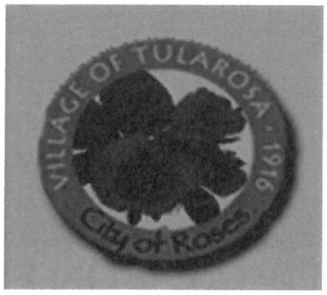

VILLAGE OF TULAROSA

2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Administrator, Maria J. Medina.

2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Tularosa Water System
NM3514019

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016

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 (Espanol)

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 chemo-therapy, 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

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

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 once during this calendar year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.032	NA	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.34	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1 MG/L	NA	2016	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines.
Zinc	5	5	0.24	NA	2016	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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violations	Typical Source
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.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level detected and Range of levels	MCLG and MCL in PPM	Violations	Likely source of contamination
Beta / photon emitters	02/27/2012	2.7 and 2.7-2.7	0 and 4	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	02/27/2012	1.9 and .6-1.9	0 and 15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	02/27/2012	2 and 2-2	0 and 30	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions

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

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
Turbidity	Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system.
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. MCLs 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

			water during the period indicated.
Inorganic sampling and Analytical Requirements Compliance period-2011 to2013			The Tularosa water system did not complete the monitoring requirements for the inorganic contaminants (Asbestos). We are required to test within the next compliance period-2014 to 2017 for the inorganic contaminant Asbestos.

CCR report not presented for review to new administrator by new deadline.	**Deadline: 6/17/16**	**Report Emailed: 6/29/2016**	**New 2016 CCR Rule included deadlines and some changes that the Operator overlooked. Tularosa is dedicated to providing all compliance reporting. The mistake will be corrected.**
Sampling commonly conducted by NMED Drinking Water Bureau: VOC's, Inorganics, Metals, and other historically undetected contaminants, were not conducted during the 2015 reporting period.	2015	2015	**The proper authorities have been informed. The contaminant result reporting for the 2015 period will not contain 2015 results but will contain the latest contaminant results available. The water system does not expect that changes in the water quality have occurred that would dramatically cause any increased level.**

PUBLIC NOTICE

2016
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY

REPORT

IS AVAILABLE

DURING REGULAR OFFICE HOURS

8:00 AM-4:00 PM

VILLAGE OF TULAROSA
705 ST. FRANCIS DR.
TULAROSA, NEW MEXICO
88352