deposits.	Not Applicable
Chromium	2009	ND (<1 PPB)	1 PPB	10 PPB	100 PPB	100 PPB	Erosion of natural deposits.	Not Applicable
Minerals								
Fluoride	2009	0.4 PPM	0.7 PPM	1.0 PPM	4 PPM	4 PPM	Erosion of natural deposits. On the east side of the river, fluoride is added to water to promote strong teeth (hydrofluorosilicic acid).	Not Applicable
Nutrients								
Nitrate	2009	ND (<0.1 PPM)	0.4 PPM	2.2 PPM	10 PPM	10 PPM	Erosion of natural deposits.	Not Applicable
Radionuclides								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2004	ND (<3 pCi/L)	ND (<3 pCi/L)	5.7 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	Zero pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.	Not Applicable
Uranium	2004	1.8 PPB	4.1 PPB	9.3 PPB	30 PPB	Zero PPB	Erosion of natural deposits.	Not Applicable
Disinfectants								
Chlorine	2009	0.3 PPM	Not Applicable	2.2 PPM	TT = Continuous monitoring. Maintain required residual level or restore within 4 hours.	Not Applicable	Disinfectant (sodium hypochlorite).	Not Applicable
				TT met at 100% of sites.				

(continued)

Important Definitions for Reviewing the Tables

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. The Action Level is compared to the concentration detected in the 90th percentile sample.

Detected = The concentration of a substance measured at or above the USEPA specified Minimum 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 or expected 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.

ND (<1 PPB) = Not Detected at the Minimum Detection Limit specified in parentheses.

Oocyst: A capsulated spore of *Cryptosporidium*.

Parts Per Billion = PPB

Parts Per Million = PPM

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.

Just how small is a part per million or a part per billion?

Consider this: Compared to the entire length of the **14 mile** Tramway bike path, from I-25 to I-40, an **inch** would represent one part per million of that distance. The width of a **hair** on the path would represent one part per billion.



Sodium in Drinking Water

Sodium levels for all distribution zones range from 22 to 115 PPM. The system-wide average is 37 PPM. For more information on variation of sodium and other substances, visit www.abcwua.org.

Lead in Drinking Water

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. The Water Authority 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 contact a private laboratory 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>.

USEPA SPECIAL NOTICE FOR IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS

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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

USEPA sets regulations that limit the amount of certain substances in drinking water. USEPA defines where and how often samples for each substance must be collected and how they must be analyzed.

The table below shows the substances found in compliance monitoring at customer taps throughout the distribution system.

Results of Distribution System Monitoring at Customer Taps

Substance Detected	Acceptable Level	DETAILED INFORMATION						
		Source	Year of Samples	Minimum Detected	Average Detected	Maximum Detected	Maximum Contaminant Level (or equivalent)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (or equivalent)
Microbiological								
Total Coliform	Yes	Coliforms are bacteria that are normally present in the environment.	2009	-	-	5 of 226 samples or 2.2% of samples taken in a month had detectable total coliform bacteria. No total coliform bacteria was detected in any repeat sample at any location.	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5.0% or more of samples in any month.	0% of samples with detectable coliform bacteria.
Disinfectants								
Chlorine	Yes	Disinfectant (sodium hypochlorite).	2009	0.2 PPM	0.8 PPM	1.7 PPM	4 PPM (MRDL)	4 PPM (MRDLG)
Disinfection By-Products								
Total Trihalomethanes	Yes	By-product of chlorination.	2009	3.3 PPB	17.6 PPB	35.0 PPB	80 PPB	Not Applicable
Dibromochloromethane	1.9 PPB			6.4 PPB	11.1 PPB	Not Applicable	60 PPB	
Bromoform	1.4 PPB			3.2 PPB	6.5 PPB	Not Applicable	Zero PPB	
Bromodichloromethane	ND (<0.1 PPB)			5.0 PPB	10.9 PPB	Not Applicable	Zero PPB	
Chloroform	ND (<0.1 PPB)			3.4 PPB	9.7 PPB	Not Applicable	70 PPB	
Haloacetic Acid								
Monochloroacetic Acid	Yes	By-product of chlorination.	2009	1.0 PPB	4.4 PPB	7.5 PPB	60 PPB	Not Applicable
Dichloroacetic Acid				ND (<0.2 PPB)	1.1 PPB	2.0 PPB	Not Applicable	70 PPB
Trichloroacetic Acid				ND (<0.1 PPB)	1.2 PPB	3.1 PPB	Not Applicable	Zero PPB
Monobromoacetic Acid				ND (<0.1 PPB)	0.2 PPB	1.0 PPB	Not Applicable	20 PPB
Dibromoacetic Acid				ND (<0.1 PPB)	0.8 PPB	5.2 PPB	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
				0.9 PPB	1.8 PPB	1.8 PPB	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Lead & Copper								
Copper	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing.	2009	0.13 PPM	Zero	0.16 PPM	1.3 PPM	1.3 PPM
Lead	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing.	2009	1 PPB	Zero	2 PPB	15 PPB	0 PPB

One-Year Anniversary

The Water Authority celebrated the first year of operation of the San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Project in December 2009. Designed to preserve Albuquerque's aquifer by using surface water as a drinking water source, the project delivered about 21 percent of our total drinking water last year. We are pleased to report that the surface water treatment plant (SWTP) was in full compliance with all Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. The treatment process provided excellent results thanks to years of design analyses and pilot treatment plant experience.

The quality of source water diverted from the river and the quality of the finished water produced by the San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Project is routinely monitored. The Water Authority has been monitoring the river in conjunction with the US Geological Survey since 2004. The water treatment process is tested on an ongoing basis to ensure that quality requirements are met. Nearly 100 compliance samples confirmed that the finished water met all federal and state drinking water quality standards.

Results of Source and Finished Water Monitoring at the Surface Water Treatment Plant

USEPA sets regulations that limit the amount of certain substances in drinking water. USEPA defines where and how often samples for each substance must be collected and how they must be analyzed. **The table below shows the substances found in compliance monitoring for the source water and finished water at the SWTP.** For surface water, USEPA also requires that specific treatment techniques are used and that the treatment techniques are effective.

Substance	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Minimum Detected	Average Detected	Maximum Detected	Source
Source Water						
Microbiological						
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> *	TT	Zero oocysts/Liter	Zero oocysts/Liter	0.008 oocysts/Liter	0.1 oocysts/Liter	Human and animal fecal waste.
Finished Water						
Microbiological						
Turbidity	1 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU). 95% of the finished water samples must be less than 0.3 NTU.	Zero NTU	0.02 NTU	0.05 NTU	0.45 NTU	Soil runoff.
<i>A measure of cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of filtration.</i>		Zero NTU	Lowest monthly percentage: 99.4% of all samples taken in one month were less than 0.3 NTU.			
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	Not Applicable	ND (<1 PPM)	1.6 PPM	4.8 PPM	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfection By-Products						
Bromate**	10 PPB	Zero PPB	ND (<5.0 PPB)	ND (<5.0 PPB)	13 PPB	By-product of drinking water disinfection with ozone.
Metals						
Chromium	100 PPB	100 PPB	1 PPB	1 PPB	1 PPB	Erosion of natural deposits.
Minerals						
Fluoride	4 PPM	4 PPM	0.5 PPM	0.5 PPM	0.5 PPM	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nutrients						
Nitrate	10 PPM	10 PPM	ND (<0.1 PPM)	0.2 PPM	0.3 PPM	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectants	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	Minimum Detected	Average Detected	Maximum Detected	Source
Chlorine	4 PPM	4 PPM	0.5 PPM	1.1 PPM	1.8 PPM	Disinfectant (sodium hypochlorite).

Important definitions for reviewing the table are on page 4.

**Cryptosporidium* is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Water Authority monitoring in 2009 indicates these organisms are either absent from the source water or present in very low quantities (0 or 1 oocyst per 10 liters of river water).

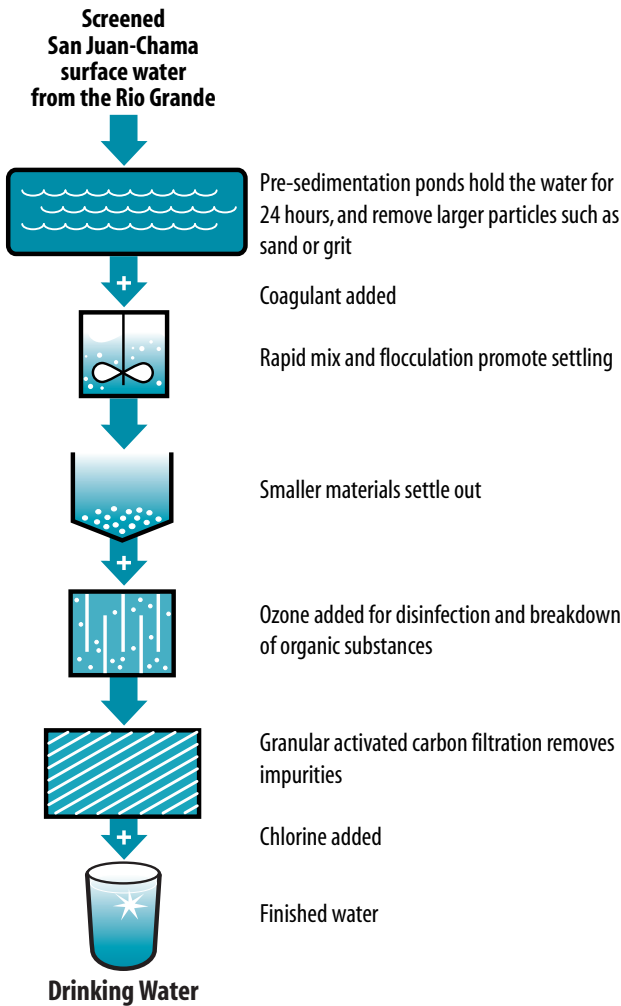
Based on the levels of *Cryptosporidium* found in source water, the USEPA requires water systems to use specific treatment techniques and to demonstrate their efficiency. The San Juan-Chama SWTP was designed to provide a multi-barrier approach (pre-sedimentation, clarification and filtration) to removing *Cryptosporidium* to meet the USEPA TT requirements.

Current test methods approved by USEPA do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. If ingested, these parasites may produce symptoms of nausea, stomach cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

** **For bromate**, compliance is calculated based on the running annual average. The MCL is compared to the "average detected." Bromate was not detected in 9 of 12 finished water compliance samples taken in 2009.

(continued)

The Water Treatment Process



An independent expert review of the San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Project treatment plant and its capabilities may be viewed at www.abcwua.org.

Monitoring at SWTP in 2009 included:

- continuous monitoring (e.g. chlorine, turbidity)
- 300 process samples collected for more than 3,000 results
- 100 compliance samples collected for 350 results



The Water Authority tests the quality of your drinking water on an ongoing basis. More than 6,000 samples are collected for quality analyses each year.

Regulated Substances we test for and have not detected in the San Juan-Chama Surface Water Treatment Plant finished water.

Inorganic Chemicals

Antimony	Arsenic	Barium
Beryllium	Cadmium	Cyanide
Mercury	Nitrite	Selenium
Thallium		

Organic Chemicals

Alachlor	Atrazine	Benzene
Benzo(a)pyrene	Carbofuran	Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlordane	Chlorobenzene	2,4-D
Dalapon	1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)
Di(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	Di(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	Dichloromethane
o-Dichlorobenzene	p-Dichlorobenzene	1,2-Dichloropropane
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	1,1-Dichloroethylene
1,2-Dichloroethane	Dinoseb	Diquat
Endothall	Endrin	Ethylbenzene
Ethylene dibromide	Glyphosate	Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxide	Hexachlorobenzene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Lindane	Methoxychlor	Oxamyl (Vydate)
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	Picloram	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
Simazine	Styrene	Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene	Toxaphene	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene	Vinyl Chloride	Total Xylenes

Microbiological Contaminants

Fecal Coliform Total Coliform

Radiological Chemicals

Gross Alpha Particle Activity Gross Beta Particle Activity
Radium 226 Radium 228 Uranium

View a list of regulated substances we test for and have not detected at other EPTDS in the system at www.abcwua.org.

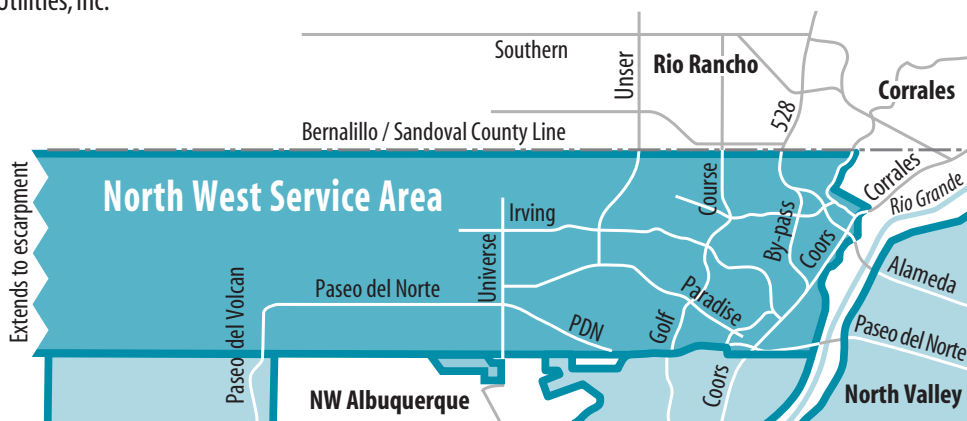
New Mexico Utilities, Inc. 2009 Water Quality Report

The Water Authority purchased New Mexico Utilities, Inc. (NMUI) in May 2009.

NMUI, a private water utility owned by a California corporation, served about 53,000 customers in a 34 square-mile area on Albuquerque's west side. This area is now known as the North West Service Area (NWSA). See maps to the right and bottom of page 8.

Because the purchase occurred mid-year, we are providing water quality information for NMUI as a separate agency in this year's Water Quality Report.

In June 2009, treated San Juan-Chama surface water was blended with ground water from NWSA wells and served to customers in that area.



Results of Monitoring at

New Mexico Utilities, Inc./ North West Service Area

USEPA sets regulations that limit the amount of certain substances in drinking water. USEPA defines where and how often samples for each substance must be collected and how they must be analyzed. The table below shows substances found in compliance monitoring for water served to the North West Service Area.

Substance	Sample Collection Year	Minimum Detected	Average Detected	Maximum Detected	MCL (or equivalent)	MCLG (or equivalent)	Source
Metals							
Arsenic	2009	2 PPB	4 PPB	5 PPB	10 PPB	Zero PPB	Erosion of natural volcanic deposits.
Chromium	2009	1 PPB	4 PPB	6 PPB	100 PPB	100 PPB	Erosion of natural deposits.
Minerals							
Fluoride	2009	0.6 PPM	0.8 PPM	0.9 PPM	4 PPM	4 PPM	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nutrients							
Nitrate	2009	ND (<0.1 PPM)	2.1 PPM	4.8 PPM	10 PPM	10 PPM	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radionuclides							
Uranium	2009	4 PPB	4 PPB	4 PPB	30 PPB	Zero PPB	Erosion of natural deposits.
Microbiological							
Total Coliform	2009	-	-	0 of 60 samples or 0.0% of samples taken in a month had detectable total coliform bacteria.	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5.0% or more of samples in any month.	0% of samples with detectable coliform bacteria.	Coliforms are bacteria that are normally present in the environment.
Disinfectants							
Chlorine	2009	0.2 PPM	0.4 PPM	1.1 PPM	4 PPM (MRDL)	4 PPM (MRDLG)	Disinfectant (sodium hypochlorite).
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes	2008-2009	0 PPB	2.7 PPB	8.0 PPB	80 PPB	Not Applicable	By-product of chlorination.
Dibromochloromethane		ND (<0.1 PPB)	0.4 PPB	2.9 PPB	Not Applicable	60 PPB	
Bromoform		ND (<0.1 PPB)	0.6 PPB	2.4 PPB	Not Applicable	Zero PPB	
Bromodichloromethane		ND (<0.1 PPB)	0.2 PPB	1.6 PPB	Not Applicable	Zero PPB	
Chloroform		ND (<0.1 PPB)	ND (<0.1 PPB)	1.1 PPB	Not Applicable	70 PPB	
Haloacetic Acid							
Total Haloacetic Acid	2008-2009	0 PPB	0.7 PPB	3.1 PPB	60 PPB	Not Applicable	By-product of chlorination.
Monochloroacetic Acid		ND (<0.2 PPB)	0.2 PPB	1.0 PPB	Not Applicable	70 PPB	
Dichloroacetic Acid		ND (<0.1 PPB)	0.1 PPB	0.3 PPB	Not Applicable	Zero PPB	
Trichloroacetic Acid		ND (<0.1 PPB)	ND (<0.1 PPB)	0.1 PPB	Not Applicable	20 PPB	
Monobromoacetic Acid		ND (<0.1 PPB)	0.3 PPB	2.6 PPB	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
Dibromoacetic Acid		ND (<0.1 PPB)	0.1 PPB	0.9 PPB	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
Lead & Copper							
		90th Percentile	No. of Samples that Exceed Action Level	Maximum Detected	Action Level	MCLG	
Copper	2009	0.09 PPM	Zero	0.21 PPM	1.3 PPM	1.3 PPM	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead	2009	2 PPB	Zero	7 PPB	15 PPB	0 PPB	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Important definitions for reviewing the table are on page 4.

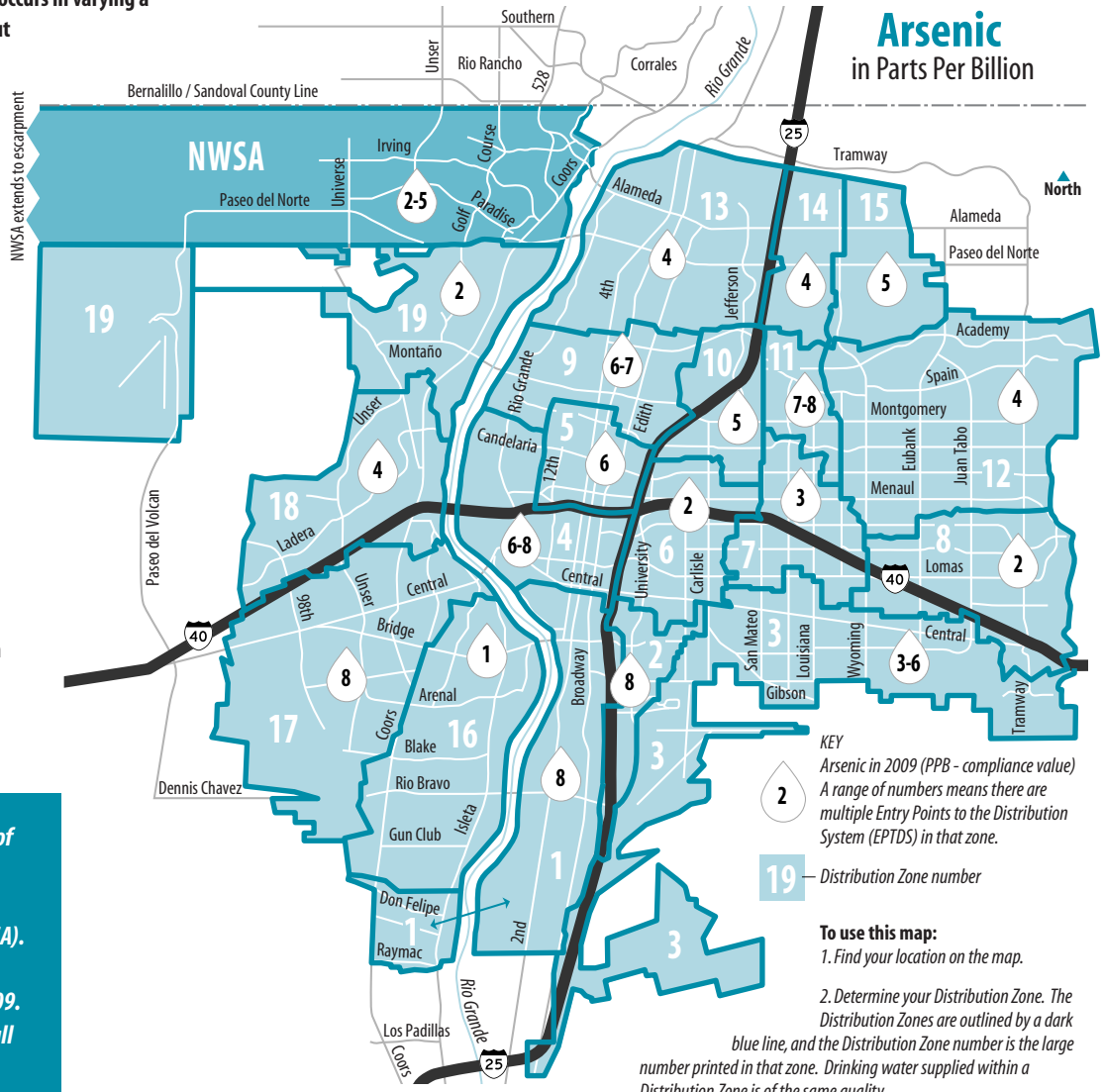
When rocks, minerals, and soil erode, they release naturally occurring arsenic into ground water. Arsenic occurs in varying amounts in ground water throughout Albuquerque. San Juan-Chama surface water has very low levels of arsenic.

The Water Authority maintains compliance with the 10 Parts Per Billion (PPB) MCL for arsenic by:

- Selectively pumping wells.
- Using new pipelines and pump stations to move low arsenic well water to other parts of the system.
- Treating higher arsenic well water at the Arsenic Removal Demonstration Plant on the West Side.
- Distributing very low arsenic drinking water from the San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Project.

Arsenic compliance monitoring results for 2009 by Distribution Zone are shown on the map.

The water system is made up of 20 distinct Distribution Zones including a new zone for the North West Service Area (NWSA). The map shows results for compliance monitoring in 2009. All arsenic concentrations in all Distribution Zones met the arsenic standard.



For information on water quality in your Distribution Zone, visit our web page at www.abcwua.org or call the Water Quality Information Line at 857-8260.



Water Quality Specialist measures water quality from a sample hydrant.

USEPA ARSENIC HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE:

For water containing greater than 5 PPB of arsenic and up to and including 10 PPB of arsenic: While your drinking water meets USEPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. USEPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a metal known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.