

Public Meetings

The Water Systems Department encourages you to participate in decisions affecting drinking water. You are invited to attend regular City Council meetings on the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month to voice your concerns about drinking water. City Council meets at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall, 110 West Aztec Avenue, Gallup, New Mexico. Meeting dates and times are published in local newspapers, and agendas may be obtained from the City Clerk's office.

The public is invited to attend and participate in City of Gallup Sustainable Board meetings held the first Monday of every month from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the City Manager's Conference Room, located at 110 West Aztec, to discuss current water issues and make recommendations to the City Council.

To find out more about the City of Gallup, visit our Web page at <http://www.gallupnm.gov>. You may also find information on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) water information Web site at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available at our office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

According to the Source Water Assessment Plan, our water system had a susceptibility rating of "medium." If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office during regular office hours.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Gallup's water is produced from 16 wells tapping underground supplies from two main underground aquifers: the Gallup Sandstone and the Dakota-Westwater. The Dakota Westwater Aquifer is separated from the Gallup Sandstone by a massive shale layer known as the Mancos Shale. The Gallup Sandstone is the shallower of the two and is several hundred feet thick. The wells are located up to 10 miles from the city center and range from 300 to 3,500 feet deep. They receive no recharge from surface sources (such as rain or snow) immediately above the well site. Being confined and not being in immediate contact with surface water, these aquifers are well-protected from contamination by surface sources in the vicinity of the well sites. Water is collected from these underground supplies then pumped to eight storage tanks. Gravity and pumps move water to our homes and businesses. Many of the water system's components – wells, pipes, storage tanks, and pumps – are old and deteriorating, so a great deal of resources is used to keep

water flowing.

Our underground water is being used up. It is not replaced from natural sources. City water shortages in the not-too-distant future are predicted by experts. Our limited and uncertain water supply limits possibilities for growth, economic development, and new jobs. The City has worked to find new sources of water since early in our history. In recent years, water conservation has been recognized as the most cost-effective "source" of water.

A Water Conservation Program is administered by the Water Conservation Coordinator at the Utilities and Engineering Service. This person administers a number of water-saving programs that have helped replace high-flow toilets, shower heads, clothes washers, and restaurant dishwashing equipment. Another program encourages replacement of private and public lawns and high water-use type landscaping, and use of the rain and snow water for landscaping and gardening. The coordinator also works with schools, businesses, and community groups to make people aware of our water problems and to suggest solutions. The coordinator will inspect businesses and make suggestions for improvements to equipment and landscaping, which will reduce water use and cost. These programs are believed to aid in the water consumption reduction and has lowered the City's cost to pump and distribute water as well as saving water for future use.

Utilities and Engineering Service is using a technology to understand and operate the water system effectively. A computerized control system using sensing equipment and radio communications continuously track the operating conditions at wells, pumps, water tanks, and other equipment, allowing utility personnel to operate the water system efficiently and to identify problems like water line breaks or developing pump problems. A computerized mapping system is also being developed.

Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project

The Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project (NGWSP) was authorized for construction under Public Law 111-11 in March 2009 and is scheduled for completion in 2025.

The City of Gallup has been working on the Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project (NGWSP) alongside the United States Department of Interior Bureau of Reclamation, State of New Mexico, the Navajo Nation, Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments, Indian Health Services, NTUA and surrounding Chapter House Communities since 2000. The NGWSP project was authorized for construction on March 30, 2009 under PL-111-11. The NGWSP will provide long-term supply, treatment, and transmission of municipal and industrial water to the Navajo Nation, the Jicarilla Apache Nation, and the City of Gallup.

This past year, Reaches 27.6 and 27.7A have been completed, which connect the north side of the City's water transmission network to the transmission and storage system on the east side of the City, near the Indian Hills neighborhood. Work has commenced on a new tanks at Red Rock Park and south of the city plus a new booster station feeding the south side of town and a meter station to feed to the east of town, with a scheduled completion in November 2018. The City has obtained funding via a Water Trust Board loan to put Reach 27.9 out to bid this summer; Reach 27.9

is a 24-inch pipeline that will connect the Gameraco tanks to the water transmission system near the Santa Fe well field near the west-central part of the City. The Bureau of Reclamation began work on Blocks 9-11 of the water transmission system north of the City, which will eventually allow for water delivery to the City north of the Yah-ta-hey Pump Station; this portion of the NGWSP will be completed near the end of 2019.

The Gallup Rural Navajo Water Supply Project (GRNWSP) is a major component of the NGWSP and is planned to deliver over 13,000 acre feet of drinking water to the City of Gallup, Navajo Chapters and surrounding rural areas.

Important Health Information

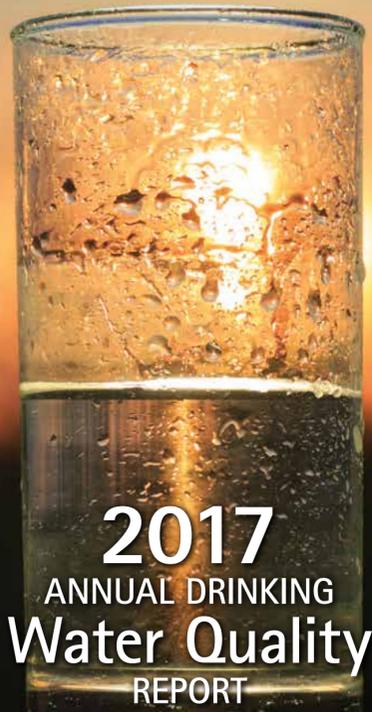
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include: Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife; Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.


Community Participation

The public is invited to attend and participate in City of Gallup Sustainable Board meetings held the first Monday of every month from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the City Manager's Conference Room, located at 110 West Aztec, to discuss current water issues and make recommendations to the City Council.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Ernest Thompson, Water Department Superintendent, at (505) 863-1289.

En Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

2017 Test Results

We are pleased to present to the citizens of Gallup, our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2017. Our water is monitored for many different kinds of contaminants on a very strict sampling schedule. The information below represents only those substances that were detected; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the 3rd stage of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Contact us for more information on this program.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2017	15	0	3.3	ND - 3.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2017	10	0	1	ND - 1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beta/Photon Emitters* (pCi/L)	2017	50	0	5.5	5.2 - 5.5	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2017	[4]	[4]	1.47	0.90 - 1.47	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2017	5	0	1.63	1.38 - 1.63	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	4	4	0.87	0.63 - 0.87	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppm)	2017	60	NA	7.0	1.98 - 7.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppm)	2017	80	NA	29	5.9 - 26.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen (ppm)	2017	10	10	0.15	0 - 0.15	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

* The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

COPPER & LEAD – Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH PERCENTILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	1.3	0.07	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0	1	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE – PART 3 (UCMR3)			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW - HIGH
Molybdenum (ppb)	2013	1.3	ND - 1.3
Chlorate (ppb)	2013	36	ND - 36
Strontium (ppb)	2013	390	79 - 390

Significant Deficiencies

In April of 2017 the water system experienced reoccurring positive E-Coli Bacteria samplings at one of its sampling locations. A level 1 RCTR Assessment was performed and the problem was found to be in the customer's plumbing. At no time were there any Positive E-Coli Bacteria samples. The problem was corrected and no further Positive Bacteria Samples have been experienced. Required follow-up sampling and additional sampling showed that the problem was confined to a single location inside that sampling location which was a non-potable tap and would have presented a possible health hazard if water was drunk from that source.

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.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Gallup 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 www.epa.gov/lead

Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project

The Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project (NGWSP) was authorized for construction under Public Law 111-11 in March 2009 and is scheduled for completion in 2025. The USBR/City of Gallup Reclamation Contract No. 11-WC-40-435 requires the City of Gallup to pay 35% of our allocated cost of \$168,613,329 or \$59,014,665. The USBR will pay about \$879,133,910 for the San Juan Lateral and Gallup Regional Water System. The State of New Mexico Water Trust Board (WTB) has contributed approximately \$21,465,365 in grants, thus far, to build the Gallup Regional Water System. It is anticipated that the State will receive credit toward their \$50,000,000.00 share of the project with WTB grants and cash payments.

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Definitions

In the tables above, you may find many terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- 90th percentile:** The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 0 to 100.
- AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Level Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as LRAAs.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.
- NA:** Not applicable
- ND (Not detected):** Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** A measure of the radioactivity in water.
- ppb (parts per billion):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- ppm (parts per million):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.
- TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Important Information about your Drinking Water

Monitoring requirements not met for Gallup Water System
Our water system violated drinking water requirements during the past. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

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 2013 to 2015 monitoring period and during 2016 we did not complete all the monitoring requirements for Lead and Copper, therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should you do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. Below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the past, how often we are supposed to sample, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should be taken, and the date on which follow-up samples will be taken.

Lead and Copper are to be sampled every 3 years at 30 locations, we sampled 29 samples from June to July 2015 plus 1 sample from May 2015. All samples are to be sampled from June to September 2013, 2014, 2015 or 2016. 1 of the 30 samples required was sampled outside of our Sampling schedule so that sample does not count. Even though all sample results were below the Maximum Contaminant Level for Lead and copper we did not meet the required 30 samples for Lead and Copper.

What is being done?

Follow-up samples were taken during June to September 2017. Our water system is now back in compliance. For more information, please contact: Mr. Ernest Thompson at 505-863-1207 or at Gallup Water System, WSS # NM3508317 P.O.Box 1270 Gallup, NM 87305