

2010 Consumer Confidence Report

Tularosa Water System
NM3514019

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2010 to
December 31, 2010

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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?

Our communities water comes from the Rio Tularosa which is fed by many springs. We also have one (1) backup well in case of emergencies.

Source water assessment and its availability

Source Susceptibility Ranking for Tularosa Water System is High. The goals of a source water protection area are pollution and management of these threats to source water. Management of source water protection areas may involve a variety of strategies each targeted to address a specific goal. It may be most effective to adopt a simple plan and continue to update it; however, efforts should focus on water sources with the highest susceptibility to contamination.

Primary categories of protection measures/tools include the following:

- *Public education
- *Best management practices
- *Regulatory controls
- *Point source pollution restrictions
- *Land acquisitions, land leasing, and economic incentives

Implementing protection measures, along with water quality monitoring, capacity building, and treatment can significantly protect a water source. The Susceptibility Analysis of the Tularosa Water System Water reveals that the utility is well maintained and operated, and the sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential sources of contamination based on an evaluation of the available information. The susceptibility rank of the entire water system is High.

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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals are by-products

of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants 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?

Everyone in the community can get involved by protecting our drinking water. Notify the Village if you see any suspicious activity, or unfamiliar people around our water system and the Tularosa Creek. We all want the cleanest water possible. If we all help to keep these areas clean and free of garbage and debris that will make a big difference.

REMEMBER THIS IS YOUR DRINKING WATER

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 or no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference. Try one or all of the following and soon it will become second nature:

- Take short showers- a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient shower head. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- 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. Fix it or replace it with a new, more efficient model and save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next months water bill.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility and 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 to a recycling center.
- 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 flier for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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. Tularosa 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range Low High</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.02	NA	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.38	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0025	NA	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines.
Zinc	5	5	0.03	NA	2010	No	Discharge from mines; refining or where zinc containing sludge is used as fertilizer.

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but non detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violations</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	0	10	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	5	5	ND	No	Found in water, soil, and air; Not mined; byproduct of the smelting of copper, lead, and zinc.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and

[Inorganic](ppb)					factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nickel	1	1	ND	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from moderate to heavy use of fertilizers.

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfection 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: Stat Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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Violation Table

Consumer Confidence Rule
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation	Violation End	Violation Explanation
New Mexico Drinking Water Regulation 20.7.10.101 Report and Record Keeping	July 2010 August	July 2010 August	Report (MOR) for July 2010 and August 2010 were sent after the due date. The Village will start scanning the MOR's to comply with the due date.
New Mexico Drinking Water Regulation 20-7-10-101 Monitoring Requirements For Systems Using Filtration Treatment	September 2010	August 31, 2010	The Village was taking four (4) residual samples per day but were not submitted to the primacy agency.
New Mexico Drinking Water Regulation 20-7-10-101 July 2010 Monthly Operating Report tested a value of less than 0.2mg/l on 14 August 2010	July 2010	July 2010	The village of Tularosa listed a value of .73mg/l on July 14, 2010. We believe that it was read as a .13mg/l and therefore considered a violation.

<p>New Mexico Drinking Water Regulation 20-7-10-101</p> <p>Department records indicate that the Tularosa Water System is not submitting chlorine residuals taken at the time of bacteriological sampling as required.</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>The Village of Tularosa will submit the chlorine residuals as required in 141.74(c)(3)(i)</p>
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