



VILLAGE OF RUIDOSO NEW MEXICO WATER DEPT.
313 CREE MEADOWS DRIVE
RUIDOSO, NM 88345

PRST STD
US POSTAGE PAID
ALBUQUERQUE, NM
PERMIT NO 1747



RUIDOSO UTILITIES - WATER MANAGEMENT



2018 Village of Ruidoso Consumer Confidence Water Report

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 accurate and last year; we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants and only detected 11 of those contaminants which were all within EPA limits.

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 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 safe drinking water in a systematic approach balancing all sources of water supply. Water delivered in 2018 was in compliance with safe water drinking standards.

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 Environmental 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.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

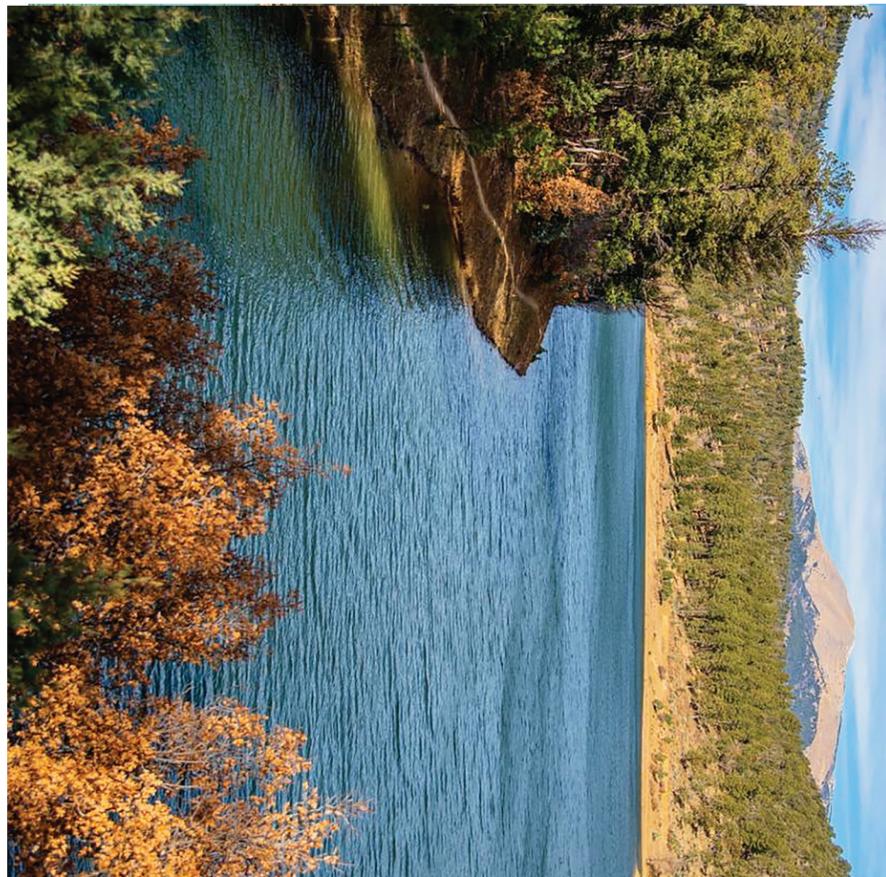
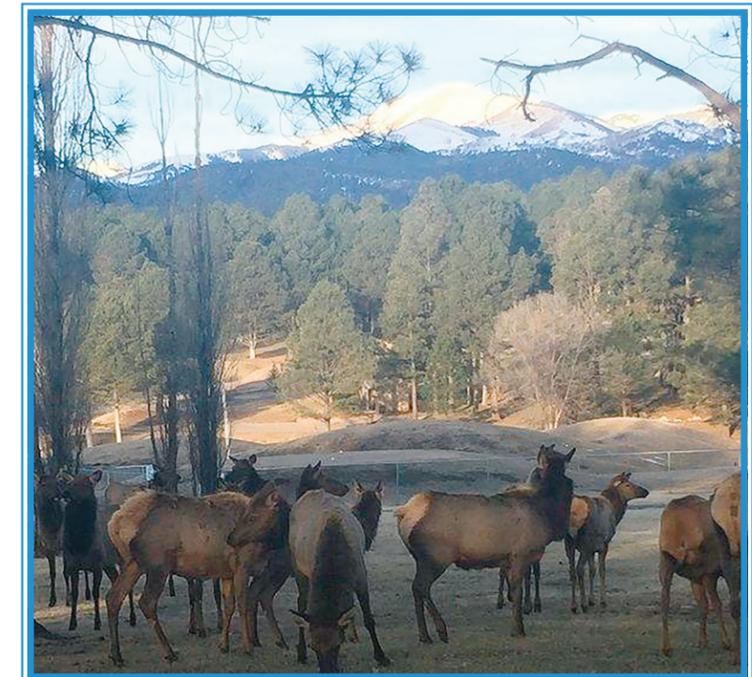
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environ-

mental 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.

How can I get involved?

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



RUIDOSO UTILITIES - WATER MANAGEMENT
2018
Consumer Confidence
WATER REPORT

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Randy Koehn
Address: 313 Cree Meadows Drive
Ruidoso, NM 88345

E-Mail: randykoehn@ruidoso-nm.gov
Phone: 575-257-5525

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 and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today 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 showerhead. 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. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can 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 month's water bill!
- **Visit www.epa.gov/watersense** for more information.

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 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/distribute a informative flyer for house holds to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Reporting of Compliance Data Violations

Our water system violated a drinking water regulation. Although this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did to correct the situation. We are required to maintain a chlorine residual of at least a 0.2 ppm entering the distribution system. Our disinfection requirement was not met for the month(s) of:

February 2018 Bac-T tests that were taken during this period did not indicate the presence of bacteria in the drinking water system during this period. There was no threat to public health since the chlorine residual of 1.88 mg/l was maintained in the Grindstone tanks. To prevent this from happening again, a new chemical pump and wiring was installed. A failsafe device was also installed and tested that will shut down all clearwell pumps and alert WTP personnel in the event of a low chlorine issue.

The Village of Ruidoso (VOR) was back in compliance in the month of March, 2018.

2018 Water Department Accomplishments

- Replaced 2850 lineal feet of 6" water line and installed new fire hydrants in Hemlock Circle
- Replaced 2250 lineal feet of 6" water line and installed new fire hydrants at Depalo
- Worked with New Mexico Environmental Department (NMED) in the Area Wide Optimization Program (AWOP)
- Completed the NMED Performance Based Training for Grindstone & Alto Crest WTP's
- Completed the emergency repair of Grindstone (Plant 4) clearwell
- Installed (3) variable frequency drives (VFD's) at Grindstone (Plant 4) clearwell
- MolzenCorbin completed the engineering for the Alto Crest WTP
- MolzenCorbin completed the engineering for the Alto Crest WTP chemical storage building
- Rehabilitated A-1 well
- Rehabilitated Airport Well
- Completed Airport Tank Well project
- Rehabilitated Airport pumphouse
- Replaced control panels and flow meters at Grindstone WTP
- Replaced polymer tanks and mixers at Grindstone WTP
- Installed new effluent vault and flow meter at Alto Crest WTP
- Installed new surface wash pump at the Alto Crest WTP
- Installed new PRV & concrete lid/hatch at Camelot 1 PRV
- Completed annual calibration for meter/lab equipment at Grindstone & Alto Crest WTP's
- Completed annual emergency generator inspection
- Completed LT2 testing for Grindstone & Alto Crest WTP's

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>.

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 (ug/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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.

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 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.

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.
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 not 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant 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: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	.9	.7	.9	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	29.9	1.46	31.8	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	72.18	7.1	76.2	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.059	.023	.059	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.4	.23	1.4	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.7	0	.7	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100	NA	NA	2018	No	Soil runoff
100% of the samples were below the TT value of .3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was .27. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3.2	.9	3.2	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	.82	.1	.82	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	2	0	2	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.15	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2.6	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	