



San Felipe Community Water System
(PWS # 063501160)
Public Improvement Authority

For more information, please contact:
Public Improvement Authority
Hagen Rd 4219
San Felipe Pueblo, NM 87001
Phone: 505-771-2290



This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Annual Water Quality Report for period January – December 2025 (Issued: June 2026)

Why did you receive this report?

This report is a snapshot of your water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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 from their health care providers. EPA and Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water

Your water comes from 3 ground water sources.

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 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, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity including:

- **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm water 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, storm water runoff, and septic systems; and
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Service Line Inventory

In 2024, San Felipe Pueblo was required to complete an inventory of service line materials to determine whether any service lines connected to the distribution system are made of lead material. We identified 206 service lines out of 691 at San Felipe Pueblo are made of unknown material. The service line inventory is available upon request, please contact us for more information.

How can I get involved?

Contact the Public Improvement Authority (PIA) office for additional information, questions and concerns about the Safe Drinking Water System for the tribe.

Significant Deficiencies

The following are currently open Significant Deficiencies for our water system:

- **Significant Deficiency:** The protective coating on the interior of the Southeast Tank (ST003) is starting to fail in spots with flaking, blistering paint evident. The water system should address the areas with corrosion and flaking/blistering paint.
What is being done? Ongoing work to isolate, drain, depressurize, and recoat the tank in the spot areas.
- **Significant Deficiency:** The 4-inch distribution main that is attached to the bridge that crosses the Rio Grande is undersized and does not allow sufficient flow from the east side to the west side of the river, which can cause a partial loss in pressure when the distribution system is flushed on the west side.
What is being done? Ongoing work to increase the line to at least 8 inches.

2025 Water Quality Data Tables

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

DISINFECTANTS								
Contaminants	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.3907	0.32	0.48	2025	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	N/A	80	2.5	N/A	N/A	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	5.2	N/A	N/A	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Sodium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	69	68	69	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	4	N/A	N/A	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.034	N/A	N/A	2023	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.36	N/A	N/A	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	5.4	N/A	N/A	2023	No	Petroleum, glass, metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; livestock lot runoff
Nitrate (Reported as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	8.5	N/A	N/A	2025	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	4.16	N/A	N/A	2025	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium (combined) (ppb)	0	30	8.2	N/A	N/A	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE								
Contaminants	ALG	AL	90 th Percentile	Range Low High		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm) 90 th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.17	0.011 0 sites over	0.74 Action Level	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) 90 th Percentile	0	15	0.50	ND 0 sites over	1.2 Action Level	 2024	No	Corrosions of household water plumbing systems; Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Testing

We are required to test your water regularly for signs of microbial contamination. Positive test results could lead to follow-up investigations called assessments and potentially the issuance of public health advisories. Assessments could lead to required corrective actions. The information below summarizes the results of those tests.

Calendar Year	Sampling Requirements	Sampling Conducted (months)	Total E. Coli Positive	Assessment Triggers	Assessments Conducted
2025	5 Samples due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0

Definitions	
Term	Definition
Ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples	The number of positive samples taken that year
% positive samples/month	% of samples taken monthly that were positive
N/A	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 disinfectant level goal.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TT	Treatment Technic: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
90 th Percentile	Statistical value used to determine if Action Level is exceeded. Determined by calculating the value at which 90% of all samples collected tested at or below this value
Special Statements	

Educational Statement 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. San Felipe Pueblo is responsible for providing high quality 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 your water utility. 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>.