



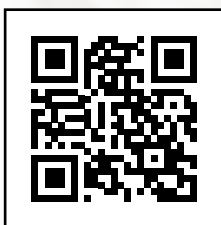
CITY OF LAS CRUCES

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Water Quality

Las Cruces Utilities Water

Las Cruces Municipal Water System (NM3511707)



This document is available in alternative formats and languages by calling (575) 541-2111 / TTY 711. Alternatively, you can access the Spanish version at LasCruces.gov/CCR or by scanning the QR code.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua de beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Llame al (575) 541-2111 / TTY 711. Alternativamente, puede acceder a la versión en español en LasCruces.gov/CCR o escanear el código QR.

Annual Water Quality

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Is My Water Safe?

We are pleased to present this year's **Annual Water Quality Report** (Consumer Confidence Report [CCR]) 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. Las Cruces Utilities is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

The Water We Drink

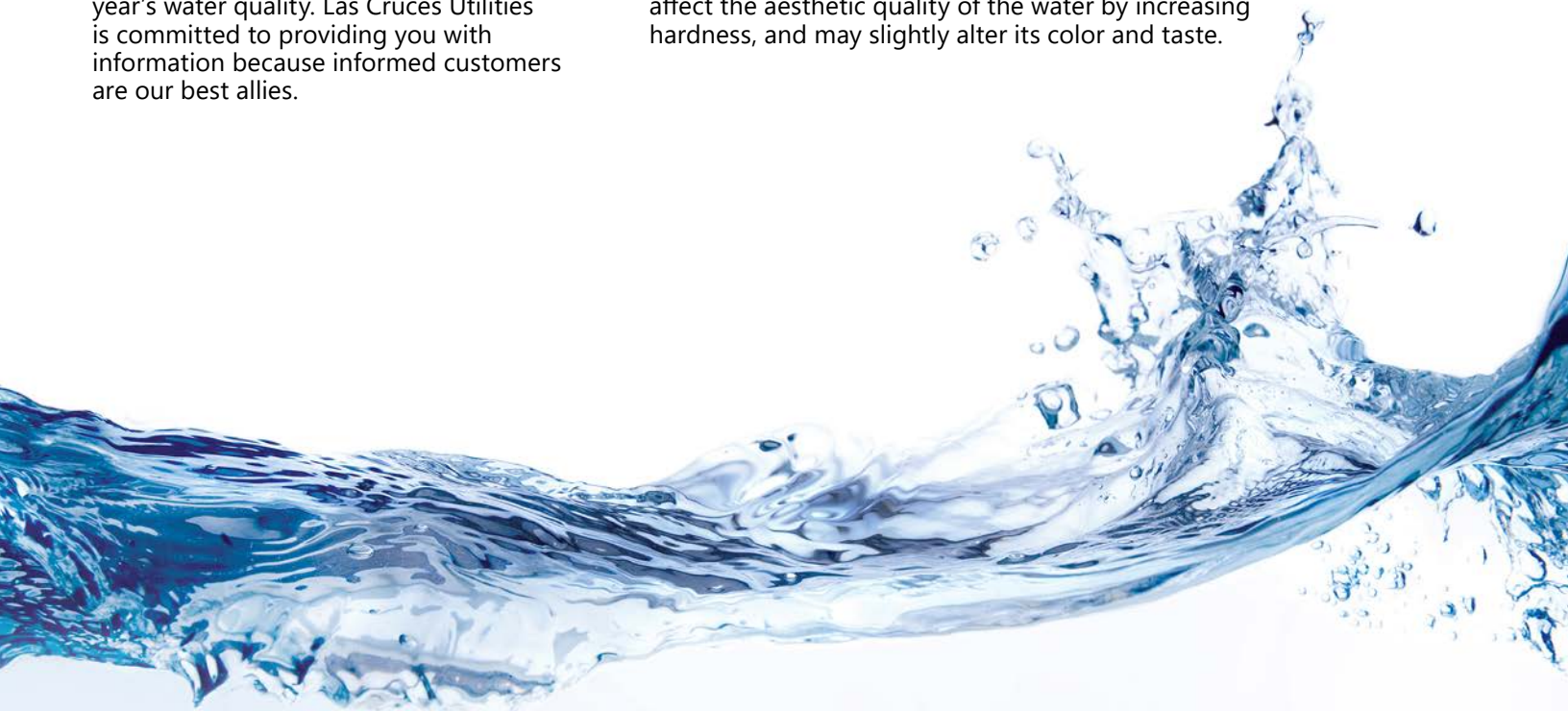
Las Cruces Municipal Water System NM3511707 consists of twenty-eight active wells and thirteen storage tanks with approximately 37,106 service connections which service about 98,175 people. The system wells are at a depth of 300 to 1000 feet into the Mesilla and Jornada Bolson. While these deep groundwater sources provide for protection from many surface contaminants and drought resilience, small amounts of naturally occurring minerals dissolve into the water and account for moderate levels of calcium, manganese, and iron. This common "hard water," typical of groundwater sources in the Southwest, can affect the aesthetic quality of the water by increasing hardness, and may slightly alter its color and taste.

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. EPA/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**.

Source Water Assessment & Its Availability

The Source Water Assessment (SWA) by the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) Drinking Water Bureau provides baseline data about the quality of our water before it is treated and distributed to consumers. This is important because it identifies the origins of potential contaminants and indicates the susceptibility of our water system to contamination. Because we pump water from deep aquifers, the likelihood of this kind of contamination is low, but can occur under some circumstances and must be evaluated. For more information about the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAPP) contact the **Drinking Water Bureau at (505) 476-8620 or toll free at (877) 654-8720**.



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.

Visit EPA.gov/WaterSense for more information.

Save...



...up to 1,000 gallons a month.

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.



...up to 1,000 gallons a month.

Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full.



...up to 750 gallons a month.

Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive and easy to install. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.



...up to 500 gallons a month.

Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving.

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!

Watch water usage like a Hawk!

Register for free! LCUtilityHawk.com

The City of Las Cruces

encourages residents to water outdoor vegetation wisely to conserve for future demand. The restrictions below apply to all residential and commercial properties served by Las Cruces Utilities.

For more information about watering restrictions, visit LasCruces.gov/WaterConservation.

Outdoor Watering Restrictions

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
ODD ADDRESS	NO WATERING	EVEN ADDRESS	ODD ADDRESS	EVEN ADDRESS	ODD ADDRESS	EVEN ADDRESS

Between April 1 and September 30, all outdoor watering is prohibited between 10am and 6pm.

You Can Help Protect Our Source Water

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 or consider connecting to a public water system.
- **Dispose** of chemicals properly; take used motor oil and other Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) to the South Central Solid Waste Authority (SCSWA) Recycling Center at 2855 W. Amador Ave (open 7 days a week for disposal of residential amounts of used motor oil and HHW). Additional information can be found at [SCSWA.net](https://www.scswa.net).
- **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.
- **Organize** a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.



How Can I Get Involved?

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's water quality and decisions affecting drinking water. Las Cruces Utilities (LCU) Water holds public meetings as needed when specific issues concerning drinking water affect our community. The most effective way to make comments or suggestions is to telephone or write directly to **Customer Central - Your Utility Connection**. This contact information is provided under the "Information Contacts" section of this pamphlet.

Concerns may also be brought before the City Council in their bi-weekly public meetings, or the LCU Board of Commissioners in their monthly public meetings.

Water quality data for the Municipal Water Supply System and other water systems operated by Las Cruces Utilities, as well as additional information about the water supply, is available at [LasCruces.gov](https://www.lascruces.gov). Las Cruces Utilities is happy to answer any questions or discuss suggestions the public may have about the city's drinking water.

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 tables on pages 5 and 6 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 on pages 5 and 6 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 the following 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 on page 6.

LCU actively participates in the EPA Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) water sampling reporting. For information on UCMR5 please visit the EPA website at www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule. In 2024, for UCMR5, drinking water in the **Las Cruces Municipal Water System (NM3511707)** was sampled for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), including 29 unique PFAS compounds. The UCMR results are available (40 CFR 141.207). LCU completed UCMR5 sampling during October 2024 and results were received December 2024. Of the PFAS compounds sampled, none of the results were detected at or above the minimum reporting level (MRL).

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Detected In Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.7	0.2	1.9	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	11**	6.2	14	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	39**	29	53	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

** The HAA5 and TTHM results for our water are reported as the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), which is the average of samples taken at a particular monitoring during the previous four calendar quarters.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Detected In Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	4	1	4	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.069	0.043	0.069	2025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.27	0.7	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	3.22	0	3.22	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Detected In Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3.5	0.5	3.5	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	19.8	2.4	19.8	2025	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.4	0.05	1.4	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	24	0	24	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water 90th percentile	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.16	0.01	0.630	2024	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	0	8	2024	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminants	MCLG	Total Coliform Maximum Level	Highest No. of Positive Samples	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Typical Source
Coliform Bacteria	0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	1.1	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Important Drinking Water Definitions & Abbreviations

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.

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, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

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.

MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Unit Descriptions

ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NA: not applicable

ND: not detected

NR: monitoring not required, but recommended.

Violations and Exceedances

Las Cruces Municipal Water System Groundwater Rule Non-Sampling Violation

Las Cruces Municipal Water System failed to collect the required triggering source water monitoring samples following a Total Coliform positive sample on November 6, 2025. Ground Water systems must collect, within 24 hours of notification of the total coliform-positive sample, at least one ground water source sample from each ground water source in use at the time of the total coliform-positive sample. Some samples collected did not have facility ID#s that match up with their respective facility names on the lab request forms. Also, the sampler ID# was incomplete on the forms, therefore these samples (written as wells 46 and 59) were not in compliance. This occurrence was not an emergency and there is nothing you need to do at this time. This violation has since been corrected as of December 5, 2025.

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

UCMR5 – Unregulated Contaminant	Minimum Reporting Level (MRL), ug/L	Annual Average, ug/L	Minimum Value, ug/L	Maximum Value, ug/L	Typical Source
Lithium	9	72.2	19	171	Naturally occurring element

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: (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:

- **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.



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.

for Lead

The Las Cruces Municipal Water System inventory does not include any lead service lines. The required report was completed and it identified some galvanized-requiring-replacement (GRR) lines and connections with unknown pipe composition. The GRR lines have been reported for the system in 2025. Las Cruces Utilities is continuing work to determine the pipe composition of the remaining unknown connections.

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. **Las Cruces Municipal Water System (NM3511707)** 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 **[EPA.gov/SafeWater/Lead](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)**.

A Lead Service Line Inventory has been prepared and is currently publicly accessible online at Lead and Copper Rule Revisions - The City of Las Cruces **[LasCruces.gov/LeadAndCopper](https://www.lascruces.gov/LeadAndCopper)**.

Information & Contacts



Las Cruces Utilities – Customer Central – Your Utility Connection

Customer Central Staff
P.O. Box 20000
Las Cruces, NM 88004
(575) 541-2111/TTY 711
LasCruces.gov/CustomerCentral

NMED Las Cruces District Office

2301 Entrada del Sol
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 288-2050
env.NM.gov

NMED Drinking Water Bureau - Source Water Assessment Program (SWAPP)

(505) 476-8620 or (877) 654-8720
**env.NM.gov/Drinking_Water/Source-Water-
Protection**

EPA - Groundwater and Drinking Water

1200 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W. (Mail Code 4606M)
Washington, DC 20460
Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791
EPA.gov/Ground-Water-and-Drinking-Water

EPA - CCR Information for Consumers

Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791
EPA.gov/CCR

EPA - Water Sense

Helpline: (866) 987-7367
EPA.gov/WaterSense

American Water Works Association

6666 W. Quincy Ave.
Denver, CO 80235
(800) 926-7337
AWWA.org

The Groundwater Foundation

3201 Pioneers Blvd., Suite 105
Lincoln, NE 68502
(800) 858-4844
Groundwater.org



CITY OF LAS CRUCES