CAMINO REAL REGIONAL
CRUA
UTILITY AUTHORITY

2015 Report to Consumers on Water Quality

Spanish (Espanol)
Esta informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda tradiucir la informacion.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water wells draw from the Lower Rio Grande Aquifer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ernesto Carranza at 575-589-1075. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Camino Real Regional Utility Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1 to December 31, 2015**. As water travels 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

How can I get Involved?
Public meetings are held once a month. Please contact the water utilities office at (575)-589-1075 for more information of date and time.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- *Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- *Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- *Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- *Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)* - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
- *Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)* - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
- *Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- *Millirems per year (mrem/yr)* - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- *Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)* - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- *Variances & Exemptions (V&E)* - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions *Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- *Treatment Technique (TT)* - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level* - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.
- M*aximum Contaminant Level Goal* - (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant (Unit Measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Date Tested	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	Absent	2015	Absent	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants						
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/1)	NO	16.5	2013	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium 226/228 (pCi/1)	NO	.21	2013	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	NO	7.7	2013	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	NO	12	2013	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants						
Di (2 - ethylhexyl) Phthalate	NO	3.58	2014	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (ppb)	Yes	0-38	2014	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	NO	.023-.051	2014	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	NO	.79 – 1.3	2014	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	NO	0 – 3.4	2014	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	NO	0 - 23	2014	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Copper- action level at consumer taps. (ppm)	NO	.23	2013	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead - action level at consumer taps. (ppb)	NO	1.1	2013	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposit
Disinfection By-Products						
Chlorine (ppm)	NO	0.469	2015	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NO	8.45	2015	< 40	80	Disinfection byproduct
25. Total Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	NO	1.925	2015	No goal for the total	60	Disinfection byproduct

Arsenic

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation Ends	Violation Explanation
MCL, Average	01/01/2014	03/31/2014	Water samples showed that the amount of this contamination in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, Average	04/01/2014	6/30/2014	Water samples showed that the amount of this contamination in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, Average	07/01/2014	9/30/2014	Water samples showed that the amount of this contamination in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, Average	10/01/2014	12/31/2014	Water samples showed that the amount of this contamination in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

SOLUTIONS TO ARSENIC VIOLATIONS:

- The Sunland Park and the Industrial Park Arsenic Treatment systems were back on line as of May 26, 2016. The arsenic levels have been maintaining arsenic levels at 3 parts per billion (ppb) and 4 ppb (the Drinking Water Standard for arsenic is 10 ppb). Sampling has been performed at the Sunland Park and Industrial Plants after treatment and before the water enters the system.
- The Santa Teresa Arsenic Treatment Plant is in construction and is scheduled to be on line early fall.

- CRRUA is working with its Engineers to enhance the operational capabilities of its staff. This includes additional training, operational assistance, and trouble-shooting.
- CRRUA has assigned a single operator to the arsenic plants. That operator's sole responsibility it is to ensure that the plants remain operational.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. Tahese notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation Ends	Violation Explanation
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	7/23/2010	2015	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
Failure to Submit CCR Certification	12/02/2014	2015	Failure to submit the CCR Certificate of Completion for 2015.
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	7/07/2011	2015	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
Failure to Submit CCR Certification	1/1/2015	12/31/2015	Failure to submit the CCR Certificate of Completion for 2015.

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. Camino Real Regional Utility Authority 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 testing. 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

Source Water Assessment and Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP)

The **Camino Real Regional Utility Authority** 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 the **Camino Real Regional Utility Authority** to discuss the findings of the SWAPP report.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions (575-589-1075).

We at **Camino Real Regional Utility Authority** work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us conserve and protect our water sources,

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Ernesto Carranza
Address:
PO Box 429
Sunland Park, NM 88063
Phone: (575) 589 – 1075
Fax: (575) 589 – 1185
Website: www.CRRUA.org