



Water Report

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Spanish (Español)

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 contaminants 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, 2019**. 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 manmade. 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.

Regulated Contaminants

The table below presents a summary of results of water testing done by the NMED Drinking Water Bureau and by the Utility Authority during the 2019 calendar year. Detected contaminants from 2014-2018 are also listed, if not sampled in 2019. The table contains the name of each contaminant, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the highest single amount found among all samples taken, the expected sources of such contamination, and the incidence of violations.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, for which there is no known or expected risk to health, i.e. zero risk. The MCL usually accepts a risk of 1 in 1,000,000 or 1 in 100,000 persons.

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

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: 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
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.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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

Unit Description	
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)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
mrems	mrems/yr = millirems per year (a measure of radioactive exposure over time)
NA	NA: Not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant (Unit Measurement)	Violation Y/N	Range of Levels Detected	Highest Level Detected	Date Tested	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbiological Contaminants:

Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	Absent		2019	Absent	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
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Radioactive Contaminants:

Beta/photon emitters (pCi/l)	NO	3.5- 10.9	10.9	2019	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium 226/228 (pCi/l)	NO	0.03 – 0.05	0.05	2019	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	NO	0 – 15.5	15.5	2019	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	NO	2 - 15	15	2019	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products:

Chlorine (ppm)	NO	1 - 1	1	2019	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NO	0 - 20	17	2019	< 40	80	Disinfection byproduct
25. Total Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	NO	0 – 4.7	4	2019	No goal for the total	60	Disinfection byproduct

Inorganic Contaminants:

Arsenic (ppb)	YES	14 – 22	17	2019	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	NO	.026 - .058	.058	2017	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	NO	.70 – 1.2	1.2	2017	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	NO	0 – 0.67	1	2019	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	NO	3.5- 6.3	6.3	2017	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Lead and Copper:

Lead and Copper	Violation Y/N	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Date Sampled	MCLG	# Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper- action level at consumer taps. (ppm)	NO	1.3	.26	2017	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead - action level at consumer taps. (ppb)	NO	15	3.1	2017	0	1	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposit

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>

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	1/01/2019	03/31/2019	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	04/01/2019	6/30/2019	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	07/01/2019	9/30/2019	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	10/01/2019	12/31/2019	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:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRRUA is currently working with contracted Engineers to design an Arsenic Treatment Plant for the Border that would address the only issue remaining for the CRRUA Water Utility. 			

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).

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, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Contacts for Information:

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NMED Drinking Water Bureau

Phone: (575) 524-6300

1170 N. Solano, Las Cruces 88005 • www.nmenv.state.nm.us

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791

www.epa.gov/safewater/dwhealth.html • www.epa.gov/ogwdw/agua/apsalud.html (in Spanish)

EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

www.epa.gov/ogwdw • www.epa.gov/safewater/agua.html (in Spanish)

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

The Groundwater Foundation: www.groundwater.org