

# 2004 Water Quality Report For Twin Forks MDWCA Published in 2005

## Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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. 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 our water come from?

Water supplied by Twin Fork's MDWCA comes from four springs and two wells. These sources are located throughout the water system. The springs are free flowing, collected in spring boxes and then chlorinated to disinfect.. The wells are 400 and 425 feet in depths with static water levels of 330 and 360 feet. The well water is drawn from fractured limestone.

## Source water assessment and its availability

The Susceptibility Analysis of the **Error! Reference source not found.** water utility reveals that the utility is well maintained and operated, and the sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential sources of contamination based on well construction, hydrogeologic settings, and system operations and management. The susceptibility rank of the entire water system is **Moderately High.**

Table 8					
SOURCE SUSCEPTIBILITY RANKING					
SOURCE NAME	Sensitivity Rank	Vulnerability Rank	Susceptibility Rank	Operational Exceptions	Final Rank
WELL # 1	Moderately Low	Moderately High	Moderate	3 PSOC; Quarterly Monitoring	Moderately High
SPRING # 1	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	3 PSOC; Quarterly Monitoring	Moderately High
SPRING # 2	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Quarterly Monitoring	Moderately High
SPRING # 3	Moderate	Low	Moderately Low	Quarterly Monitoring	Moderate
SPRING # 4	Moderate	High	Moderately High	3 PSOC; Quarterly Monitoring	High

## 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. 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.

## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	18.5	9.6	18.5	11/04/2004	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.043	NA		11/04/2004	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium [Total] (ppb)	100	100	11	NA		11/04/2004	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.18	0.17	0.18	10/10/2003	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	MNR	MNR	2	NA		11/04/2004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.32	0.2	2.32	11/04/2004	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	30.5	19.6	30.5	11/04/2004	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Contaminant(s) (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# of Samples > AL		Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.166	0		6/19/2000	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	0	15	12.8	0		6/19/2000	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Chemicals was sampled for on 10/10/2003 and Synthetic Organic Chemicals were sampled for on 11/4/2004. For these compounds none were detected.

**Units Description:**

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Not reported

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

NA: not applicable

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration

**Important Drinking Water Definitions:**

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: 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.

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

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: Maximum residual disinfectant level. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**For more information**

**Twin Fork's MDWCA  
Attn: Evelyn Schultz  
2491 Hwy 82  
Mayhill, NM 88339-**

**Phone: 505-687-3621**