Village of Ruidoso Consumer Confidence Water Report

2019

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year’s Annual Consumer Confidence Water 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. Last year over 320 tests were conducted, and only 12 had detectable contaminants, all of which were below 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 Drinking Water 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 of Ruidoso works diligently to deliver safe drinking water in a systematic approach balancing all sources of water supply. Water delivered in 2019 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 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 materials 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 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 ext. 2056, 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.
Water Department Accomplishments for 2019

- No violations in 2019
- Replaced 2600 linear feet of 6” water line and installed 6 fire hydrants on Malone Drive
- Replaced 2600 linear feet of 6” water line and installed 6 fire hydrants on Dipaloa Drive
- Installed new Pressure Reducing Valve (PRV) and Halliday hatch at Camelot 4 PRV
- Rebuilt Camelot 5 PRV
- Performed rehab on North Fork (NF) 4, NF 3, and NF 1 Wells
- Installed Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) @ NF 4
- Installed VFD and upgraded electrical service @ A-1 Well
- Replaced pump/motor @ Big D pump station
- Installed 150HP motor @ Little D pump station
- Replaced 3 Pratt Valves @ Alto Crest Water Treatment Plant (WTP)
- Upgraded filters 1 & 2 @ Grindstone WTP
- Annual calibration of meters and lab equipment @ Grindstone & Alto Crest WTP’s
- Emergency maintenance generator inspection/service @ Grindstone WTP
- Connected Grindstone WTP to Village of Ruidoso sewer system
- Installed fence and 2 gates @ Alto decant basin
- Installed new flow meter @ desander station
- Installed Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) at 17 PRV’s
- Installed SCADA to six pump houses
- MolzenCorbin completed an engineering study and provided design & cost options for Upper Canyon Diversion (UCD)
- Yeh & Associates completed an initial review of As-Built Drawings and site visit for Grindstone & Alto Dams
- Country Club Tank was awarded to File Construction, Inc and is scheduled for completion in 2020
- Alto Crest WTP (Plant 3) Rehabilitation Project was approved

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 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. 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 water use every day to reduce evaporation.

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 Quality Data Table
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA enforces 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 all many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in 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 be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide improved 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 tests done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than one year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is 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 though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/5/2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Not detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Monitoring not required, but recommended.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 enforceable standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRDLG</td>
<td>Maximum Residual Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRDL</td>
<td>Maximum Residual Level: The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MRDLs are enforceable standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exemptions</td>
<td>Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain circumstances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNR</td>
<td>Monitored Not Regulated: the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that this level of contamination is not necessary for control of microbial contaminants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MFR</td>
<td>Maintained for Regulatory Reasons: The level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that this level of contamination is not necessary for control of microbial contaminants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>MCL (ppb)</th>
<th>MCLG (ppb)</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>Your Water</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th># Samples Exceeding AL</th>
<th>Exceeds AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.epa.gov/safewater/lead