

# Homestead Landowners Association Consumer Confidence Report 2025

*PWS# NM3580102*

We are pleased to present this year's 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 last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## System Updates

No major changes were made to the HLA Waterworks distribution system this year. Testing was done for nitrates, lead and copper, and uranium; all were well within acceptable range. Uranium increased slightly, from 10 µg/L in 2019 to 13 µg/L in 2025 (maximum threshold 30 µg/L), which may correspond with increased mining activity in the area.

## Variance and Exemptions

HLA received a waiver on 11-8-2019 to eliminate testing for asbestos for the period of 1-1-20 thru 12-31-28. Reason for the waiver is that we have no piping in our system that would require us to test for this product.

HLA received a waiver on 9-30-21 to eliminate testing for (VOC'S) for the period 1-1-20 thru 12-31-25. It is currently being reviewed for renewal. Reason for the waiver is that no contaminants of this type are listed within 1000ft of water source.

## 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.

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| Contaminants                                                                                                                | MCLG/<br>MRDLG | MCL/TT<br>/MRDL | Highest Detected | Range<br>Low/High |       | Sample<br>Date | Violation       | Typical Source                                                                                                    |                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products<br>(Addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) |                |                 |                  |                   |       |                |                 |                                                                                                                   |                                                                      |
| Chlorine (as Cl2)<br>(ppm)                                                                                                  | 4              | 4               | 0.1              | 0.1               | 0.1   | 2025           | No              | Water additive used to control microbes                                                                           |                                                                      |
| Haloacetic Acids<br>(HAA5)(ppb)                                                                                             | NA             | 60              | 3.33             | 3.33              | 3.33  | 2022           | No              | By-product of drinking water chlorination                                                                         |                                                                      |
| TTHMs [Total<br>Trihalomethanes]<br>(ppb)                                                                                   | NA             | 80              | 17.4             | 17.4              | 17.4  | 2022           | No              | By-product of drinking water disinfection                                                                         |                                                                      |
| Inorganic Contaminants                                                                                                      |                |                 |                  |                   |       |                |                 |                                                                                                                   |                                                                      |
| Arsenic (ppb)                                                                                                               | 0              | 10              | 6                | 6                 | 6     | 2024           | No              | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes            |                                                                      |
| Chromium (ppb)                                                                                                              | 100            | 100             | 0                | NA                | NA    | 2024           | No              | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits                                                  |                                                                      |
| Cyanide (ppb)                                                                                                               | 200            | 200             | 0                | NA                | NA    | 2024           | No              | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                       |                                                                      |
| Fluoride (ppm)                                                                                                              | 4              | 4               | 0.45             | 0.45              | 0.45  | 2024           | No              | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                       |                                                                      |
| Nitrate [measured as<br>Nitrogen] (ppm)                                                                                     | 10             | 10              | 2                | 2.3               | 2.3   | 2025           | No              | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                       |                                                                      |
| Radioactive Contaminants                                                                                                    |                |                 |                  |                   |       |                |                 |                                                                                                                   |                                                                      |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L)                                                                                                      | 0              | 15              | 7                | 7                 | 7     | 2025           | No              | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                       |                                                                      |
| Beta/photon emitters<br>(pCi/L)                                                                                             | 0              | 50              | 4.67             | 4.67              | 4.67  | 2025           | No              | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles. |                                                                      |
| Radium (combined<br>226/228) (pCi/L)                                                                                        | 0              | 5               | 0.24             | NA                | NA    | 2025           | No              | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                       |                                                                      |
| Uranium (µg/L)                                                                                                              | 0              | 30              | 13               | 13                | 13    | 2025           | No              | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                       |                                                                      |
| Lead & Copper                                                                                                               |                |                 |                  |                   |       |                |                 |                                                                                                                   |                                                                      |
| Contaminants                                                                                                                | MCLG           | AL              | Detected         | Range<br>Low/High |       | Sample<br>Date | Samples<br>> AL | Exceeds<br>AL                                                                                                     | Typical Source                                                       |
| Copper - action level at<br>consumer taps (ppm)                                                                             | 1.3            | 3               | 0.0084           | 0.0084            | 0.005 | 2025           | 0               | No                                                                                                                | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at<br>consumer taps (ppb)                                                                               | 0              | 15              | 1.3              | 1.3               | 1.7   | 2025           | 0               | No                                                                                                                | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

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| Unit Descriptions |                                                               |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>µg/L</i>       | µg/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water |
| <i>ppm</i>        | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)        |
| <i>ppb</i>        | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)        |
| <i>pCi/L</i>      | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)      |
| <i>NA</i>         | NA: not applicable                                            |
| <i>ND</i>         | ND: Not detected                                              |
| <i>NR</i>         | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.                 |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>MCLG</i>                          | 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.                                                                        |
| <i>MCL</i>                           | 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.                                                     |
| <i>TT</i>                            | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.                                                                                                                                            |
| <i>AL</i>                            | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.                                                                                                     |
| <i>Variances and Exemptions</i>      | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>MRDLG</i>                         | 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. |
| <i>MRDL</i>                          | 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.                              |
| <i>MNR</i>                           | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <i>MPL</i>                           | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

*Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.*

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## **Where does my water come from?**

The Homestead Landowners Association (HLA) water system is sourced from ground water at (3) separate wells, identified as Well #2, Well #3 and Well #4. Water from all three wells is blended at Wellhouse #2 and chlorinated prior to distribution.

## **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.

## **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 (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, 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 stormwater 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 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; 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.

## **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.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and 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).

## **Additional Information for Arsenic**

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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## **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. Homestead Landowners' Water System 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>.

HLA conducted the Lead & Copper testing in 2022 as required by the EPA. All tests were within the required parameters. In 2024, we conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory as required by the Lead and Copper Rule Revision (LCRR), and identified no lead service lines present in our distribution system. For more information about the inventory, contact [hlawaterworks@gmail.com](mailto:hlawaterworks@gmail.com).

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

In 2003, the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) conducted a Source Water Assessment to determine how susceptible each well is to contamination based on aspects such as construction methods, geology, and proximity to contamination sites. To request a copy of the Source Water Assessment for our water system, contact NMED Drinking Water Bureau at 505-476-8620.

## **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.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil and other potentially hazardous materials 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.
- Join and/or support the San Augustin Water Coalition at <https://sawcnm.org>.

## **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 ensuring 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

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## **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 - 5 minute showers use 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 shower head. 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](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

## **How can I get involved?**

Homestead Landowners Association water system is a voluntary system, Residents are encouraged to volunteer for system tasks that fit their skills. The water manager actively recruits volunteers for projects – please get in touch using the contact information at the bottom of this email if you are interested in volunteering.

### **For more information please contact:**

Raymon Sanchez, HLA Water Operations Manager  
or Miki Ross, Certified Water Operator

[hlawaterworks@gmail.com](mailto:hlawaterworks@gmail.com)