Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year’s Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence 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. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 14 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report. Overall, this report shows our water was safe in 2014.

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 Rio 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. Water delivered in 2014 was in compliance with safe drinking water standards.

How can I get involved?

For concerns or questions regarding your drinking water, please contact the Village of Ruidoso Water Production Department @ (575) 257-5525, or reply by mail at 313 Cree Meadows Ruidoso NM 88345.

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 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 Conservation Tips**

In order to tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below 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 not be feasible, and, in most cases, would provide little or no increase in public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value. At low levels, the EPA determined that the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State may require you to monitor for certain contaminants not listed in the table because 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 this 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 below the table.

**Water Quality Data Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>pCi/L: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td>Water additive which extends the life of a drinking water disinfectant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td>Toxic daughter allowed in drinking water.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Disinfection by-Products    | Maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Maximum level goals (MCLGs) are non-enforceable public health goals. They allow for a margin of safety. MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to public health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfection or treatment technologies. Variances and Exemptions: Variance or exemption may be allowed when certain conditions are met. MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to public health. MCLG is a goal that EPA sets for safe water. Variances and Exemptions: Some variances or exemptions may be granted for specific situations. TTHM: Trihalomethanes: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL for many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The take for the TTHM (TTHMs) exceeded the MCL (100 ppb), and was reported as 106 ppb. NMED/PEA currently reviewing data entry from Hall laboratory.

**Other Information**

The Administrative Order is still in effect, pending the final Comprehensive Performance Evaluation (CPE) review from NMED. The dam liner funding was secured in 2014 and is scheduled for completion in May 2015. The dam liner funding was secured in 2014 and is scheduled for completion in May 2015.

**Significant Deficiencies Under the Ground Rule**

- **Deficiency:** (005E) - Poor housekeeping of system facilities (Little Dragon pump house booster turbine pump leak). The deficiency was identified by NMED on 4/10/14. The booster pump leak was fixed on 6/20/14.

- **Deficiency:** (001E) - Poor housekeeping of system facilities (Country Club Tank has major rust issues). The deficiency was identified by NMED on 4/10/14. The cross connection repair was completed on 6/26/14.

- **Deficiency:** (006E) - Poor housekeeping of system facilities (Little Dragon pump house booster turbine pump leak). The deficiency was identified by NMED on 4/10/14. The booster pump leak was fixed on 6/20/14.

- **Deficiency:** (005G) - Significant Deficiencies Under the Ground Rule. The dam liner funding was secured in 2014 and is scheduled for completion in May 2015.

- **Deficiency:** (002E) - Poor housekeeping of system facilities (Little Dragon pump house booster turbine pump leak). The deficiency was identified by NMED on 4/10/14. The cross connection repair was completed on 6/26/14.

- **Deficiency:** (001G) - Significant Deficiencies Under the Ground Rule. The dam liner funding was secured in 2014 and is scheduled for completion in May 2015.

- **Deficiency:** (002G) - Significant Deficiencies Under the Ground Rule. The dam liner funding was secured in 2014 and is scheduled for completion in May 2015.

- **Deficiency:** (001F) - Poor housekeeping of system facilities (Little Dragon pump house booster turbine pump leak). The deficiency was identified by NMED on 4/10/14. The booster pump leak was fixed on 6/20/14.

- **Deficiency:** (002F) - Poor housekeeping of system facilities (Little Dragon pump house booster turbine pump leak). The deficiency was identified by NMED on 4/10/14. The booster pump leak was fixed on 6/20/14.

- **Deficiency:** (003F) - Poor housekeeping of system facilities (Little Dragon pump house booster turbine pump leak). The deficiency was identified by NMED on 4/10/14. The booster pump leak was fixed on 6/20/14.

- **Deficiency:** (004F) - Poor housekeeping of system facilities (Little Dragon pump house booster turbine pump leak). The deficiency was identified by NMED on 4/10/14. The booster pump leak was fixed on 6/20/14.

- **Deficiency:** (005F) - Poor housekeeping of system facilities (Little Dragon pump house booster turbine pump leak). The deficiency was identified by NMED on 4/10/14. The booster pump leak was fixed on 6/20/14.

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