

Dona Ana Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association NM3554307 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report provides valuable information about the source of your drinking water, the substances it contains, and how it compares to federal and state standards for water quality.

This report reflects the water quality data for the previous year, offering you a snapshot of the safety and quality of the water we deliver. We are committed to transparency and strive to ensure that you have the information you need to make informed decisions about your drinking water. We believe that informed customers are our best partners in maintaining and improving the quality of our water system.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/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?

Dona Ana MDWCA's water source comes from 11 production wells, which draw ground water from the Mesilla Bolson.

Source water assessment and its availability

All information regarding water quality for Dona Ana MDWCA members is available on our website at www.dawater.org. Additionally, you can find updates on our information board outside our office, located at 5535 Ledesma Dr., Las Cruces, NM 88007. For further assistance, please feel free to call us at 575-526-3491.

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).

How can I get involved?

You can become more involved by attending our Regular Board Meetings, held on the 3rd Thursday of every month at 3:00 PM. A calendar of meetings and office closures is available during business hours at the front desk of our office at 5535 Ledesma Dr., Las Cruces, NM 88007, or by calling 575-526-3491.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

All required Bac-T samples for the reporting period were collected as scheduled, and laboratory analysis confirmed that all samples were free of contaminants. However, not all fields were fully completed on the associated paperwork, and some chlorine residual results were not properly entered into the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) database by the State Certified Laboratory responsible for submission.

This oversight was solely administrative in nature and did not reflect any failure in sampling procedures, system operation, or water quality. At no point was public health compromised, and our disinfection processes remained fully operational and compliant throughout the reporting period.

Record keeping violations

We failed to provide the required corrective action documentation for the cosmetic-related deficiencies identified during our recent Sanitary Survey. These deficiencies were non-health-related and did not impact the safety or integrity of our water system. The oversight was administrative in nature, and we have since submitted the necessary documentation to the State. Additionally, we are taking steps to strengthen our internal procedures to ensure that all corrective actions, including any required public notifications, are documented and submitted in a timely manner moving forward.

Additional Information for Lead

Dona Ana MDWCA is required by the EPA to submit a lead line inventory to NMED. The system inventory includes lead service lines. If you would like more information regarding our inventory, please contact us at 575-526-3491.

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. DONA ANA MDWCA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact DONA ANA MDWCA (Public Watersystem Id: NM3554307) by calling 575-526-3491 or emailing anthony@dawater.org. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available 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 you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1	0.9	1	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	5	1.7	8.6	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	25	11	39	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	00	10	4	4	4	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.073	0.073	0.073	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.67	0.67	0.67	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
				Low	High				
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	3	00	3.22	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Radioactive Contaminants									
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	00	15	5.3	3.3	5.3	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	00	5	0.25	0.25	0.25	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium (ug/L)	00	30	3	3	3	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.32	NA	0.32	0	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	00	15	0.95	NA	0.95	0	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Violations and Exceedances									

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
lithium (mg/L)	122.68	0.0447	0.184
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (mg/L)	0.0000032	NA	0.0032
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (mg/L)	0.0000042	NA	0.0042

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)
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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.
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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Explanation and Comment	Health Effects Language
Ground Water Rule violations	We failed to provide the required corrective action documentation for the cosmetic-related deficiencies identified during our recent Sanitary Survey.	These deficiencies were non-health-related and did not impact the safety or integrity of our water system. The oversight was administrative in nature, and we have since submitted the necessary documentation to the State.	We have taken steps to strengthen our internal procedures to ensure that all corrective actions, including any required public notifications, are documented and submitted in a timely manner moving forward.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

For more information please contact:

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