Water Department Accomplishments for 2017

- Developed water conservation plan
- Dynamic water model using GIS
- Developed water master plan document
- Updated water rights accounting and system evaluation
- Updated water demand document

- Participated in the NMED Performance Based Training
- Saved 75 million Gallons of water in 2017
- No violations in 2017

- Installed (3) pump removal hatches at Grindstone clearwell
- Installed new utility vault at Little D pumphouse
- Rebuilt and installed vertical turbine pump at the pumpback station
- Rebuilt and installed vertical turbine pump at Little D pumphouse
- Annual calibration for meters/lab equipment at Alto Crest and Grindstone WTP’s
- Rebuilt and installed vertical turbine pump at Little D pumphouse
- Rebuilt and installed vertical turbine pump at the pumpback station
- Installed new utility vault at Little D
- Installed (3) pump removal hatches at Grindstone clearwell
- Rebuilt and installed vertical turbine pump #1 at Grindstone clearwell
- Installed new variable frequency drives (VFD’s) at Grindstone clearwell, Big-D and Little-D pumphouse
- Update water demand document
- Update water rights accounting and system evaluation
- Develop water master plan document
- GIS dynamic water model
- Develop water conservation plan

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 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. The Village works diligently to deliver water in a systematic approach balancing all sources of water supply. Water delivered in 2017 was in compliance with safe drinking water standards.

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 as it was delivered to your home or business. We are committed to providing you with accurate information and last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 14 of those contaminants which were all within EPA limits.

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 Environment 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.

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 315 Cree Meadows Drive Ruidoso, NM 88345. The Village website also provides information for easy public access. Go to www.Ruidoso-nm.gov.

How can I get involved?

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**Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

Drinking water, including both tap water and bottled water, may be contaminated to some extent at low to small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of this contaminant 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 (1-800-426-4791). 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, 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 including agriculture, industrial applications, 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 tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. For and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**Source Water Protection Tips**

Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility. You can help protect your community’s drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate the use of lawn and garden fertilizers and - pesticides that contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up an 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.”
- Water additive which promotes the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead leaching or corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits (e.g., in gravel beds or in stream channels).
- Volatile Organic Contaminants

**WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE**

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 were 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 drinking water. Removing all contaminants would not be feasible, 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 once a year, more than once a year, or not at all.

**Important Drinking Water Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCL</td>
<td>Maximum Contaminant Level: the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as possible using the best available treatment technology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a system must follow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definitions**

- MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs allow for a margin of safety.
- 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.
- Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL, or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL, or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- MCLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG levels do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Important Drinking Water Definitions**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water 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 leaching or corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits (e.g., in gravel beds or in stream channels).