



VILLAGE OF RUIDOSO NEW MEXICO WATER DEPT.
313 CREE MEADOWS DRIVE
RUIDOSO, NM 88345

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RUIDOSO UTILITIES - WATER MANAGEMENT



2020 Village of Ruidoso Consumer Confidence Water Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Consumer Confidence Water Report 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. Last year over 320 contaminants were conducted, and only 12 had detectable contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. For more information see the section labeled Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations.

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).

Where does my water come from?

Water supply for the Village of Ruidoso is derived from a combination of surface-and-ground water sources in the Ruidoso and Eagle Creek watersheds. Consequently, the Village's ability to produce surface water from these sources is greatly affected by temperature and precipitation and can significantly change from year to year. The Village of Ruidoso works diligently to deliver safe drinking water in a systematic approach balancing all sources of water supply. Water delivered in 2020 was in compliance with safe water drinking standards.

Source water assessment and its availability

A source water assessment was completed in 2005. Building on that, a source water protection plan was prepared by the Village of Ruidoso in conjunction with the New Mexico Environmental Department Drinking Water Bureau and was completed in 2014. A copy of the Source Water Protection Plan is available on the Village of Ruidoso's website (www.ruidoso-nm.gov). In addition to establishing measures to monitor and protect Ruidoso's sources of drinking water, this plan also assembles valuable information about Ruidoso's hydrogeology and water sources into a single document that can serve as an important reference in the future.

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;

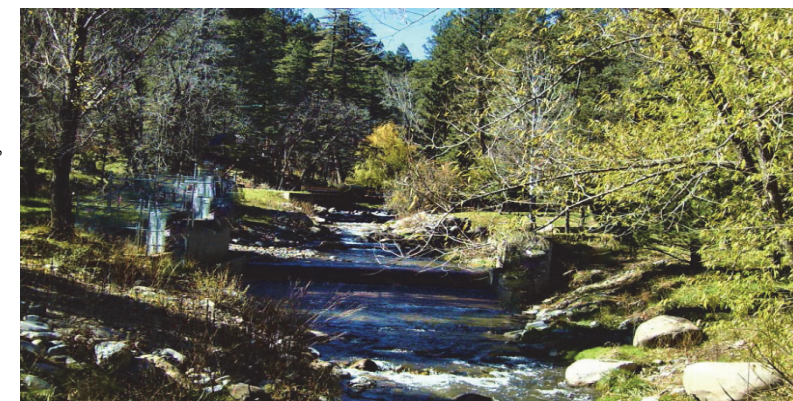
inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, 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.

How can I get involved?

For concerns or questions regarding your drinking water, please contact the Village of Ruidoso Water Production Department at (575) 257-5525, or reply by mail at 313 Cree Meadows Drive Ruidoso, NM 88345. The Village website also provides information for easy public access. Go to www.Ruidoso-nm.gov.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated in a "treatment train" (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals (coagulants) to form tiny sticky particles called "floc," which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs) is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimentation basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand, gravel, charcoal or other filters that remove even smaller particles. A small amount of chlorine or other disinfection method is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water before water is stored and distributed to homes and businesses in the community.



RUIDOSO UTILITIES - WATER MANAGEMENT
2020
Consumer Confidence
WATER REPORT

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Randy Koehn
Address: 313 Cree Meadows Drive
Ruidoso, NM 88345
E-Mail: randykoehn@ruidoso-nm.gov
Phone: 575-257-5525

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) MCL Violation at Ruidoso Water System

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results show that our system exceeds the standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Total Trihalomethanes. The standard for Total Trihalomethanes is 0.080 mg/L. The average level of Total Trihalomethanes over the last quarter is shown in the table below:

Sample Location Sample Date Quarter & Year TTHM LRAA (mg/L)
HAA5-1, 657 Sudderth Drive 1/13/2021 1Q2021 0.258

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take corrective actions. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

- If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours. TTHM are four volatile organic chemicals which form when disinfectants react with natural organic matter in the water.

People who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer

What is being done?

The Village feels this problem has been resolved. This is the final TTHM MCL violation because of the metric used to assess TTHM is the locational running annual average (LRAA). The LRAA is the average of analytical results for samples taken at a monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. With the second quarter sample of 2020 for TTHM far exceeding the limit, it will take four quarters to eliminate the high sample from causing the LRAA to exceed the MCL. The Village of Ruidoso Water System received the TTHM results for the second quarter of 2021, and the water system is back into compliance.

For more information, please contact:
Lynn Crawford at 575-258-4343
Ruidoso Water System, NM3513114
313 Cree Meadows Rd
Ruidoso, NM 88345

***Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER Treatment Technique Requirements Total Organic Carbon Removal Levels Not Met by the Ruidoso Water System

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We monitor monthly for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal and maintain a running annual average (RAA) of the results. During the fourth quarter of 2020 for the RAA for TOC removal was less than required.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the foundation of disinfection by-products. These by-products include trihalomethanes (THMs) and halacetic acids (HAA5s).

Drinking water containing these by-products in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Test taken during this time period did not indicate the presence of disinfection by-products in excess of their MCLs.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take corrective actions. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.
- If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

What is being done?

We are working with New Mexico Environmental Department (NMED) to improve water monitoring and treatment. We are also improving erosion control at the Grindstone Reservoir.

We anticipate resolving the TOC problem within 12 months.

For more information, please contact:
Lynn Crawford at 575-258-4343
Ruidoso Water System, NM3513114
313 Cree Meadows Rd
Ruidoso, NM 88345

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Additional Information for 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. Village of Ruidoso is respon-sible 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MCLG	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	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	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	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	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	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	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	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

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

Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	.9	.5	.9	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	58	1.1	152	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	260.5	5.5	880	2020	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.06	.03	.06	2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1	.25	1	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0	NA	0	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	.0014	NA	.0014	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100	NA	NA	2020	No	Soil runoff

100% of the samples were below the TT value of .3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was .25. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.

Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3	NA	3	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	.87	.06	.87	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	4	NA	4	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
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Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.2	2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6.4	2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
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Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6.4	2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The violation occurred on 1/13/2021 and will end when we receive the second quarter TTHM results. The Village feels this problem has been resolved. This is the final TTHM MCL violation because of the metric used to assess TTHM is the locational running annual average (LRAA). With the second quarter sample of 2020 for TTHM far exceeding the limit, it will take four quarters to eliminate the high sample from causing the LRAA to exceed the MCL.