



Public Health and Safety Guidelines For Residents Affected by Wildfires June 2016

Private Domestic Water Wells

Perform a visual inspection of your well and all other pipes and appurtenances which work together to bring water into your household. The things you should look for include:

- Damage to electrical wires and connectors which supply power to your well.
- Damage to above ground PVC pipes used with the well to bring water to your home.
- Damage to well houses and equipment such as chlorinators, filters and electronic controls.
- Damage to pressure tanks which could have been caused by exposure to excessive heat.
- Damage to storage tanks, vents and over- flow pipes.

If any damage is found, you should contact the appropriate licensed contractor or trade worker to repair the damage.

You should check to see if your well and piping system maintained positive pressure during the fire. This can be done by turning on a faucet in the household to see if water comes out. You should not hear any air being released from the faucet. The flow of water should be steady and uninterrupted. If you do hear air escaping from the faucet with water intermittently spurting out when it is turned on, that is an indication that your well and household plumbing had a loss of pressure.

If your visual inspection shows that there was a loss of pressure, it is likely that your water may have become contaminated. You should test for the presence of bacteria or disinfect the system, or both, before it is used for drinking or cooking. To obtain instructions for testing the water contact a local an environmental testing laboratory. Instructions on disinfecting the system are attached.

If you notice that your water tastes or smells earthy, smoky, or burnt. You should flush your water system for five minutes or until the water appears acceptable, whichever is longer. If flushing does not resolve the issue, conduct another visual inspection of the systems and test the water for bacteriological contamination.

To protect against possible post-fire flooding, the wellhead should have a water-tight cap firmly attached to the top of the casing and in good condition.

Public Drinking Water Systems

When wildfire burns through an area that contains a public or regulated drinking water system, NMED will assist the system in determining if water is safe to drink. NMED and local authorities will work to identify damaged facilities which may impact the quality or quantity of drinking water. If the system has been damaged, bacteriological sampling will be conducted to determine if the drinking water has been contaminated. If contamination has occurred NMED will issue a "boil water advisory" in the local papers and on its website. If your water system is listed on an NMED boil water advisory, you should follow the instructions included in the advisory and seek an alternate source of drinking water, such as bottled water, or boil the water for five minutes before drinking, cooking, and dishwashing. If your public water system is not listed in an advisory, the water is considered safe to drink.

If you are on a public or regulated system and your property has been affected by the fire you may wish perform a visual inspection of any above ground pipes and appurtenances on your property which bring water into your household. If any damage is found, you should contact the appropriate licensed contractor or trade worker to repair the damage.

You should check to see if your piping maintained positive pressure during the fire. This can be done by turning on a faucet in the household to see if water comes out. You should not hear any air being released from the faucet. The flow of water should be steady and uninterrupted. If you do hear air escaping from the faucet with water intermittently spurting out when it is turned on, that is an indication that plumbing on your property had a loss of pressure. If it appears a loss of pressure has occurred you should run your water for 5 minutes prior to using for cooking or drinking. If the pressure is not restored or remains low you should contact your local authority and seek an alternate source of drinking water, such as bottled water, or boil the water for five minutes before drinking, cooking, and dishwashing.

If you notice that your water tastes or smells earthy, smoky, or burnt. You should flush your faucet for five minutes or until the water appears acceptable, whichever is longer prior to using for cooking or drinking. If the issue is not resolved you should contact your local authority and seek an alternate source of drinking water, such as bottled water, or boil the water for five minutes before drinking, cooking, and dishwashing.

Please remember to conserve water if your public or regulated drinking water system has been affected by the fires because there may be a limited supply of drinking water until repairs can occur.

Septic or other Liquid Waste Systems

If the property was not burned, the onsite wastewater system should be OK. The system might have been damaged, however, if a firefighting truck, bulldozer, or other heavy equipment was driven over the tank or drain field. Look for tire tracks or other such evidence and have a qualified person inspect the system if it may have been damaged. To protect against possible

post-fire flooding, septic tanks and other treatment units should have watertight risers or lids to prevent sewage from escaping from the tank and comingling with floodwater.

If the property was burned, the septic tank or other treatment unit may pose a hazard of entrapment, asphyxiation and drowning, especially if the tank and/or risers are constructed of plastic. Extreme caution should be exercised when walking near the tank. Plastic risers may have melted or burned creating an open hole into the tank. Also the roof of the tank may have been compromised by the heat, even if made of concrete, and could pose a danger of collapse if a person walks on it. If there is any possibility of damage, the tank should be inspected by a qualified person.

Hazardous Materials

Burned structures may contain asbestos, which does not burn, in the ash and debris. Older buildings may have been constructed with asbestos in the furnace and water heater closets, around pipes and exhaust vents, and in the ceiling or among the joists under the floor. Asbestos also may have been in tar based floor tiles or linoleum or roofing material where the tar was burned away leaving behind asbestos. Extreme caution is urged not to enter the debris area of burned structures where asbestos may exist until the presence or absence of asbestos has been determined.

Fire debris may be off-gassing hazardous vapors, such as from burned or partially burned plastic, even after the flames have been extinguished. When in doubt, stay away. Other hazardous materials that may exist in the debris of a burned structure include unexploded ammunition, gas cylinders, pesticides, pool chemicals, lubricants, and residues of other solid or liquid household hazardous materials.

Spoiled Food

If the power to a home was turned off for several days, all food that was in refrigerators and freezers should be thrown away to avoid possible food poisoning.

Burned Forest Areas

Burned trees pose a hazard of falling onto people, particularly when it is windy. Posting of signs in areas with numerous dead trees standing is recommended. Additionally, tree roots can burn underground leaving voids that can collapse when stepped on. Having one or both feet suddenly fall into one of these voids can cause injuries to the leg, ankle, knee, hip, and back. In high intensity burn areas, there may be nothing left on the surface of the trees that once stood there, but there may be numerous unstable voids ready to collapse when stepped on.

Potential Flooding

Storm water runoff from burned areas may create severe flooding, possibly surpassing any historical maximum flow record. In addition to floodwater, highly destructive and dangerous debris flows may occur, especially during the first several intense rainfall events after the fire. Debris flows can include ash, soot, denuded soil and rock from the burn area, burned or dislodged trees and vegetation, and debris from structures either burned by the fire or destroyed by the debris flow itself.

The hazards of flooding and debris flows also may occur at downstream locations miles away from burned areas. Watersheds and watercourses in the burn area and downstream from the burn area should be evaluated for risk of flash flooding and debris flows.

People who live near rivers, creeks and normally dry washes that are downstream from burned areas need to anticipate possible inundation with floodwaters possibly reaching higher elevations than in previous floods. Larger watercourses, with larger drainage of burned areas, have higher risks of debris flows. Flash flooding should be expected, and will pose a danger to people, pets and livestock who are in or near watercourses. Motor vehicles and other moveable property should be taken to higher ground when monsoonal storms are in the area. Posting of signs in areas at risk of flash flooding is recommended.

If water wells are inundated, they should be disinfected as described in the attached procedures, after the floodwaters recede, and tested for bacteria.

[Contact NMED](#) For Questions or Additional Info

NMED Main Office: 1-800-219-6157 (toll free)

Environmental Emergencies: 505-827-9329 (24 hours)



BERNALILLO COUNTY
Natural Resource Services
111 Union Square SE, Suite 100
Albuquerque, NM 87102
Phone: (505) 314-0375
Fax: (505) 462-9833

Contact Information

New Mexico Environment Dept.

Peter Nathanson

Technical Services Manager

Public Water Systems

Main 1-800-219-6157

Office (505) 222-9509

Cell (505) 231-2102

E-mail: Peter.Nathanson@state.nm.us

NMED Emergency Response:

505-827-9329 (24 Hours)

Thomas Skibitski

Emergency Response Operations

Office (505) 222-9552

Cell (505) 377-8135

E-mail: Thomas.Skibitski@state.nm.us

Bernalillo County

Domestic Wells & Septic Systems:

Glenn G. DeGuzman

Review and Permitting

Main (505) 314-0375

Office (505) 314-0329

Cell (505) 362-6531

E-mail: Gdeguzman@bernco.gov

Public Water Systems & Conservation:

Carlos Bustos

Water Conservation

Office (505) 224-2158

Cell (505) 508-6101

E-mail: Cbustos@bernco.gov

For the latest fire information, please visit <https://www.facebook.com/DogHeadFire>.

For information on meetings, donations and other community news, visit the new Dog Head Fire Joint Information Center Facebook page here: <https://www.facebook.com/DogHeadFireJIC>.

Well Quality Resources & Shock Chlorination:

https://nmtracking.org/enviro_n exposure/water-qual/private-wells/well-resources/

https://nmtracking.org/media/cms_page_media/163/2005_09_15_privatewells_pdfs_fs_what-to-do-after-a-flood.pdf

<http://privatewellclass.org/>

<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/wells/waterquality/disinfection.pdf>

*Note: Although these are excellent guides for shock chlorination, Bernalillo County recommends that you call a driller/pump company (list attached) to properly shock your well.

NGWA Contractors within 50 miles

Aqua Pump & Drilling Services

PO Box 606
Estancia, NM 87016-0606
Email: kelseyccollins@yahoo.com

Sandia Well Service Inc

PO Box 3038
Edgewood, NM 87015-3038

Phone: (505) 281-3745
Email: david@sandiawell.com
Fax: (505) 281-6763

Hydrogeologic Service Inc

PO Box 94716
Albuquerque, NM 87199-4716

Phone: (505) 856-6498
Email: billwhaley@qwestoffice.net

The Water Works Drilling Resource LLC

PO Box 21247
Albuquerque, NM 87154-1247

Phone: (505) 234-5167
Email: davewsn@gmail.com

Enviro Drill Inc

8305 Washington PI NE
Albuquerque, NM 87113-1670

Phone: (505) 857-9876
Email: rod.h@enviro-drill.com
Fax: (505) 821-2963

Murray Drilling Co Inc

PO Box 1567

Bernalillo, NM 87004-1567

Phone: (505) 867-9500

Email: mike@murraydrilling.com

*Note: Bernalillo County does not specifically endorse any contractor for services and excludes the county from any liability. Homeowner will be responsible for any incurred contractor services.

List of on-site Wastewater System Evaluators

*AAA Pumping	345-3965
*ASTC, Inc. (Alpha Septic Tank Co.)	822-9027
*American Pumping Service	344-7667
*Atlas Pumping Service	898-3936
*Canon's Septic Pumping, Inc.	281-8999
*Central New Mexico Pumping, Inc.	286-6128
*E.C. Bassett Construction	281-3155
*East Mountain Pumping	281-3513
*Rio Grande Septic	898-2017
*Septic Works & Construction, LLC	384-2657
*York / A-1 Pumping	832-1122

* Registered by the National Association of Wastewater Transporters, Inc. (NAWT).
Website: www.nawt.org

OR

An evaluator will be considered qualified if they provide or demonstrate any of the following:

- Evaluation of advanced wastewater treatment systems shall be performed only by persons qualified pursuant to Subsection C of 20.7.3.904 NMAC.
- Licensure as a professional engineer;
- A valid and appropriate classification of licensure by the construction industries division of the regulation and licensing department;
- Certification as a registered environmental health specialist (REHS) or a registered sanitarian (RS);
- Accreditation in on-site wastewater inspection by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF); certification by the National Environmental Health Association (NEHA) as an installer of on-site wastewater treatment systems;
- Demonstration of a similar accreditation or certification or a combination of training and experience as approved by the New Mexico Environment Department or the County.

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Drinking Water Bureau

Certified Labs for Drinking Water Analysis

Laboratory	Analysis*	Location	Phone
City of Carlsbad	M	Carlsbad, NM	(505) 887-1191
Diagnostic & Technology Center	M,E	Alamogordo, NM	(505) 434-4944
Indepth Water Testing	M	Santa Fe, NM	(505) 471-2023
City of Farmington Env Lab	M	Farmington, NM	(505) 599-1373
Gallup Micro Biology Lab	M	Gallup, NM	(505) 863-2001
Hall Environmental Analysis	M,C,E	Albuquerque, NM	(505) 345-3975
City of Hobbs	M	Hobbs, NM	(505) 397-9315
ILFC Inc.	M	Rio Rancho, NM	(505) 892-1666
Kramer & Associates	M	Albuquerque, NM	(505) 881-0243
City of Las Vegas	M,E	Las Vegas, NM	(505) 454-1533
NM Microbiology Lab	M	Milan, NM	(505) 287-2208
NM American Water Co.	M	Clovis, NM	(505) 763-5538
NM Water Testing Lab	M,E	Espanola, NM	(505) 753-6028
Raton Water Works	M	Raton, NM	(505) 445-3861
Town of Red River	M	Red River, NM	(505) 754-6671
City of Roswell	M	Roswell, NM	(505) 624-6752
Town of Silver City	M	Silver City, NM	(505) 538-3731
SWAT Lab	M, E	Las Cruces, NM	(505) 646-4422
City of Tucumcari	M	Tucumcari, NM	(505) 461-4372

* **M: Microbiological, C: Chemical, E: Enumeration of E. coli for LT2ESWTR**

Certified Laboratories for Drinking Water Analysis list provided by New Mexico Environment

Department Drinking Water Bureau www.nmenv.state.nm.us. 05-19-2011