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 contaminants were conducted, and only 12 had detectable contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. For more information see the section labeled Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons 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 of Ruidoso works diligently to deliver safe drinking water in a systematic approach balancing all sources of water supply. Water delivered in 2020 was in compliance with safe water drinking standards.

Source water assessment and its availability

A source water assessment was completed in 2003. 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 protect and prevent 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 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.

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.
**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

**Treatment Techniques Required**

Total Organic Carbon Removal Levels Not Met by the Ruidoso Water System

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

**Your water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.**

We notify monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results show that our system exceeds the standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Total Trihalomethanes. The standard for Total Trihalomethanes is 0.080 mg/L. The average level of Total Trihalomethanes over the last quarter is shown in the table below.

Sample Location Sample Date Quarter & Year TTHM LRAA (mg/L)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MRDL</th>
<th>MCL, TT, or MRLH</th>
<th>Detected In Your Water</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microorganisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Organic Matter (NOM)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>260.5</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (mg/L)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>260.5</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium (ppb)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which prevents scaling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrite [as measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Basin from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Selenium (ppb)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Discharge from phosphate and metal reduction; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines</td>
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**What is being done?**

We are working with New Mexico Environmental Department (NMED) to improve water monitoring and treatment. We are also improving erosion control at the Grindstone Reservoir.

**What should I do?**

Test taken during this time period did indicate the presence of disinfection by-products in excess of their MCLs. This table shows the results. Test taken during this time period did indicate the presence of disinfection by-products in excess of their MCLs.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours. TTHM are very volatile organic chemicals which form when disinfectants react with natural organic matter in the water.

**People who drink water containing trihalomethanes may have more cancer than the general public.**

**Lead**

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

- Level: action level at consumer taps (ppb)
- NA: 0
- Low: 0
- High: 0
- Sample Date: 2020
- Exceeds AL: No
- Water source/lead: No

**Uranium**

*Uranium (ppb)*

- Level: action level at consumer taps (ppb)
- NA: 0
- Low: 0
- High: 0
- Sample Date: 2020
- Exceeds AL: No
- Water source/lead: No

**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 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.

Village of Ruidoso has received notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

**Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations**

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