

Village of Cloudcroft Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2021

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report, known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 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.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available on the EPA Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Village of Cloudcroft water system obtains water from seven (7) wells and twelve (12) springs located in Pumphouse Canyon and Upper James Canyon. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Source water assessment and its availability

The susceptibility analysis of the Village of Cloudcroft water utility system reveals that the utility is well maintained and operated. Our sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential sources of contamination based on well construction, hydro geologic

settings, systems operations and management. The susceptibility rank of the entire system is low to moderate. If you would like a copy of this report, you may contact David Torres at David.Torres@state.nm.us.

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 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or 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. The 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?

You may wish to volunteer and join a Wellhead Protection Committee or you may wish to attend public meetings of that committee. Contact our water system staff for contact information for the committee.

Description of water treatment process.

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

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 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.
- 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:

Protecting 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 and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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. The Village of Cloudcroft 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

PURe Water Project Progress

The PURe Water Project will create another source of water supply to supplement existing water sources for the Village. The PURe Water Project will be Direct Potable Reuse (DPR), which will use highly treated recycled domestic wastewater sent through many advanced water treatment technologies to create purified source water. The Village of Cloudcroft is working hard to make sure the PURe Water Project will provide a sustainable, resilient and safe water supply for residents and customers. As of 2022, the Village is working with an experienced consultant to revisit parts of the project that require water reuse experts. We are looking at the proper handling of salt-concentrated water from the advanced water treatment processes and updating of the current equipment. DPR projects take many steps to meet New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) guidelines and protect public health. The Village of Cloudcroft is focused on completing final evaluations of the advanced water treatment processes prior to final design and construction. Before the project is online, the advanced water treatment processes will undergo a testing phase, as required by NMED, to show that the treatment processes consistently meet drinking water standards.

For more information, please contact:

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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. At 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 definition below the table.

2021 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019	0	15	3.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2021	1.34	0.4-0.5	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5	2021	11.5	6.44-11.5	No Goal for the Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	2021	17.2	13.0-17.2	No Goal for the Total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Inorganic contaminants

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	Water	Low	High	Date	Violation	Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.038	N/A	0.038	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries & erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	0	0	0	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching, septic tank sewage and erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4.0	4.0	0.11	N/A	0.11	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Radioactive Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Water	Low	High	Date	Violation	Source of Contamination
Uranium (ppb)	0	30	1	N/A	1	8/28/2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.8	1.1	1.8	8/28/2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.06	N/A	0.06	8/28/2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ug/L	number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	not applicable
ND	not detected
NR	monitoring not required, but recommended
ppb	micro-grams per liter

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances & Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet a MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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	Monitored Not Regulated.
MPL	state assigned maximum Permissible Level

Microscopic Particulate Analysis

Vegetative debris - ND	Crustaceans - ND	Protozoa - ND
Algae - 1.7x10'	Water Mites - ND	Insects/Larvae - ND
Rotifers - 2.0	Tardigrades - ND	Spores - ND
Pollen - 1.0x10'	Nematodes Eggs - ND	
Iron Bacteria- ND	Nematodes 1.4x10'	

The Microscopic Particulate Analysis (MPA) is a test to determine the susceptibility of the groundwater to the direct influence of surface water. The results of this test ranked the Village of Cloudcroft as low. The date of sampling: 07/19/2010

To view CCR 2021 online go to: www.villageofcloudcroftnm.net

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