Santa Clara Pueblo Drinking Water Quality System Annual Report for 2024
(*Distributed June 2025*)

The Santa Clara Pueblo Office of Environmental Affairs presents to the Pueblo community the annual drinking water system's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) that is required for public drinking water systems in the United States by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report contains information on the community water system and details contaminants monitored through routine sampling January – December 2024. The Public Water System number for the Santa Clara Pueblo community system is 063500166. Twenty-four (24) samples for total coliforms, an indicator bacterium, were collected monthly from the system in the 2024 calendar year. None of the samples tested positive for Coliform bacteria. Other contaminants are detailed in the attached drinking water quality table.

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 about drinking water from their health care providers. The 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).

Where does my water come from?

Drinking water for the Santa Clara Pueblo water system is produced by two primary wells and one back up well. The water drawn from the groundwater is disinfected with chlorine to get rid of dangerous bacteria and microorganisms. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century. The treated water flows through two storage tanks before entering the distribution system. Because the water source is groundwater, surface runoff contamination to the Pueblo drinking water system is not a high risk.

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 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 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 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;
- **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.

How can I get involved?

The community may address any questions and concerns to the Santa Clara Office of Environmental Affairs, Governor’s Office, Utility and Special Projects/Planning office. Community members are also able to express concerns or comments through their Tribal Council Representative and are encouraged to participate in general community meetings.

Protection of water sources begins at home with proper disposal of pesticides, oils, chemicals and other hazards. Management of animal wastes to prevent storm water runoff from carrying the waste into water channels is another important factor in the protection of Pueblo drinking water sources.

The water in the community drinking water system during this reporting period was safe to drink.

DRINKING WATER QUALITY TABLES

The tables 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 the State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	MRDL Exceeded	Typical Source
Disinfectants								
Chlorine Units: Chlorine residual, ppm	4	4	0.49	0.30	0.59	2024 Monthly	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfection By-Products								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb	No goal for Total	80	1.0	N/A	N/A	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic Units: ppb	0	10	1.8	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Units: ppm	2	2	0.1	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Units: ppm	4	4	0.4	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium Units: ppb	50	50	2.3	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Petroleum, glass, metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; livestock lot runoff
Nitrates_Nitrites Units: ppm	10	10	0.72	N/A	N/A	2024	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (N R) Units: ppm	N/A	N/A	61	N/A	N/A	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; saltw a t e r intrusion

Contaminants	ALG	Action Level	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	A.L Exceeded	Typical Source
Lead and Copper Rule								
Copper Units: ppm - 90th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.09	0.001 0 sites over Action Level	0.09	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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. Santa Clara Pueblo 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 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.

Service Line Inventory

In 2024, Santa Clara 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. The service line inventory is available upon request, please contact us for more information.

Additional Information on Lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Definitions

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/L)
Positive samples	the number of coliform positive samples taken that year
% positive samples/month	% of samples taken monthly that were positive
ND	Not detected
NR	Not regulated, but monitoring is highly recommended

N/A	Not applicable
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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
90th Percentile	Statistical value used to determine if Action Level is exceeded. Determined by calculating the value at which 90% of the samples tested were below that value.

For more information, please contact:

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