



Technical Customer Advisory Committee

AGENDA

Members

Mark Begay
Deborah Dixon
John Fleck
Paul van Gulick

Kerry J. Howe
Donald T. Lopez
Anjali Mulchandani
Jill Peterson

Attendance: Public participation for this meeting will be via WebEx video conference. To request login information for this meeting contact Jordan Salas at jsalas@abcwua.org or 505-289-3100. Requests for login information must be received before 2:00 PM on Thursday, April 4, 2024. Public comment must be submitted via email to Jordan Salas at jsalas@abcwua.org before 2:00 PM on Thursday, April 4, 2024.

Thursday, April 4, 2024	4:00 PM	1441 Mission Ave NE Conference Room 204
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1. Call to Order
2. Approval of Agenda
3. Approval of March 7, 2024, Action Summary
4. Public Comment
5. 2025 Annual Operating Plan
6. FY25 Operating/Capital Budgets
7. Annual Consumer Confidence Report
8. Water Report
9. Other Business
 - A. TCAC Vacancy
10. Adjournment

NOTICE TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: If you have a disability and require special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the Water Utility Authority Office, Suite 5012, Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Government Center, phone 289-3100, as soon as possible prior to the meeting date.

2024 Annual Operating Plan

April 1, 2024 thru March 31, 2025

Diane Agnew, Water Rights Program Manager
Water Resources Division
April 4, 2024



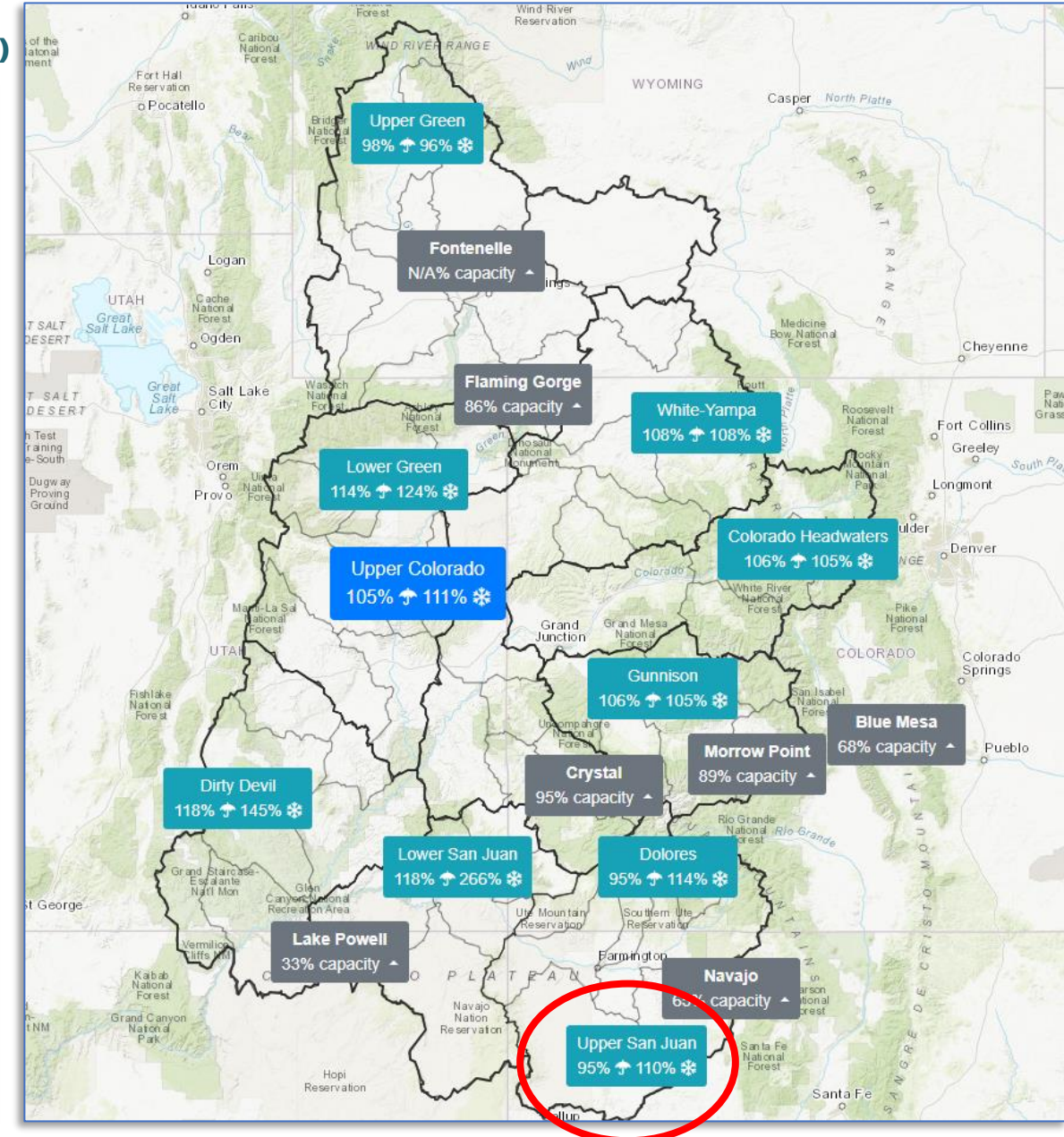
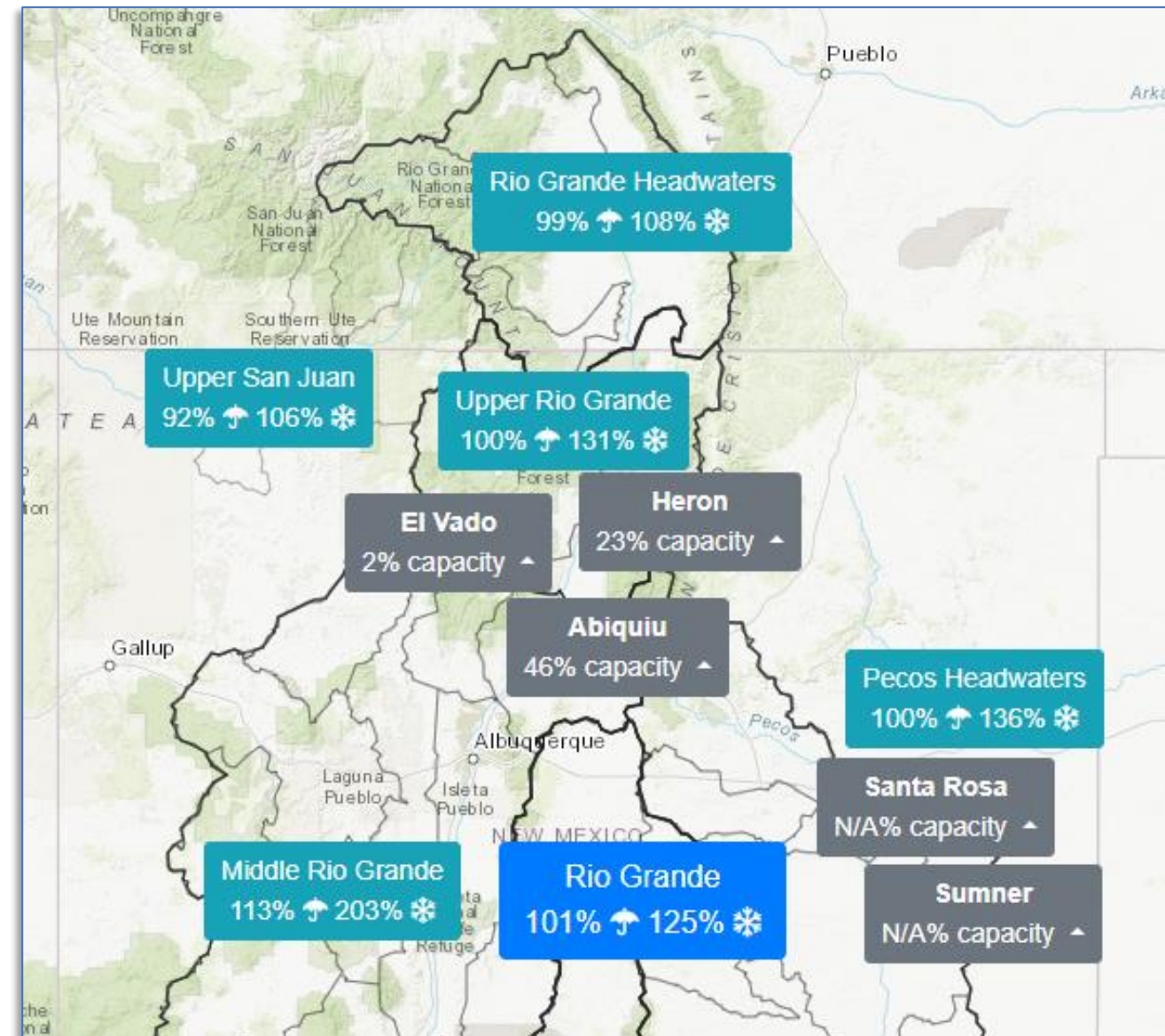
Annual Operating Plan

- Water Authority AOP one of three for the Middle Rio Grande
- Operating period: April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025
- Due to USFWS by May 15th
- Key inputs into AOP:
 - SP-4830 Conditions 12 and 13
 - USACE/Reclamation flow forecast model results
 - Minimum groundwater operation
 - *Water 2120* demand projection
- Coordination between Water Resources, Groundwater Operations, and Drinking Water Plant



Snow and Precipitation

Bureau of Reclamation website:
<https://www.usbr.gov/uc/albuq/water/index.html> (Date accessed: March 26, 2024)

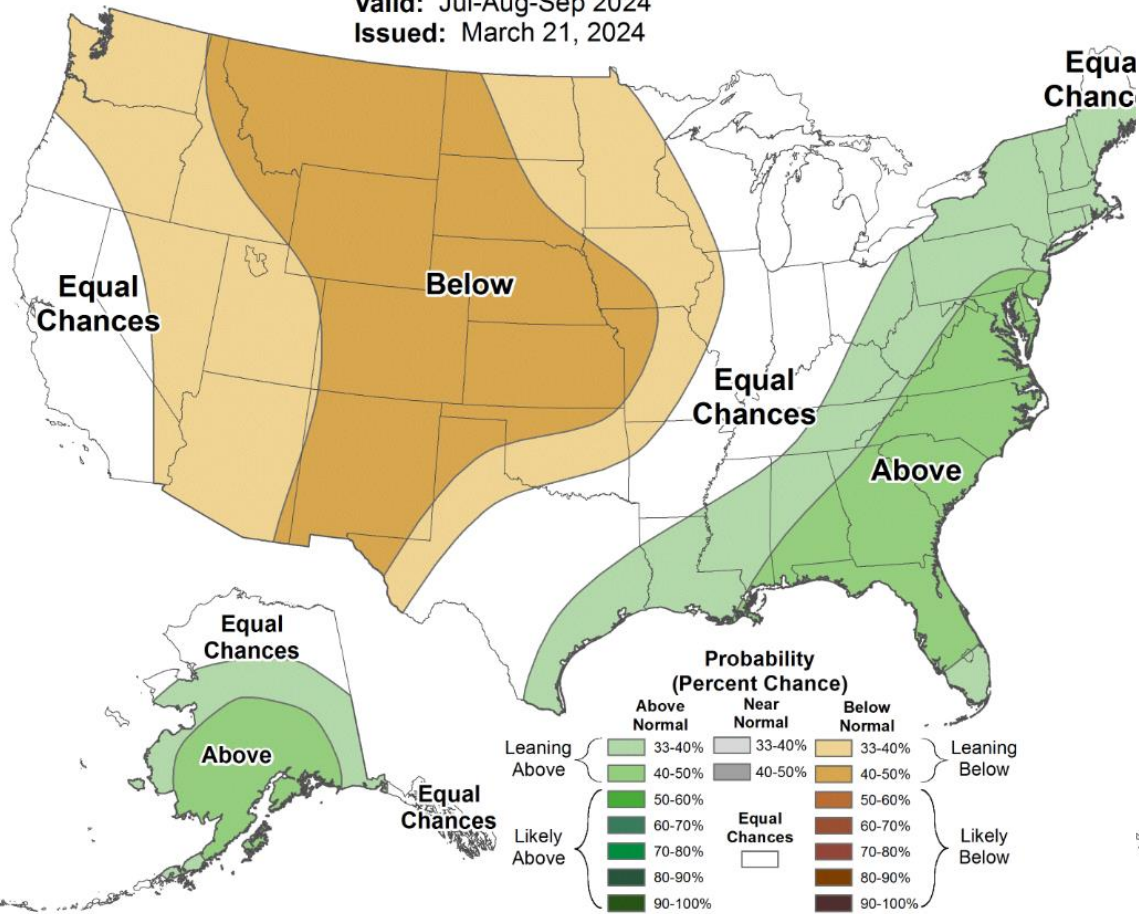


https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/long_range/seasonal.php?lead=4 (Date accessed: March 27, 2024)



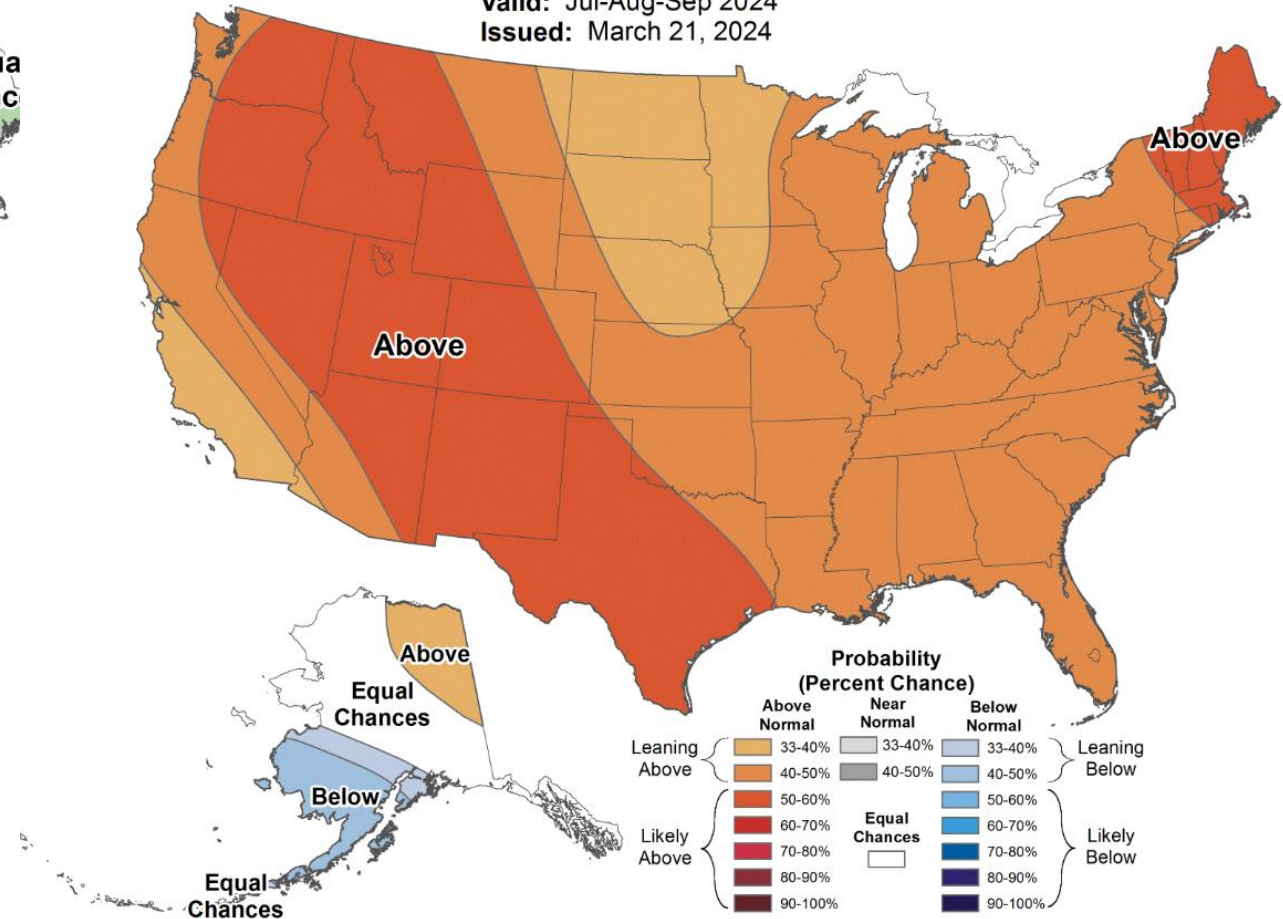
Seasonal Precipitation Outlook

Valid: Jul-Aug-Sep 2024
Issued: March 21, 2024



Seasonal Temperature Outlook

Valid: Jul-Aug-Sep 2024
Issued: March 21, 2024



SP-4830 Conditions 12 and 13

- *Condition 12* → “native” flow must be available AND stream flows at Albuquerque Central gage must be > 122 cfs
- *Condition 13* → diversion of “native” water must be curtailed when native flow is < 195 cfs at Alameda gage

AND

Diversion must be suspended if native flow in the Rio Grande channel is ≤ 130 cfs at Alameda gage OR stream flows in the Rio Grande channel ≤ 122 cfs at the Albuquerque Central gage

- AOP has both conditions set as thresholds that must be met for operation of the DWP diversion

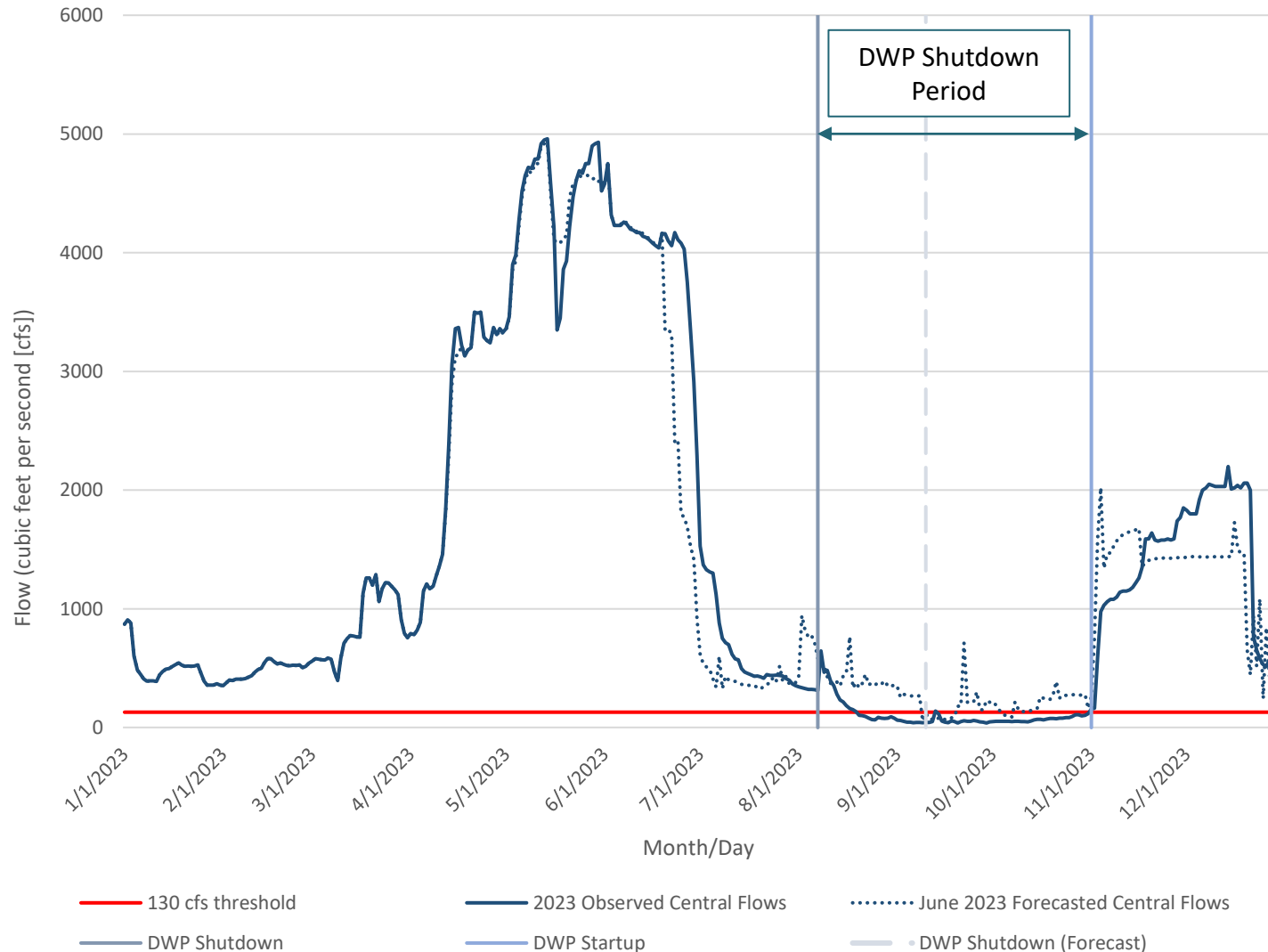


Additional AOP Considerations

- Minimum groundwater pumping (in MGD)
- Reuse usage for operating period based on a three-year average
- North non-potable project demand (SP-4819) based on three-year average
- North non-potable surface water diversion shutdown during drying in Albuquerque reach
- DWTP Large-Scale ASR Project – injected volume
- Bear Canyon ASR Project – recharge volume



2023 Central Flows and Water Authority DWP Operation

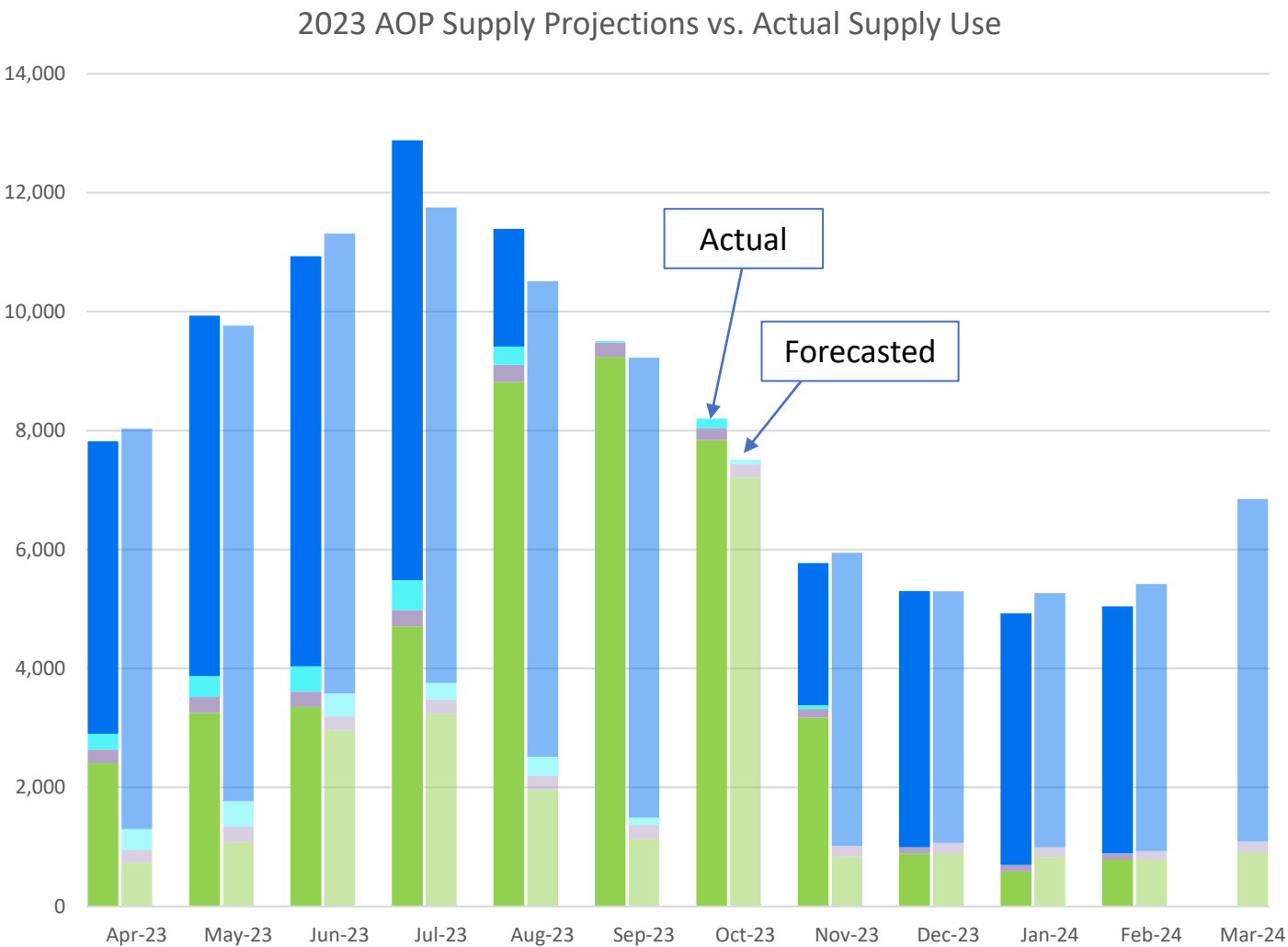


- DWP shutdown: August 7, 2023
- DWP resumed on November 1, 2023
- North-Nonpotable system shutdown during drying in Albuquerque reach
- “Non-soon” meant persistent low flows
- Increased coordination with MRGCD



2023 AOP vs. Actual

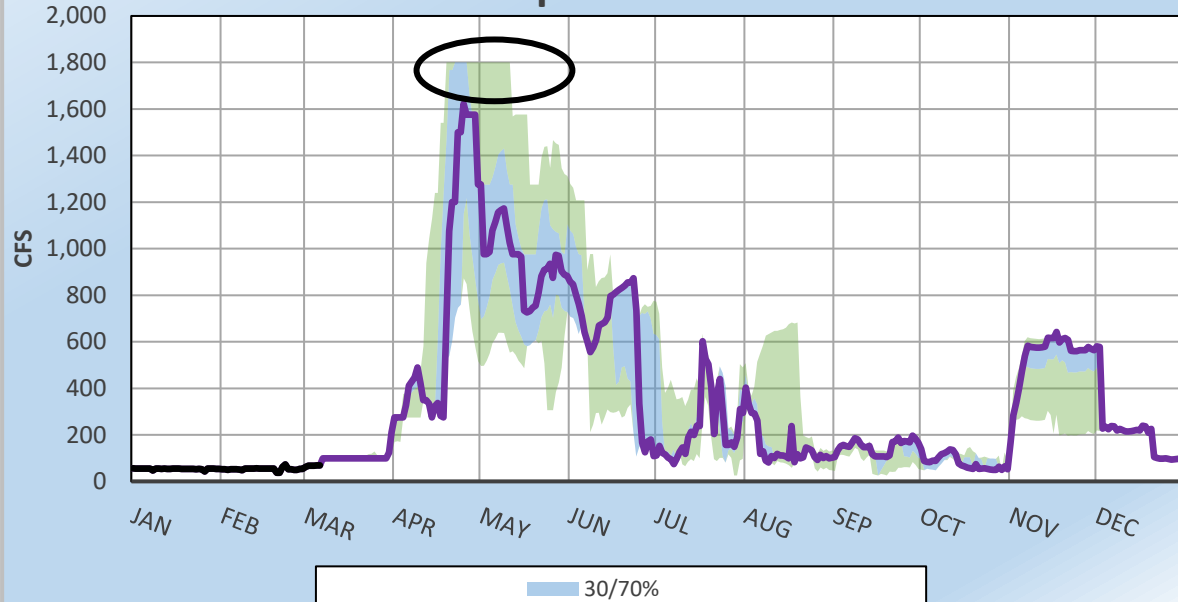
April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2023



Month	% Surface Water	% Groundwater
April 2023	68%	32%
May 2023	66%	34%
June 2023	69%	31%
July 2023	63%	37%
Aug 2023	21%	79%
Sept 2023	0%	100%
Oct 2023	2%	98%
Nov 2023	44%	56%
Dec 2023	83%	17%
Jan 2024	88%	12%
Feb 2024	84%	16%
March 2024	TBD	TBD

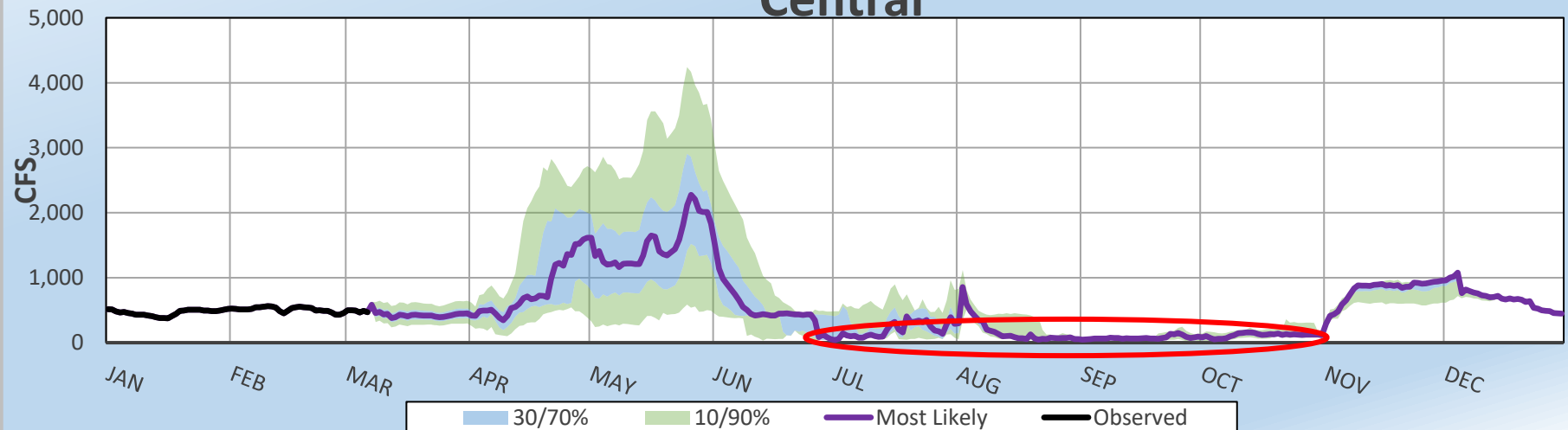
Bureau of Reclamation 2024 Flow Forecast Results

Abiquiu Outflow

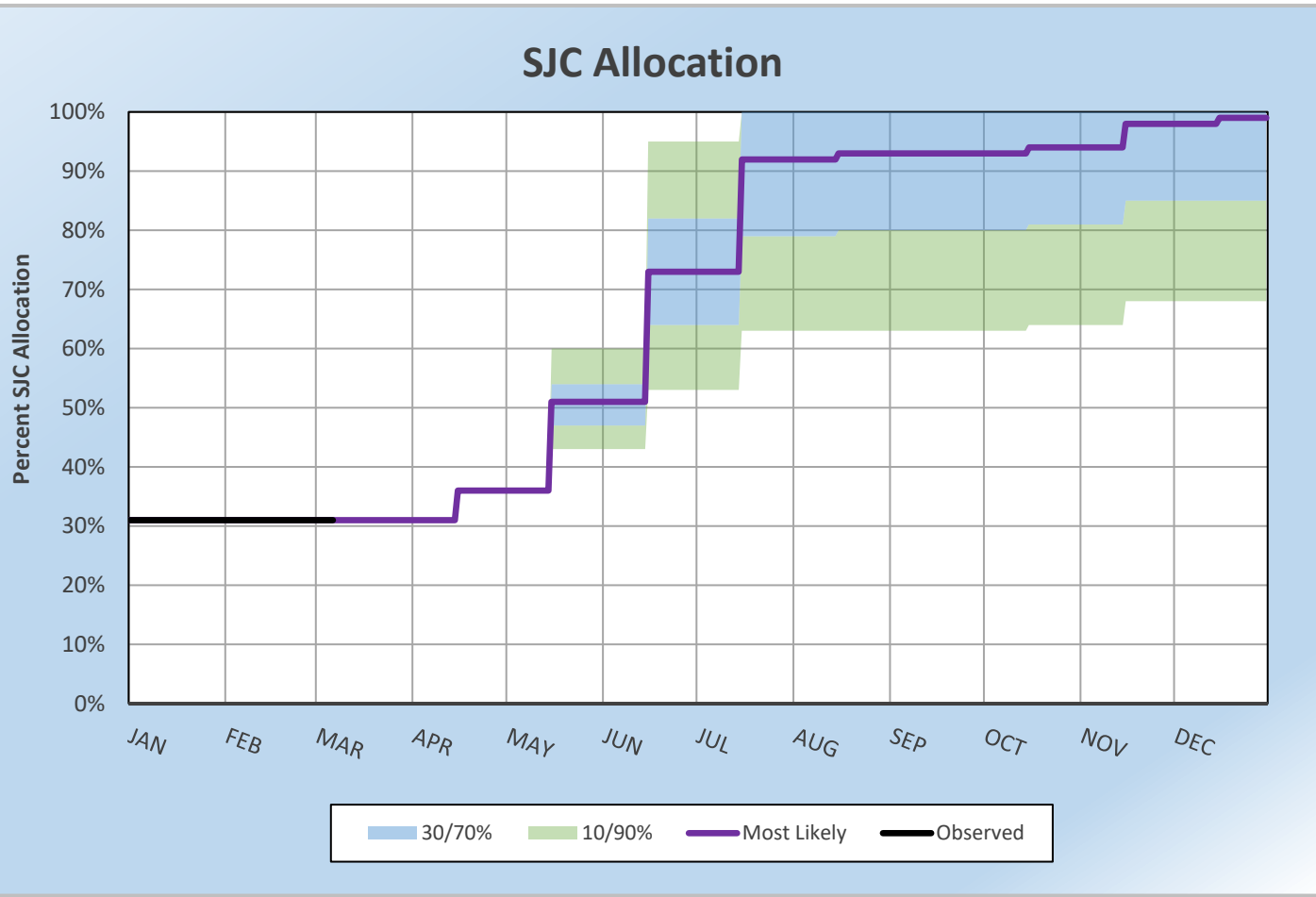


- Flood operations at Abiquiu Reservoir *may* occur
- Reclamation forecast assumes less active monsoon season
- Flows at Central go below 122 cfs beginning in June and remain low through October 31st
- Late-summer flows dependent on monsoons and MRGCD operations

Central



San Juan-Chama Allocation Projection

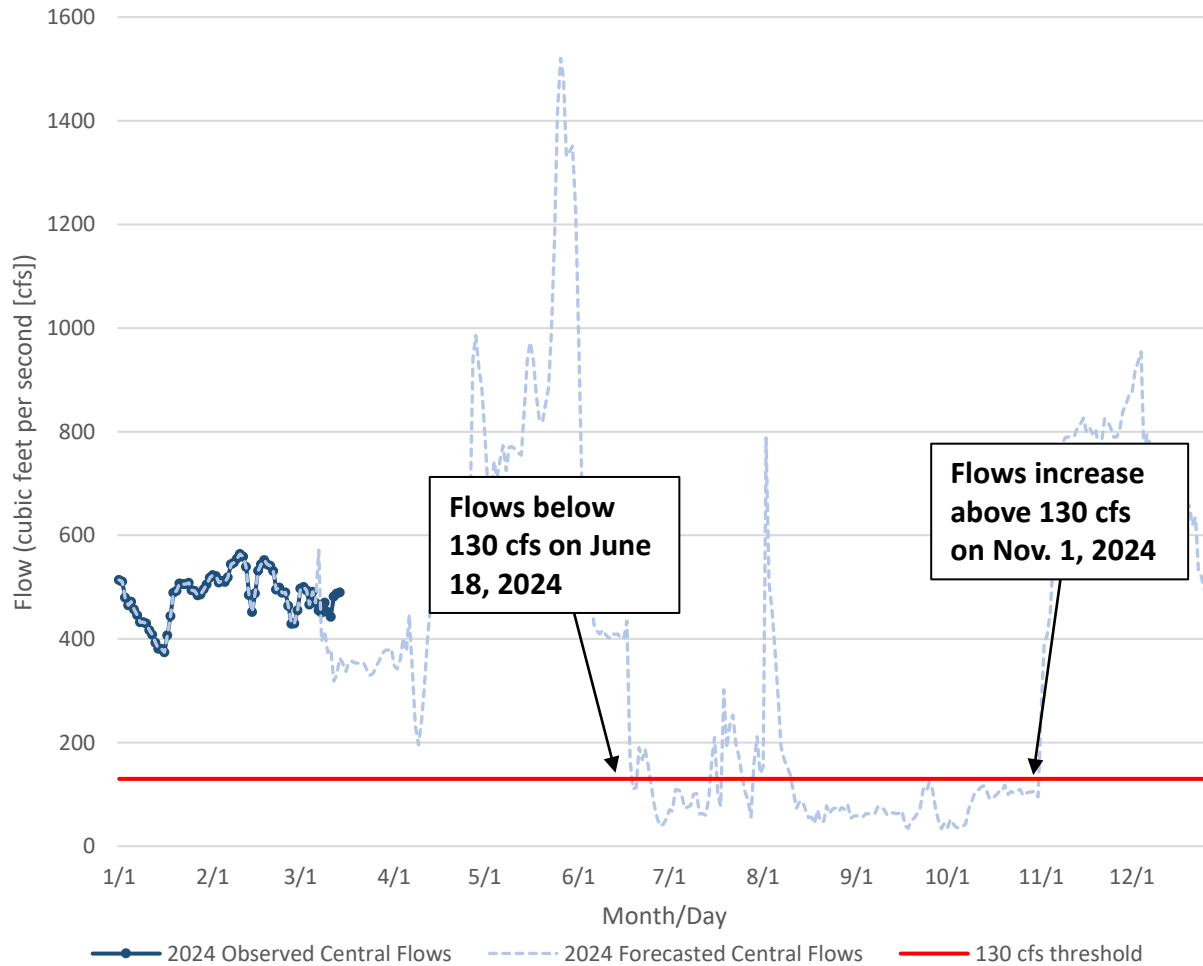


- March 2024 projection indicates 98% allocation (most likely scenario)
- El Vado Reservoir continuing to undergo maintenance and repairs
- P&P water storage at Abiquiu under deviation with USACE



Water Authority Operations

April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025



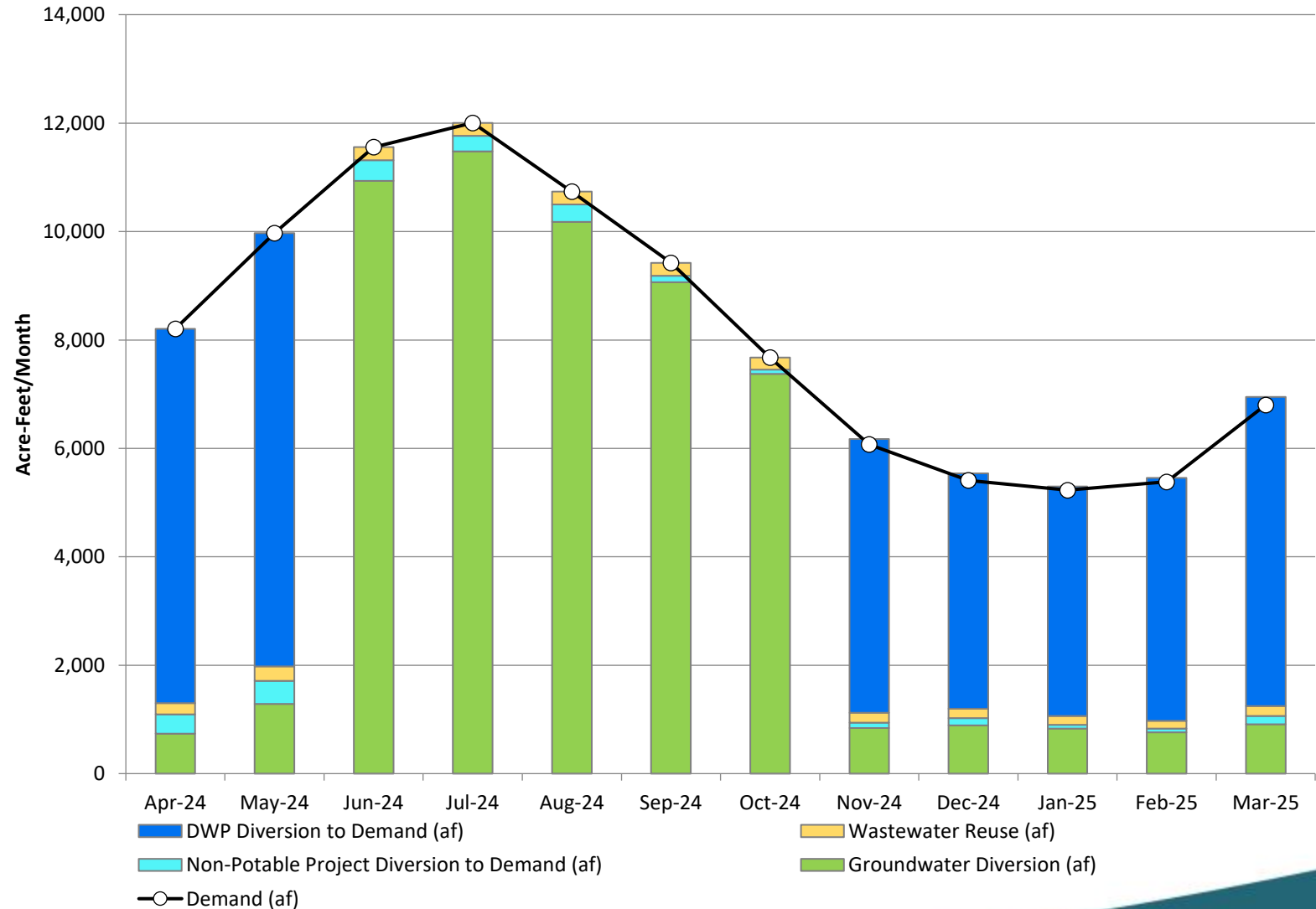
- 70% exceedance scenario
- No DWP diversions beginning in mid-June through October 2024
- DWP will utilize shutdown to complete maintenance of facility
- Actual operation will depend on observed flow conditions



Water Authority Monthly Diversions

April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024

Figure 2: Water Authority Monthly Water Diversions



Month	% Surface Water	% Groundwater
April 2024	91%	0%
May 2024	87%	13%
June 2024	3%	97%
July 2024	2%	98%
Aug 2024	3%	97%
Sept 2024	1%	99%
Oct 2024	1%	99%
Nov 2024	86%	14%
Dec 2024	83%	17%
Jan 2025	84%	16%
Feb 2025	86%	14%
March 2025	87%	13%

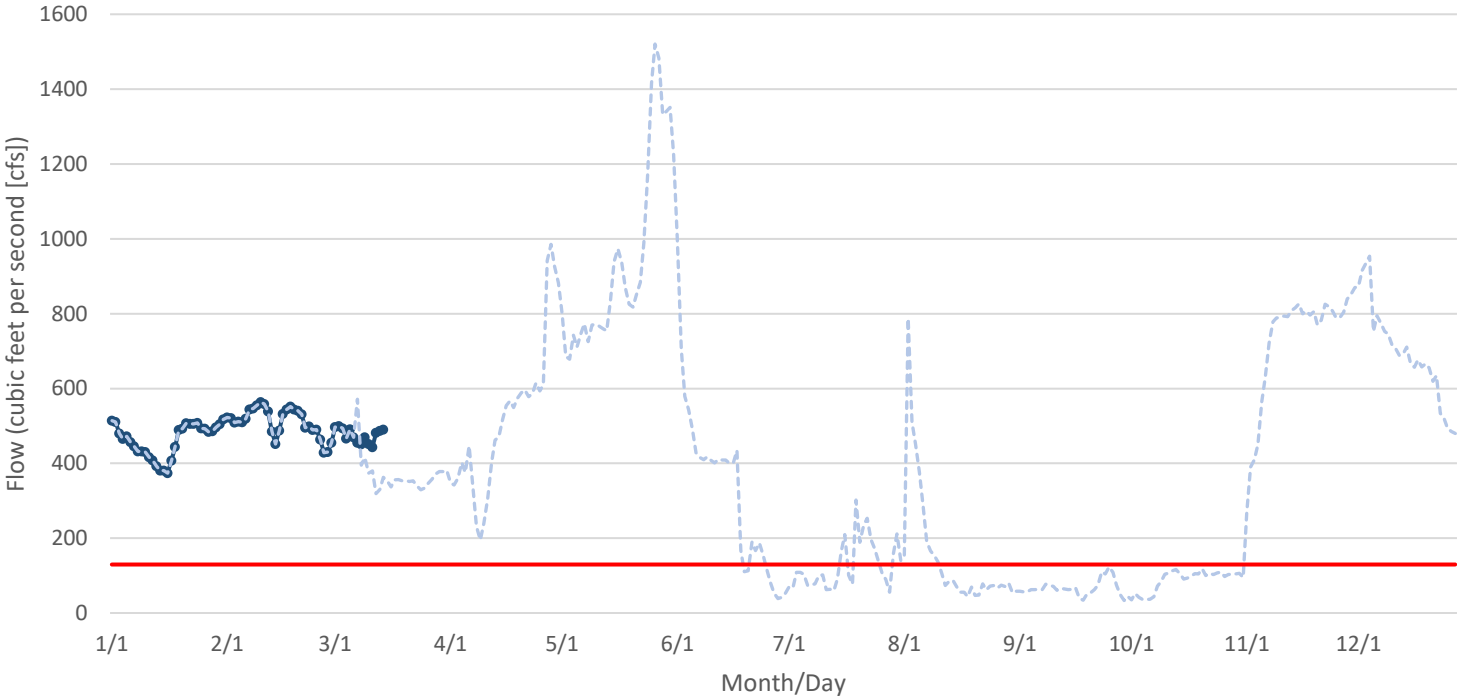


Regional Collaboration

- Continued support of Rio Chama recreational rafting flows
- Environmental flows for endangered fish species
- P&P native water storage at Abiquiu
- Continued coordination with regional water managers
- Coordination with MRGCD staff

Discussion Points

Month	Enter DWP use, percent of potential	Potential DWP from USACE Runoff forecast (reference)
Apr-24	100%	100%
May-24	100%	100%
Jun-24	0%	68%
Jul-24	0%	29%
Aug-24	0%	24%
Sep-24	0%	0%
Oct-24	0%	0%
Nov-24	100%	100%
Dec-24	100%	100%
Jan-25	100%	100%
Feb-25	100%	100%
Mar-25	100%	100%



	Non-Potable Project Diversion to Demand (af)	Days in Month with Central Flow < 90 cfs	% of Month NNP Operational	Adjusted NNP Diversion to Demand (af)	NNP System Demand from Groundwater (af)
Jun-24	382	5	83%	319	64
Jul-24	283	10	67%	189	94
Aug-24	322	19	37%	118	204
Sep-24	122	26	13%	16	105
Oct-24	81	9	70%	57	24



Questions?



Fiscal Year 2025



Proposed
Operating & Capital Improvement Program Budgets
July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025



What is a Budget?



- Public Budgeting Fundamentals
 - Defines a performance and spending plans for the fiscal year (Jul 1 – Jun 30)
 - Capital Improvement (CIP) Decade Plan – a spending plan of capital needs for multiple fiscal years
 - A balanced budget is recurring revenues that equal or exceed recurring expenses

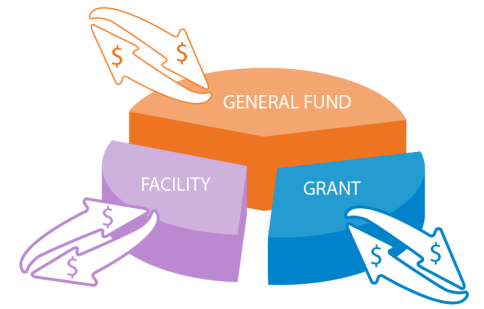


Why is a budget needed?

- Legally Required -
 - Required in accordance with NM State Statutes and Water Authority Policies and Procedures
- Operational Guide -
 - Defines how the Water Authority is wanting to perform and operate for the fiscal year
- A Policy Document -
 - Defines funding to achieve the goals and objectives as well as performance indicators
- Ratepayers -
 - Demonstrates the Water Authority's performance and spending plans



What is governmental fund accounting and why is it used?



- Fund accounting is used for control purposes that are unique to the government environment. The Water Authority is legally required to set up funds for certain transactions.
- Fund accounting is used to ensure the proper segregation of resources and to maintain proper accountability.
- The Water Authority also has funds, sub-funds, or subaccounts for internal control and financial reporting purposes.



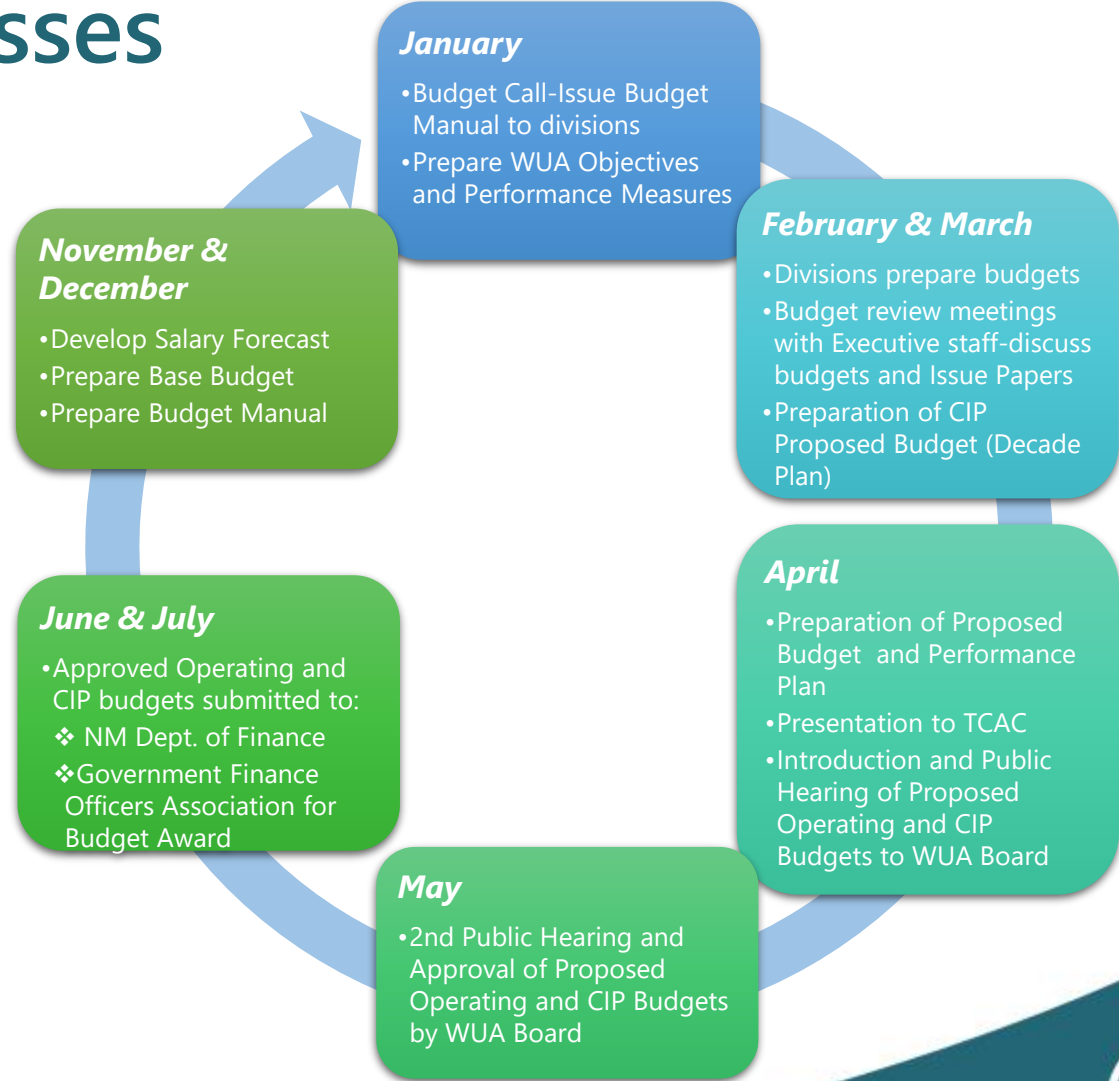
Water Authority Fund Overview

- **General Fund-**
 - Accounts for operational basic services of the Water Authority
 - Main Revenue Source: Rates
- **Debt Service Fund-**
 - Accounts for annual principal and interest payments on debt obligations
 - Main Revenue Source: Rates (Transfer from General Fund)
- **San Juan Chama Project Contractors Assn Fund-**
 - Water Authority is fiscal agent for the association
 - Revenue Source: Dues and special assessments from members
- **Capital Funds -**
 - Account for acquisition, construction, or improvement of major capital facilities and improvements
 - Three Capital Project Funds:
 - Rehab Projects Fund
 - Growth Projects Fund
 - Water 2120 Projects Fund
 - Main Revenue Source: Rates (Transfer from General Fund), Bond or Loan proceeds, Grants, Utility Expansion Charges (UEC), and Water Resource Charges (WRC)



Budget Planning & Processes

- Develop Base Budget – salary forecast / prior year levels
- Develop Performance Plan – yearly objectives
- Department/Division meetings – issue papers, reorganizations, reallocations
- Prepare Proposed Budget
- Presentation to TCAC and Water Authority Board

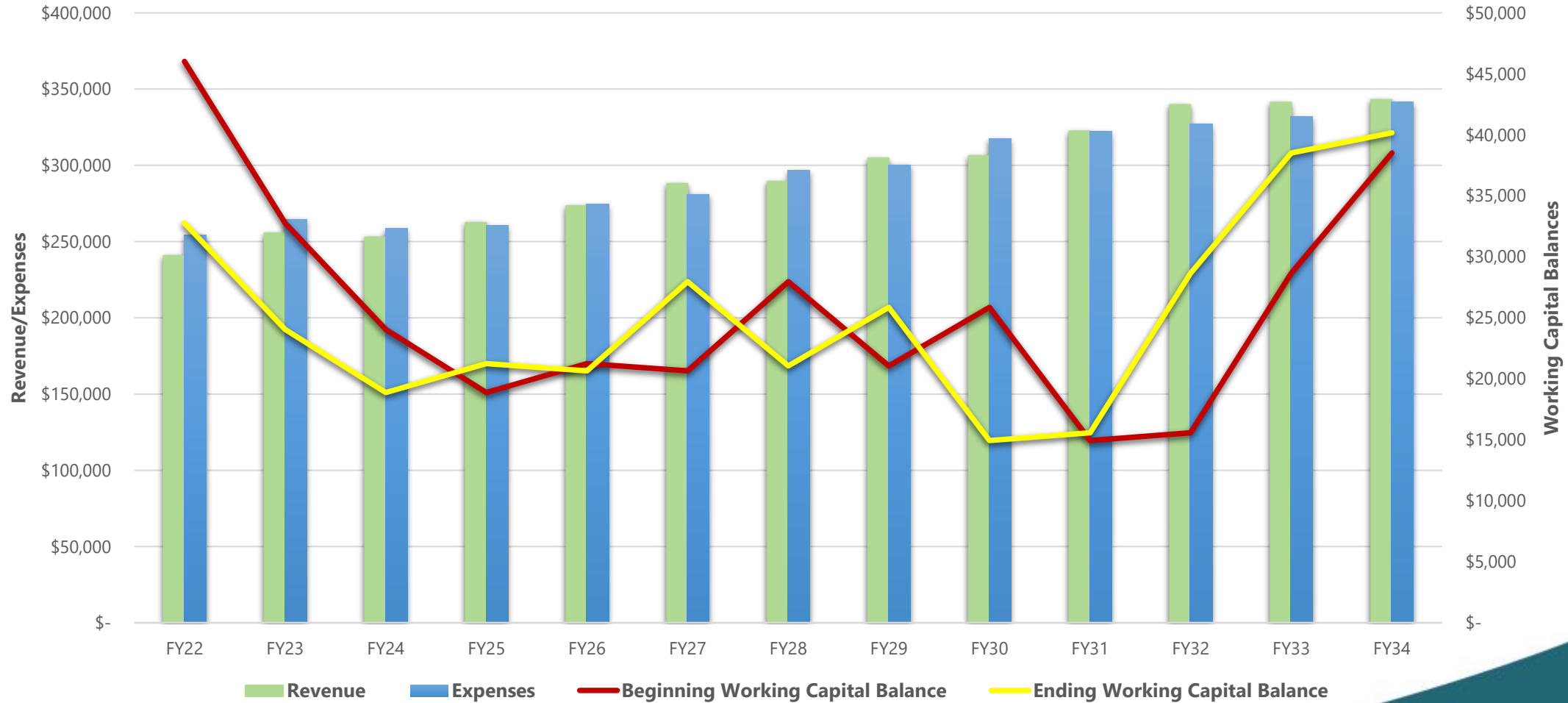


FY25 Budget Assumptions

- Revenues in Water and Sewer are adjusted to cover operating expenses for 2025 but will require adoption of rate increases in Water and Sewer to:
 - Consider funding for Capital projects,
 - Recover operational cost of services
 - Adequately stabilize fund reserves
- Nominal growth in service area
- Consumption levels of 128 Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)
- 2% cost of living increase based on existing labor agreements
- Increase in fringe benefit premiums
- Increase in operational costs
 - Chemicals
 - Repair and maintenance
 - Utilities (Electric, gas, etc.)
- Increase Capital project funding to keep up with inflation and address an increase in repairs for aging infrastructure



FY25 General Fund Finance Plan

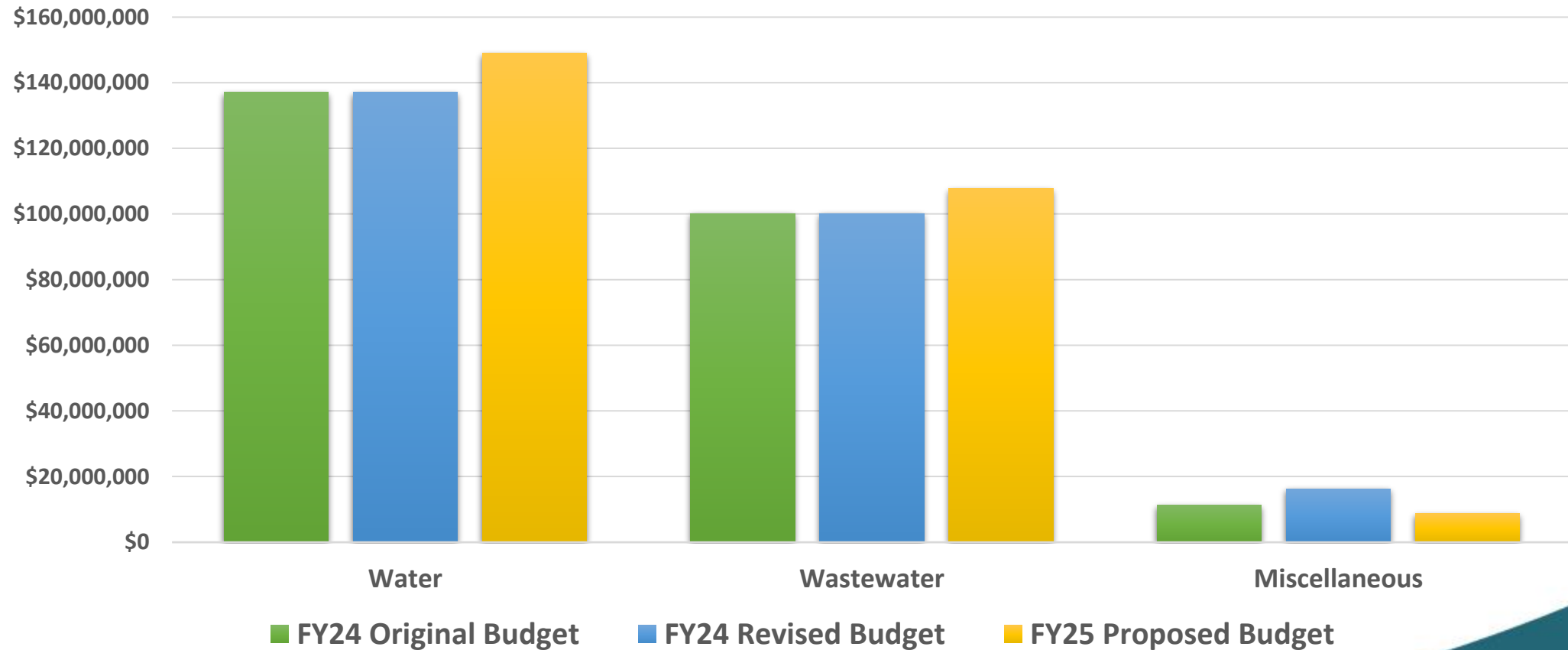


FY25 Performance/Budget Highlights

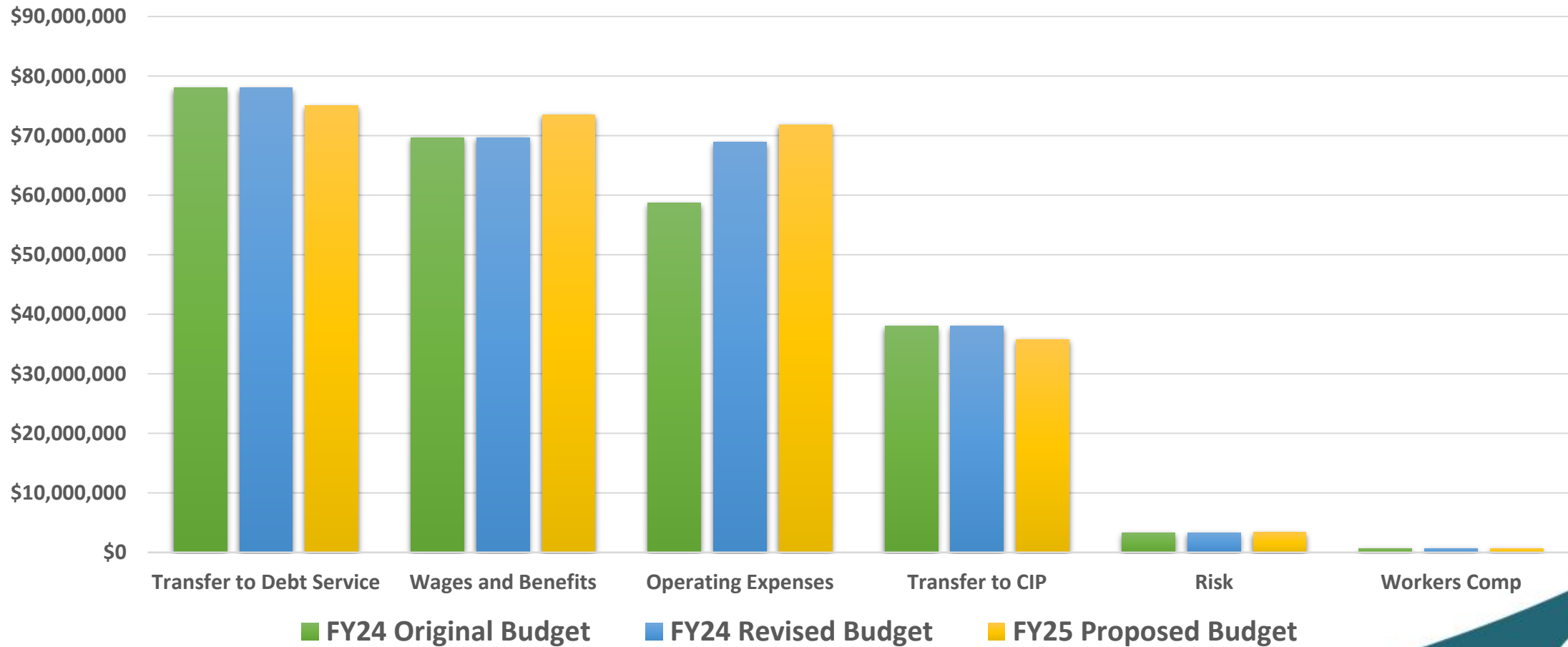
- Increase xeriscape rebate program
- Colorado River MOU
 - Reduce nonfunctional turf by 30%
 - Collaboration with compact members
- Lead/Copper EPA Rule Public Outreach
- Specialized Risk and Safety training and assessments
- Subscription based Cloud & SQL server migration from on-premise hosting
- Expanding of the Drinking Water & Reuse models
- Construction continues for ARPA projects
 - To'Hajiilee water pipeline
 - Volcano Cliff Arsenic Treatment Facility
 - MDC sewer interceptor
 - Carnuel water and wastewater pipelines
- Rehab of aging infrastructure
 - Sewer Interceptor renewal
 - Arsenic Treatment
 - Upgrade SCADA, CC&B, Maximo
 - San Juan-Chama WTP Pond Dredging
- Reclamation Outfall Restoration Project



FY25 General Fund Revenue



FY25 General Fund Expense



FY25 Capital Improvement Program

- Total \$128.8 million CIP include:

\$100.0 million for the Basic Rehab Program to include but not limited to:

- \$21.5 million for sanitary sewer projects
- \$20.2 million for Southside Water Reclamation Plant
- \$12.5 million for the San Juan-Chama Water Treatment Plant

\$6.0 million for Growth projects to include:

- Information technology upgrades
- Development reimbursement agreements
- Update to Integrated Master Plan
- Low Income Water and Sewer connections (Pipe Program)

\$5.4 million for Special Projects to include:

- Steel waterline renewal
- AMI infrastructure
- Renewable energy projects – Solar Array Rebalance at the San Juan-Chama Water Treatment Plant

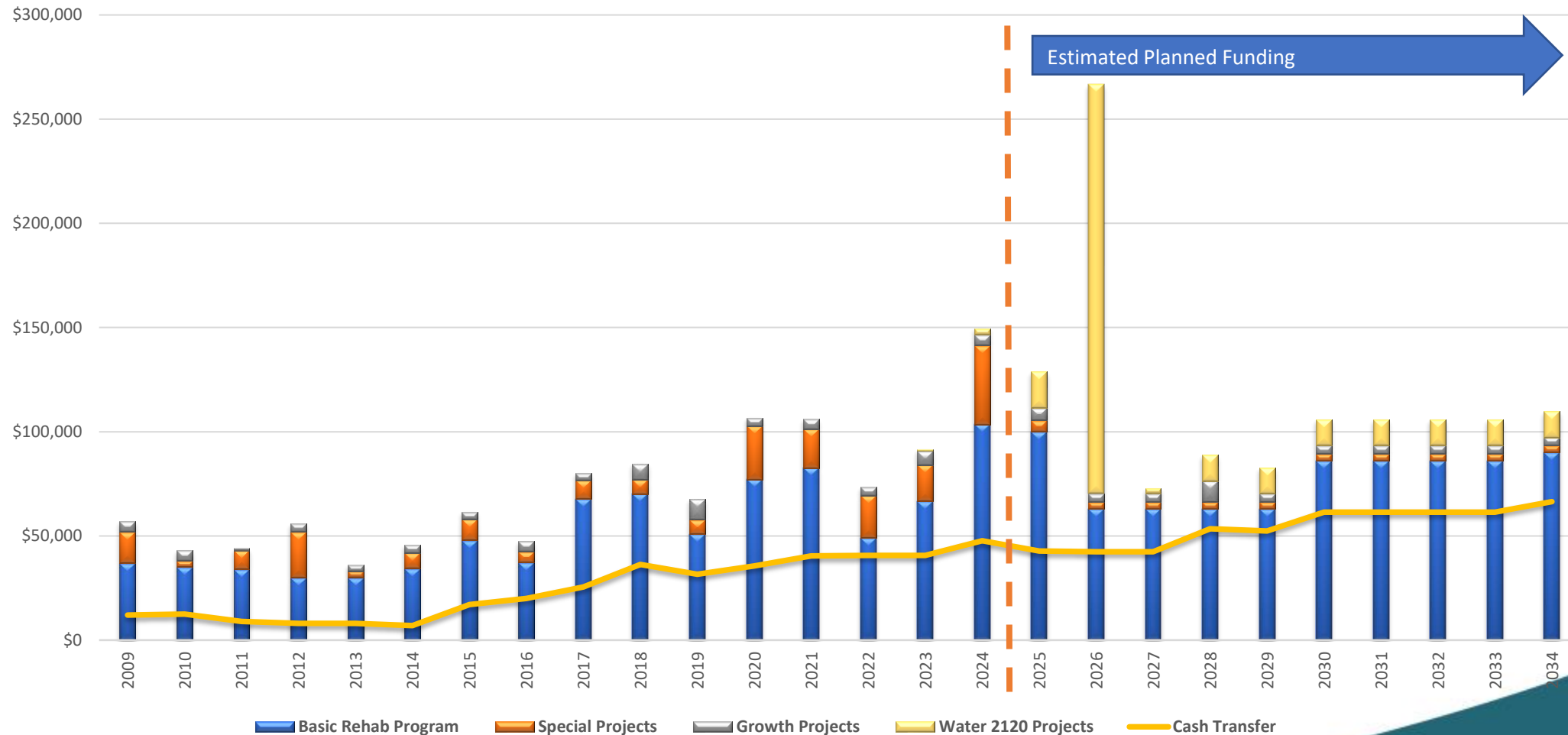
\$17.4 million for Water 2120 projects to include:

- Aquifer Storage and Recovery Well (ASR) Design & Construction
- Westside Water Reuse - Bosque Water Reclamation Facility (Bosque WRF) Project Design
- *Water 2120* Plan update



FY25 Capital Improvement Program

- Decade Plan Outlook



Water Authority Future Challenges

- Timelines for CIP projects continue to extend by 3-6 months due to delays in material availability and shipping. This is an expected schedule impact that will likely extend over the next 1-2 years due to current supply chain challenges.
- The Water Authority is seeing ongoing project cost escalations driven by:
 - The cost escalation of materials (pipe, pumps, valves, fuel, concrete, steel, etc.),
 - The Albuquerque labor contractor pool with a limited amount of available skilled wet utility contractors, and
 - Limited competitive construction project market in New Mexico
- Finance Asset Management Plan/Invest in Aging Water and Sewer Infrastructure
- Increased Conservation
- Reduce system water loss
- Funding for the Westside Water Reuse - Bosque Water Reclamation Facility (Bosque WRF) Project
- Increasing operational costs of services to include:
 - Chemicals
 - Utilities (Electricity, Gas, etc.)
 - Repairs and Maintenance



A large, faded, circular logo for the Water Utility Authority of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County. The text "WATER UTILITY" is at the top, "ALBUQUERQUE" is in the middle, "BERNALILLO COUNTY" is at the bottom, and "AUTHORITY" is at the very bottom.

Questions?

Comments?





Albuquerque Bernalillo County
Water Utility Authority

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

May 2024

JEFF POMPEO
WATER QUALITY PROGRAM MANAGER

Why have a Water Quality Report?



Required by Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

Public notice of what was detected during required monitoring of regulated contaminants

How our drinking water quality compares to the standards in the SDWA

Educate and inform customers about source water and water quality topics

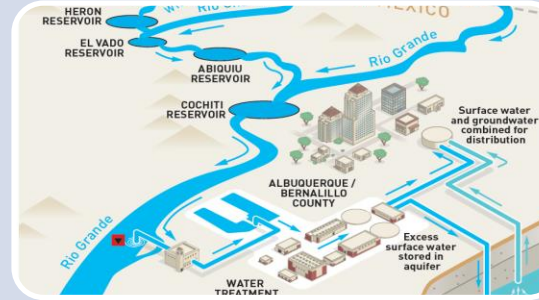
CONTACT THE WATER AUTHORITY

Call 842-WATR (9287) to

- Report a water or sewer emergency
- Report unusual activity at water facilities
- Pay a bill over the phone
- Make billing inquiries

Questions about your water quality may also be emailed waterquality@abcwua.org.

In Español: Este reporte contiene información muy importante.



DEFINITIONS

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. We monitor the river for Cryptosporidium. The San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Plant was designed to provide a multi-barrier approach (pre-sedimentation, clarification, and filtration) to remove Cryptosporidium in order

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.

Water System Information

- Contact Information

Sources of Water

- Ground Water
- Surface Water

Definitions

CCR Required Information

2023 COMPLIANCE MONITORING

SUBSTANCE OR CONDITION	Source
As Arsenic <i>See Common Concerns at far right.</i>	Erosion of volcanic ash
Ba Barium	Erosion of natural deposits
Cr Chromium	Erosion of natural deposits

2020 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

SUBSTANCE	Sample Year	Minimum Reporting Level
1-Butanol	2019	2 PPB
Germanium	2019	0.3 PPB
Manganese	2019-2020	0.4 PPB
O-Toluidine	2019	0.007 PPB
Total HAA5	2018	0.2 PPB

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS: WHAT EPA SAYS



Detected Contaminants

- Entry Points
- Distribution
- Surface Water Plant

Compliance With Other Drinking Water Regulations

- Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule - UCMR4

Educational Information

CCR Required Information

Definitions

DEFINITIONS

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. We monitor the river for Cryptosporidium. The San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Plant was designed to provide a multi-barrier approach (pre-sedimentation, clarification, and filtration) to removing Cryptosporidium in order to meet the EPA requirements.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of cloudiness or haziness caused by suspended solids.

Parts Per Billion (PPB): Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L). 1 PPB = 0.001 PPM. Example: one drop of water in an Olympic-size swimming pool.

Parts Per Million (PPM): Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L). 1 PPM = 1,000 PPB. Example: four drops of water in a 55-gallon barrel.

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.

2023 COMPLIANCE MONITORING RESULTS (Albuquerque Water System, NM35-10701)

SUBSTANCE OR CONDITION	Source	Sample Year(s)	Detection Limit <small>(lowest amount that can be detected with available technology)</small>	Minimum Detected	Average Detected System-wide	Average Detected at San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Plant	Maximum Detected	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Compliance
As Arsenic <small>See Common Concerns at far right.</small>	Erosion of natural volcanic deposits	2022	1 PPB	Zero PPB	3.0 PPB	1.0 PPB	7.0 PPB	10.0 PPB	Zero PPB	✓
Ba Barium	Erosion of natural deposits	2022	0.01 PPM	0.051 PPM	0.070 PPM	0.080 PPM	0.10 PPM	2 PPM	2 PPM	✓
Cr Chromium	Erosion of natural deposits	2022	1 PPB	Zero PPB	0.3 PPB	Zero PPB	1.0 PPB	100 PPB	100 PPB	✓
F- Fluoride ²	Erosion of natural deposits	2022	0.10 PPM	0.51 PPM	0.62 PPM	0.57 PPM	0.72 PPM	4 PPM	4 PPM	✓
☢ Gross Alpha Particle Activity	Erosion of natural deposits	2020	0.7 - 1.0 pCi/L	Zero pCi/L	0.4 pCi/L	Zero pCi/L	0.9 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	Zero pCi/L	✓
NO₃ Nitrate	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	2022	0.05 PPM	Zero PPM	0.33 PPM	0.46 PPM	2.96 PPM	10 PPM	10 PPM	✓
Ra Radium 226 + 228	Erosion of natural deposits	2020	0.01 - 0.21 pCi/L	Zero pCi/L	0.07 pCi/L	0.05 pCi/L	0.19 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	Zero pCi/L	✓
U Uranium	Erosion of natural deposits	2020	1 PPB	Zero PPB	2.2 PPB	Zero PPB	5 PPB	30 PPB	Zero PPB	✓
BrO₃ Bromate	By-product of drinking water disinfection	2022	1 PPB	Zero PPB	Not Applicable	1.7 PPB	3.8 PPB	10 PPB	Zero PPB	✓
Cl Chlorine	Disinfectant	2022	0.1 PPM (distribution system)	0.3 PPM	0.9 PPM	Not Applicable	2.0 PPM	4 PPM (MRDL)	4 PPM (MRDLG)	✓
			0.03 PPM (surface water)	0.6 PPM	Not Applicable	1.4 PPM	1.5 PPM	4 PPM (MRDL)	4 PPM (MRDLG)	
			0.03 PPM (groundwater)	TT met at 100% of sites (TT= Maintain required chlorine level or restore within 4 hours)				TT	TT	
☐ Cryptosporidium <small>(untreated water)</small>	Human and animal fecal waste	2015-2017	1 Oocyst/L	Zero Oocysts/L	Not Applicable	0.004 Oocysts/L	0.093 Oocysts/L	TT	Zero Oocysts/L	✓
☼ Turbidity <small>(cloudiness; indicates effectiveness of filtration and disinfection)</small>	Soil runoff	2022	0.002 NTU	0.03 NTU	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0.15 NTU	1 NTU in all finished water samples, 95% of the finished water samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	Zero NTU	✓
C Total Organic Carbon	Naturally present in the environment	2022	1 PPM	Zero PPM	Not Applicable	0.9 PPM	1.5 PPM	TT	Not Applicable	✓
☼ Total Coliform	Coliforms are bacteria that are normally present in the environment	2022	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1 of 245 samples or 0.41% 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	✓
SUBSTANCE	Source	Sample Year	Detection Limit	Range of Results³		Maximum LRAA	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) <small>(Disinfection by-products are regulated based on the LRAA)</small>		Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	
HAAS Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	By-product of chlorination	2022	0.48 - 0.50 PPB	0 - 19 PPB		11.4 PPB	60 PPB		Not Applicable	✓
THM Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	By-product of chlorination	2022	0.50 PPB	1.7 - 56 PPB		38.5 PPB	80 PPB		Not Applicable	✓
SUBSTANCE	Source	Sample Year	Detection Limit	90th Percentile	Number of Samples that Exceed Action Level	Maximum Detected	Action Level <small>(Compare to the concentration detected in the 90th percentile sample.)</small>	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)		
Pb Lead <small>See Common Concerns at far right.</small>	Corrosion of household plumbing	2021	1 PPB	2 PPB	Zero	4 PPB	15 PPB	Zero PPB		✓
Cu Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing	2021	0.01 PPM	0.1 PPM	Zero	0.15 PPM	1.3 PPM	1.3 PPM		✓

SAFE TO DRINK PER EPA¹

Detected Contaminants

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Some substances found in drinking water are not regulated by the EPA, but testing for them in some cases is required for research purposes under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR).

2020 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RESULTS

SUBSTANCE	Sample Year	Minimum Reporting Level	Range of Results	Average of Results
1-Butanol	2019	2 PPB	Zero - 2.5 PPB	Zero PPB
Germanium	2019	0.3 PPB	Zero - 0.38 PPB	Zero PPB
Manganese	2019-2020	0.4 PPB	Zero - 65 PPB	4.0 PPB
O-Toluidine	2019	0.007 PPB	Zero - 0.007 PPB	Zero PPB
Total HAA5	2018	0.2 PPB	1.6 - 17 PPB	7.8 PPB

SUBSTANCE	Sample Year	Minimum Reporting Level	Range of Results	Average of Results
Total HAA6Br	2018	0.2 PPB	2.4 - 17 PPB	9.1 PPB
Total HAA9	2018	0.2 PPB	3.1 - 27 PPB	14.8 PPB
Source Water Total Organic Carbon	2018	0.2 - 0.3 PPM	2.2 - 3.7 PPM	2.9 PPM
Source Water Bromide	2018	5 PPB	26 - 45 PPB	34.8 PPB

Compliance With Other Drinking Water Regulations

- 1 Should I be concerned about lead?**

The Water Authority removes all known lead components from its water distribution system. However, the utility offers free lead and copper testing for customers concerned about their home plumbing fixtures. Visit www.abcwua.org/your-drinking-water-lead-sample-collection-request/ to schedule a test.

RESULTS OF 2022 CUSTOMER-REQUESTED LEAD TESTING (39 SAMPLES)

SUBSTANCE	Minimum	Maximum Detected	90th Percentile	Action Level
Pb Lead	Zero PPB	4.2 PPB	1.0 PPB	15 PPB

Here's what the EPA has to say about 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. Your local Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home 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 federal Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*
- 2 Is there arsenic in my drinking water?**

All of Albuquerque's drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic. Allowable levels of arsenic are present in some locations, mainly due to erosion of natural deposits. EPA 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.
- 3 What if I am immuno-compromised?**

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. EPA/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 (800-426-4791).
- 4 What about sodium?**

Sodium levels in the Water Authority's service area range from 17 to 83 PPM (average: 30 PPM). For more information, visit www.abcwua.org and click on the Your Water tab.
- 5 Information about PFAS**

Lead drinking water remains protected from many of chemicals known

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS: WHAT EPA SAYS



Required Educational Language



Optional Information

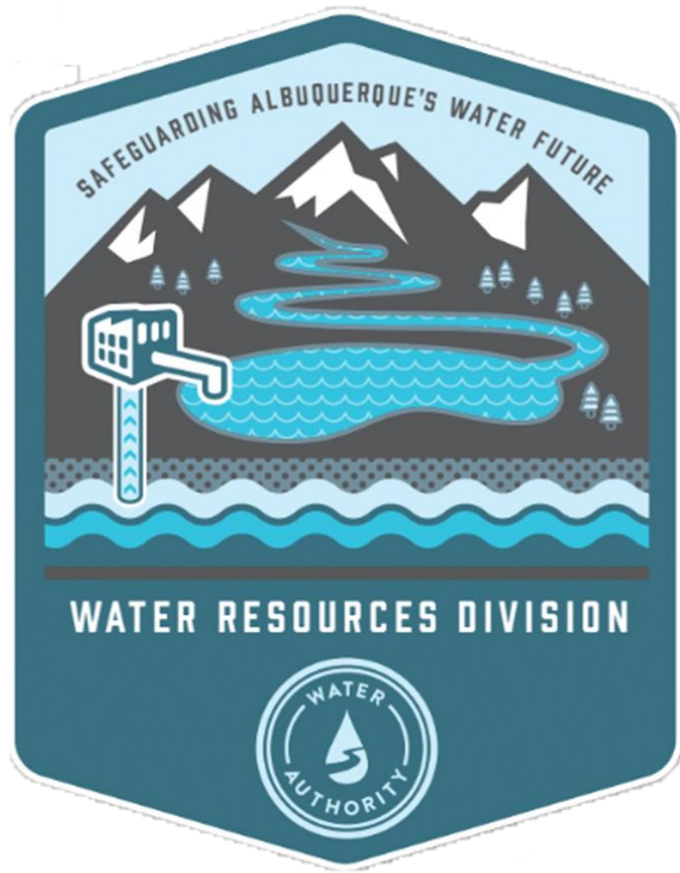
RESULTS OF 2023 CUSTOMER-REQUESTED LEAD TESTING (54 samples)

Substance	Minimum	Maximum Detected	90th Percentile	Action Level
Lead	Zero PPB	6.0 PPB	2.8 PPB	15 PPB

Voluntary Lead Sampling Program Results



QUESTIONS?

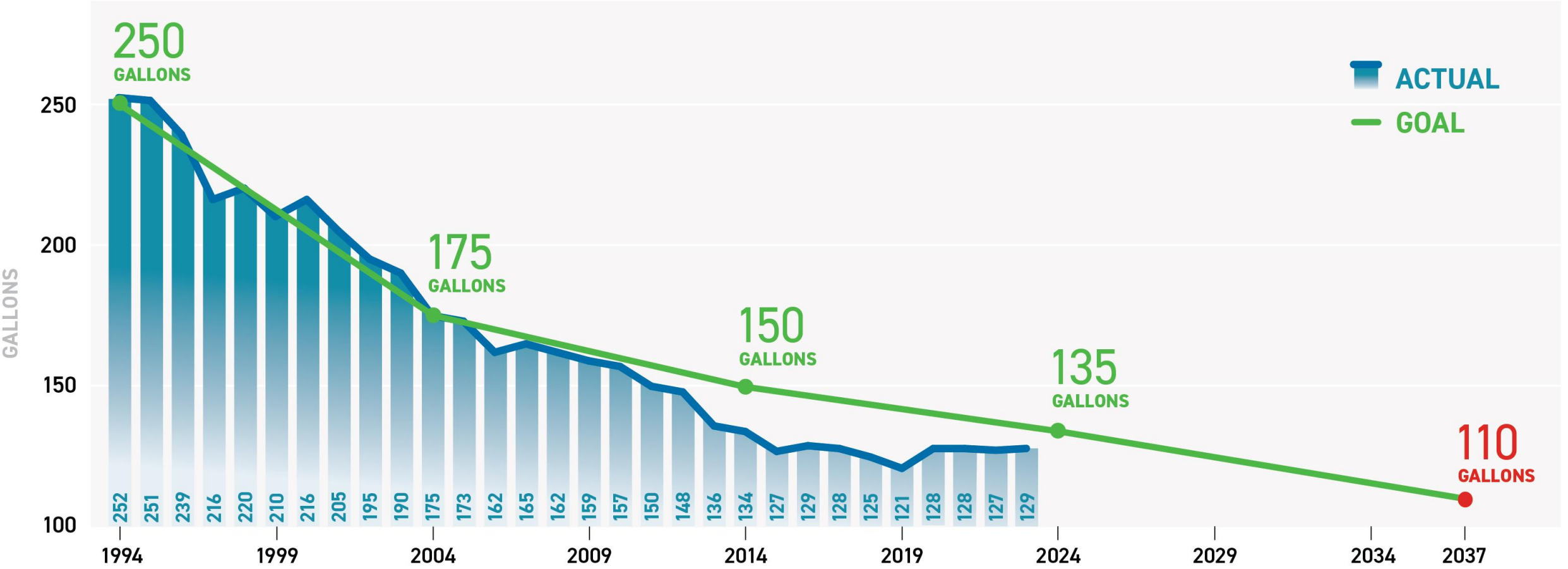


Water Resources Division

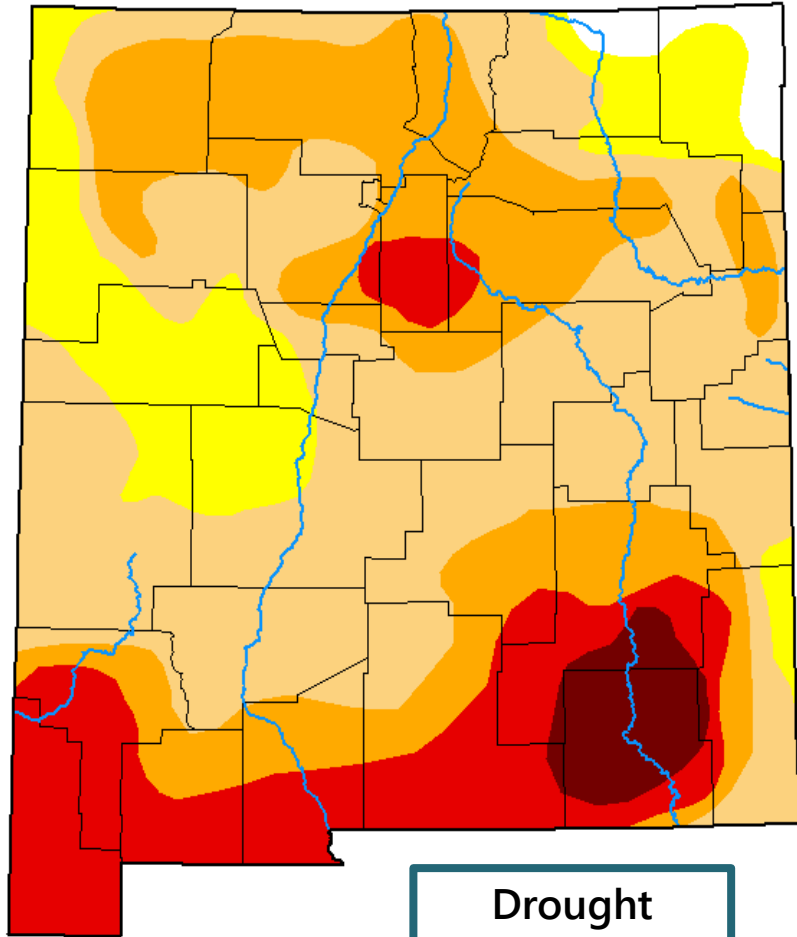
Water Report

Carlos Bustos
**Water Conservation
Manager**

Gallons Per Capita Per Day, 1994-2037

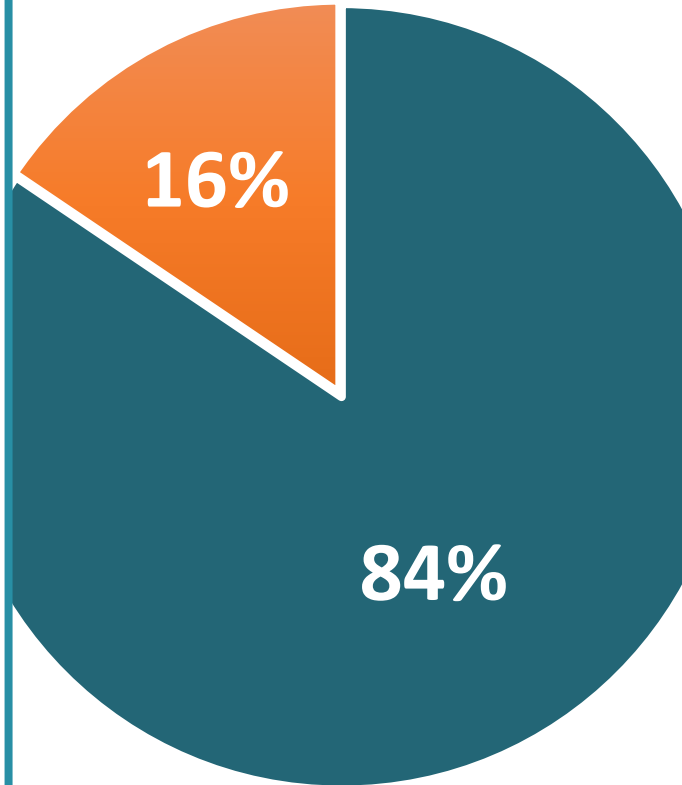


💧 SUPPLY METRICS SNAPSHOT 💧

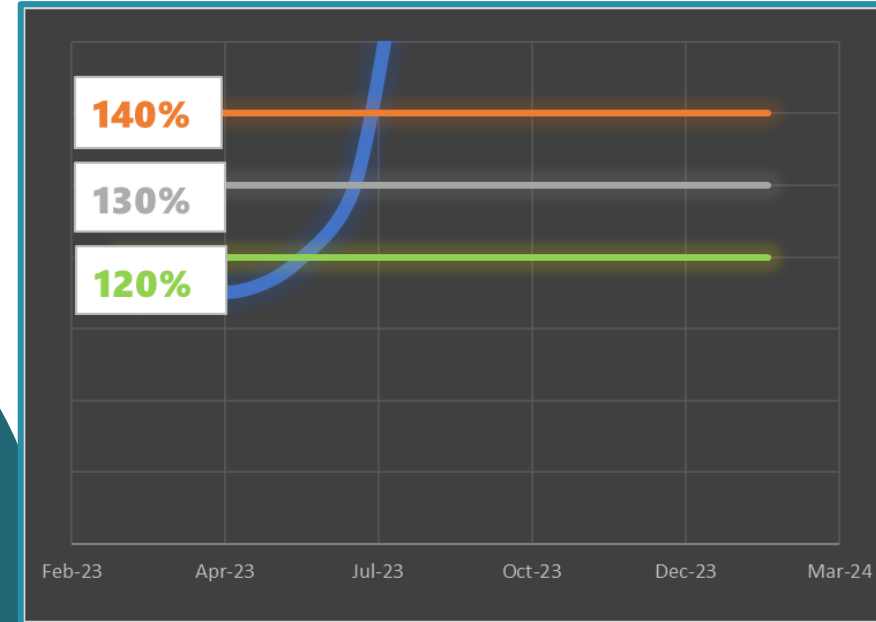


D0 D1 D2 D3 D4

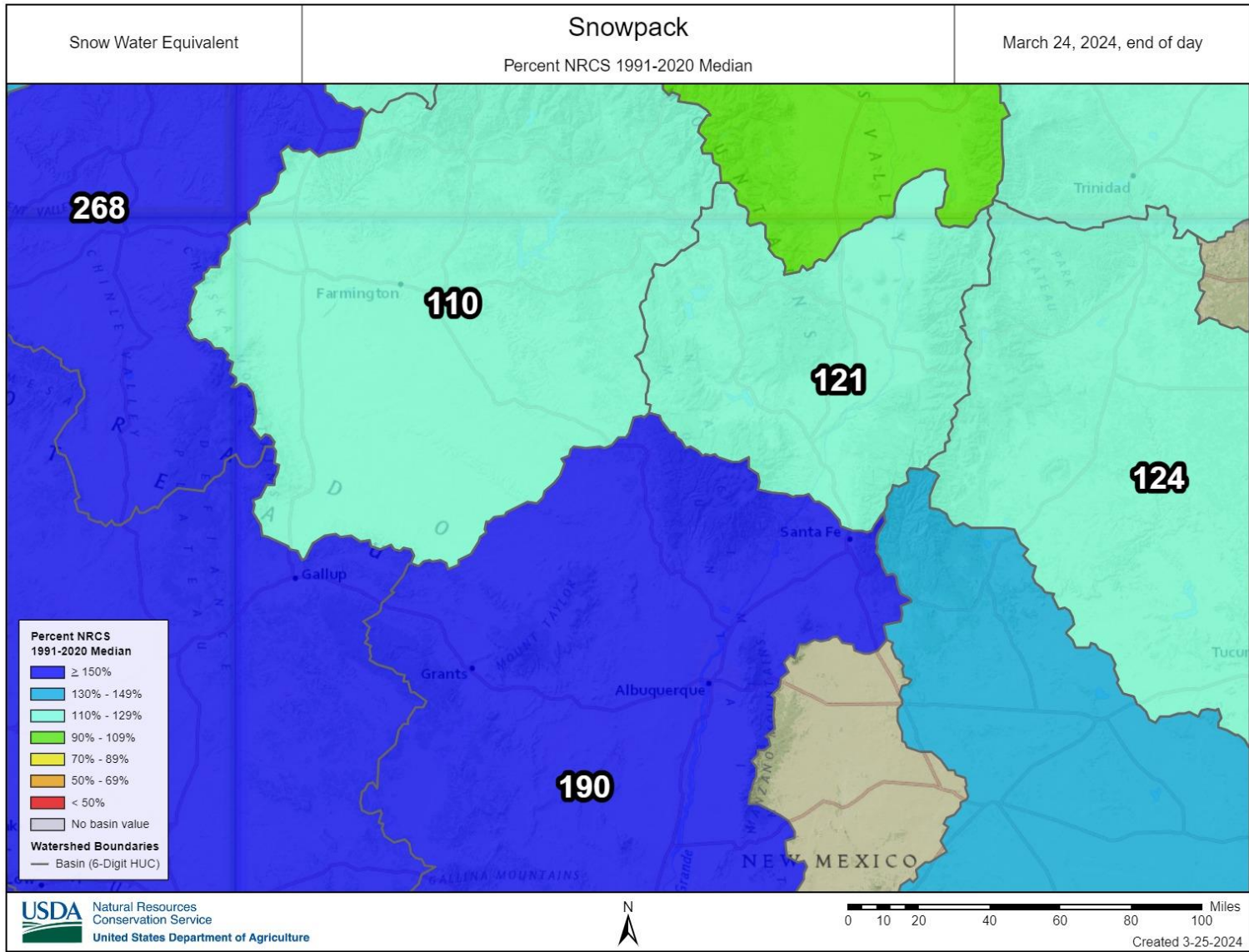
February 2024



Groundwater Production
Surface Water Production



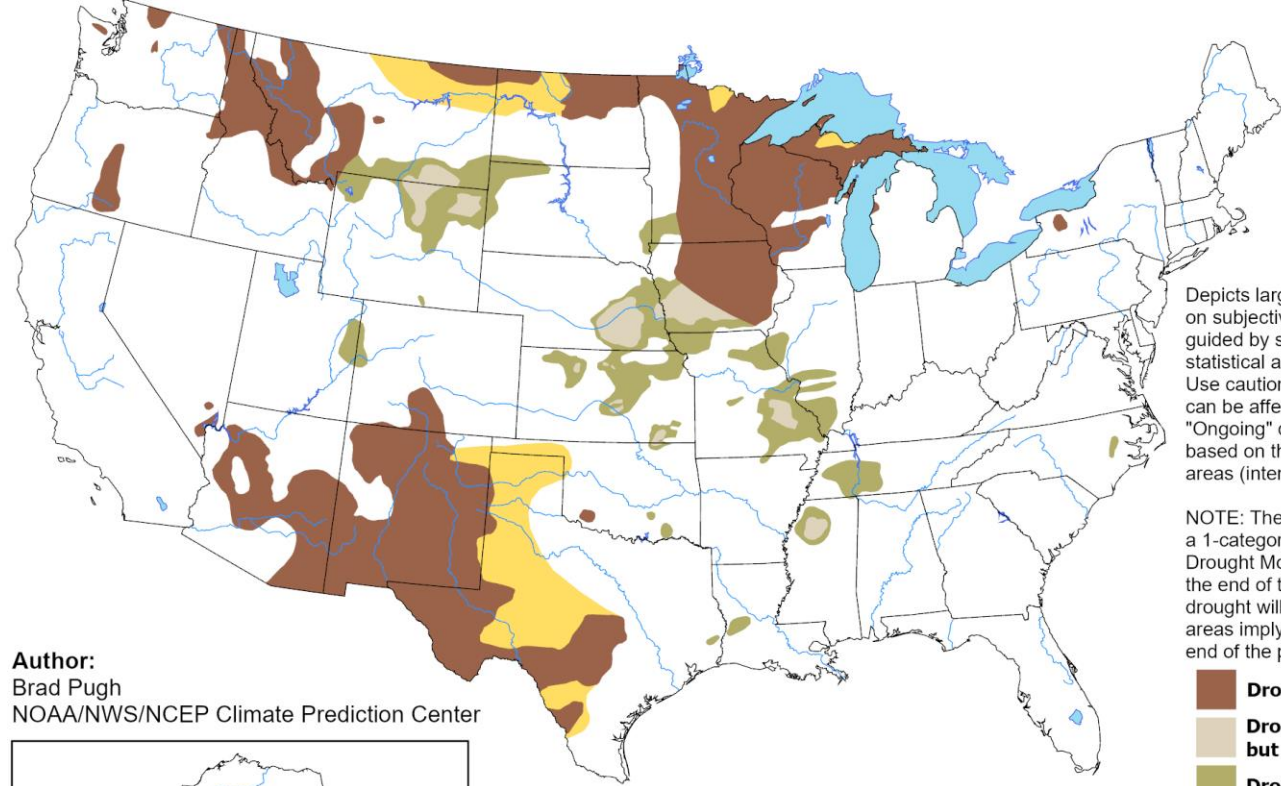
Snow accumulation (1991-2020 Median)



Drought Outlook

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for March 21 - June 30, 2024
Released March 21, 2024

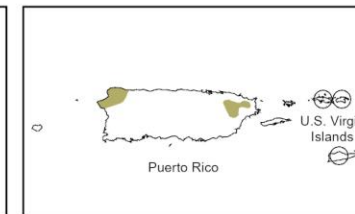
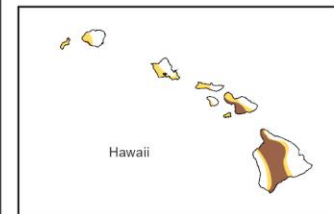


Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

- Drought persists
- Drought remains, but improves
- Drought removal likely
- Drought development likely
- No drought

Author:
Brad Pugh
NOAA/NWS/NCEP Climate Prediction Center



<https://go.usa.gov/3eZ73>

2024 Conservation *Irrigation season actions*

- 1) *Develop automated (48-hr continuous usage alert) leak notifications for customers with AML meters. Develop an instructional video to assist customers in signing up for the portal and setting alerts. Launch a marketing campaign to encourage AML customers to sign up for the portal.*
- 2) *Convert 10% of existing irrigation accounts that are within 200 feet of reuse lines to non-potable accounts.*
- 3) *Complete the Nonfunctional Turfgrass Plan. Implement the MOU by decreasing Non-Functional Turf by 3%.*
- 4) *Water Waste Reduction Ordinance revisions*
- 5) *Adjust the current residential xeriscape rebate from \$2 to \$3 per square foot and launch a targeted promotional campaign promoting the Water Smart Contractors.*
- 6) *Drought 1 Measure: Send targeted conservation information to our top 5% water users (Residential and Irrigation-Only sector)*