



Village of Ruidoso New Mexico  
 Water Department  
 313 Cree Meadows Drive  
 Ruidoso, NM  
 88345

PRST STD  
 US POSTAGE PAID  
 ALBUQUERQUE, NM  
 PERMIT NO 1747

# 2013 Village of Ruidoso Water Department Annual Water Report



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?

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.

### 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>.

### Where does my water come from?

Most of our water comes from wells. When possible, we divert from rivers, streams, and reservoirs to supply water to be treated at our treatment plants.

### Source water assessment and its availability

Information on our source water is available upon request. Contact the Village of Ruidoso Water Dept. by phone at (575) 257-5525 or write to The Village of Ruidoso Water Department, 313 Cree Meadows Ruidoso NM 88345.

### How can I get involved?

For concerns or questions regarding your drinking water, you can contact the Village of Ruidoso at (575) 257-5525 or write to The Village of Ruidoso Water Department, 313 Cree Meadows Ruidoso NM 88345.

### 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.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
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. 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.
RAA	Running annual average.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
LRAA	Locational running annual average. An average derived from sample results taken quarterly from predetermined sites in the distribution system
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.

# Village of Ruidoso 2013 Water Report

## Water Quality Data Table

### 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).

**RUIDOSO, NM – November 12, 2013** – The Village of Ruidoso and the Division of the New Mexico Environment Department have executed a Settlement Agreement whereby the civil penalty of \$48,000 issued against the Village of Ruidoso in the Administrative Compliance Order is withdrawn in exchange for compliance actions identified in a Settlement Agreement.

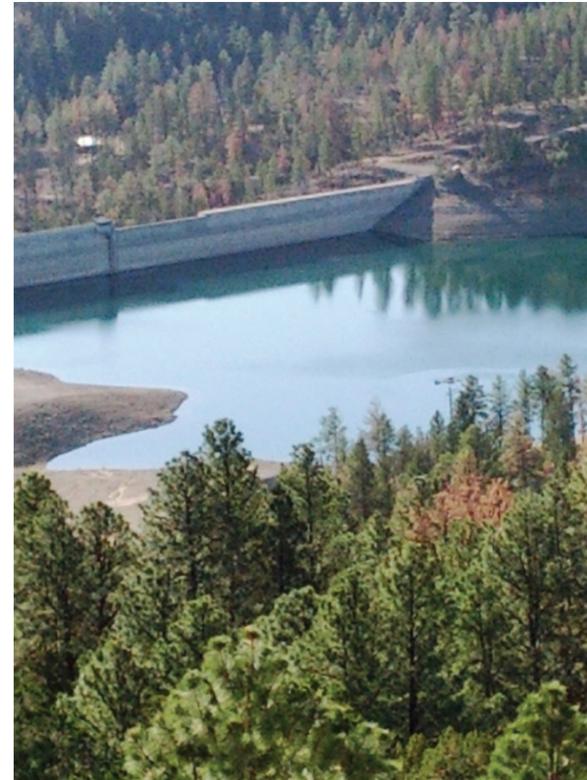
On July 11, 2013 the Division Director issued an Administrative Compliance Order to the Village of Ruidoso and alleged violations of the Environmental Improvement Act. The Village then filed a response refuting the material substance of the allegations including the existence of any threat to public health. The Village requested a hearing before the Secretary of Environment pursuant to its right to do so under the Environmental Improvement Act and the Drinking Water Regulations.

Prior to the hearing, both the Environmental Health Division and the Village of Ruidoso conducted extensive discovery, both formal and informal, including depositions, interviews of various witnesses, and the exchange of documents.

As a result, the Division and the Village believe that settlement of this matter would be more beneficial to both Parties and the civil penalty of \$48,000 issued against the Village of Ruidoso in the Administrative Compliance Order should be withdrawn in exchange for compliance actions to be taken by the Village or Ruidoso. Because of the effort and progress made since July 2013, along with the challenges of the drought and Little Bear Fire, both the Division of the New Mexico Environment Department and the Village of Ruidoso agree to work together to improve the delivery of water to the residents of Ruidoso.

### The Compliance Actions that were agreed upon by both parties are as follows:

- 1) The Village has already determined the need for a Comprehensive Performance Evaluation (CPE) and agrees to commence this effort within six months of the effective date of the Settlement Agreement.
  - ☐ The Division shall attend any exit briefing or findings meeting held at the conclusion of the CPE.
  - ☐ The Village will submit the CPE findings implementation plan within 90 days after receipt of the final CPE report.
- 2) The Division will conduct a Sanitary Survey of the Village of Ruidoso public drinking water system within six months of the effective date of the Settlement Agreement. The Village will correct any significant deficiencies resulting from the Survey.
  - ☐ The Village has already provided written documentation that \$1,529,459 has been invested in the water system since July 2013 and have attested that many of the deficiencies identified in the September 5, 2012 Sanitary Survey report have been corrected.



3) The Village will participate in the Division's Area Wide Optimization Program ("AWOP") for a minimum of five years to meet its goal of prioritizing and improving the Ruidoso water system.

4) Ruidoso currently prepares and will continue to prepare Daily Operating Reports for a period of three years and shall make reports available to the Division when requested.

5) Ruidoso shall include in its 2014 annual ethics training a component that addresses regulatory and environmental ethics.

6) Ruidoso will communicate with the Division on January, April, July and October the progress in completing the agreed upon components.

### Stage 2 DBPR Monitoring Plan Table reflects samples taken Oct.-Dec. of 2013

Site Type	Justification	LRAA
Highest TTHM	141.605(c)(1) Highest LRAA TTHM	26 ug/l
Highest HAA5	141.605(c)(2) Highest LRAA HAA5	1.8 ug/l
Highest Haa5/Stage IDBPR	141.605(c)(3) Subpart L Aug Residence time Highest	2 ug/l
Highest TTHM	141.605(c)(4) Highest LRAA TTHM	27 ug/l

Monitor quarterly sample (Q1-4), calculated as LRAA=(Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)/4<MCL for each location.

In order to ensure that tap water 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 more 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 be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	7 RAA	ND	38	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.9	0.6	0.9	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	14.5 RAA	ND	111	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.092	0.021	0.092	2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2	0.31	2	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.7	ND	1.7	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	0	NA		2013	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100	NA		2013	No	Soil runoff
100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.29. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3.2	0	3.2	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.82	0.1	0.82	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	7.5	1.1	7.5	2013	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	2	ND	2	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.23	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6.1	2011	30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

For more information please contact: Randy Koehn, 313 Cree Meadows, Ruidoso, NM 88345.

Phone: 575-257-5525 Email: [randykoehn@ruidoso-nm.gov](mailto:randykoehn@ruidoso-nm.gov)