2010 CCR

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 information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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?

The City of Truth or Consequences currently mines YOUR water from a group of six deep water wells. The construction of these wells and the naturally occuring filtration of the surrounding strata combine to provide a safe and refreshing final product.

Source water assessment and its availability.

The City of Truth or Consequences water system is well maintained and operated, and sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential sources of contamination based on well construction, hydro geologic settings, and system operations and management. The susceptibility rank of the entire water system is Moderately High. Please contact Miller's Mobile Manor to discuss findings of the Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan report.

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

How can I become involved?

If you would like to become involved in the operation of YOUR City utilities, you might choose to attend various utility advisory meetings conducted throughout the year and/or attend the City Commission meetings held at regular intervals.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

The system incurred a "Non-Sampling Compliance Violation" as a result of a failure to sample for Lead and Copper in various household within the City during 2010. This violation can and will be corrected in July 2011 by sampling 20 households for the presence of lead and copper. When this is completed the City will return to its normally scheduled sampling frequency of 20 households every 3(three) years. As you can see in the Water Quality Data Table previous samples collected for Lead and Copper in 2007 were in compliance and there was no violation at the time.

Additional Information for Lead

women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES 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 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

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	NA		2009	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	3	NA		2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.07	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2.25	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.05214	NA		2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.22	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.27	NA		2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.19	NA		2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.74	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.38	NA		2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.8	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.04	NA		2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	1	NA		2010	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3.8	NA		2004	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	9.9	NA		2004	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.26	NA		2004	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	3	NA		2004	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0	NA		2010	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	0	NA		2010	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	0	NA		2010	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	0	NA		2010	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	0	NA		2010	No	Herbicide runoff
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	0	NA		2010	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	0	NA		2008	No	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	0	NA		2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	0	NA		2008	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	0	NA		2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	0	200	0	NA		2008	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	0	NA		2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	0	NA		2008	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	0	NA		2008	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	0	NA		2008	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	200	200	0	NA		2008	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	200	0	NA		2008	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes

Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0	1	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	0	NA		2008	No	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	0	NA		2008	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0	NA		2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

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	0.07363	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2.19	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	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

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