Quality Water Report-Consumer Confidence Report 2010

La Mesa MDWCA
July 1, 2010

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 sources are 2 ground water wells, which draw from the Lower Rio Grande Basin.

We have a Ground Water protection Plan established in conjunction with New Mexico Rural Water Association that is available in our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Martin G. Lopez, General Manager at (575) 233-3947 or Michael P. Lopez, Operations Manager at (575) 233-3947. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water Quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings. They are held on third Wednesday of each month at the our office at 325 Holguin St. in Vado, NM and are scheduled to start at 9:00 a.m.

La Mesa MDWCA 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 1st to December 31st, 2010 plus 4 years prior 2009-2006. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances.

Source Water Assessment and Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP)

The La Mesa MDWCA 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 HIGH please contact the La Mesa MDWCA water system to discuss the findings of the SWAPP report.

Although throughout the United States it is common to find potential sources of contamination located atop wellheads, continued regulatory oversight, wellhead protection plans, and other planning efforts continue to be primary methods of protecting and ensuring high quality drinking water.

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.

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.
- *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.
- *Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- *Treatment Technique (TT)* - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level* - 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.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - 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.

What does this mean?

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).

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 our continuing efforts to comply with the regulations of the Safe Drinking Water Act and maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year and for your understanding. We at Mesquite MDWC & MSWA work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. **We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.**

Para recibir una explicación de este reporte en Español, por favor de ponerse en contacto en (575) 233-3947.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by **La Mesa MDWCA** has a fluoride concentration of **.35 mg/L (well #5)**. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under the age of nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing **more than 4 mg/L of fluoride** (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem. For more information, please call **our office** at (**575) 233-3947**. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP."

A member accountability report is available upon request detailing the Administrative, Financial and Technical operations of the Association.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

La Mesa MDWCA 2010

P.O. Box 2646
Anthony, NM 88021

Year	Parameter-detected contaminants	Violation Y/N	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	System Name Water System Level Detected	Date Tested	Major Source in Drinking Water
Year	**Microbiological Contaminants**						
2010	Total Coliform Bacteria	No	**0**	>5% of monthly samples	Present	2 Samples Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
2009	Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0	>5% of monthly samples	Present	2 Samples Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
	49 Samples taken in 2008						
2008	Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0	>5% of monthly samples	Present	2 Samples Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
2007	Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0	>5% of monthly samples	Present	2 Samples Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
2006	Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0	>5% of monthly samples	Present	2 Samples Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
	Disinfectant ByProducts						
2010	Total Trihalomethanes	No	None	0.08 mg/L	0.0337 mg/L	22-Nov-10	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
	Bromodichlormethane	No	0	0.08 mg/L	0.0113 mg/L	22-Nov-10	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
	Bromoform	No	0	0.08 mg/L	.0023 mg/L	22-Nov-10	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
	Dibromochloromethane	No	0.06 mg/L	0.08 mg/L	0.0108 mg/L	22-Nov-10	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
	Chloroform	No	None	0.08 mg/L	0.0093 mg/L	22-Nov-10	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	None	0.06 mg/L	0.0093 mg/L	22-Nov-10	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
	Trichloroacetic Acid (TCAA)	No	0	0.3 mg/L	Not detected	22-Nov-10	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
	Dibromoacetic Acid (DBAA)	No	0		Not detected	22-Nov-10	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
	Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA)	No	0	Zero	Not detected	22-Nov-10	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
	Monobromoacetic Acid (MBAA)	No	0		Not detected	22-Nov-10	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
	Monobromoacetic Acid (MBAA)	No	0		Not detected	22-Nov-10	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	No	None	0.08 mg/L	0.0228 mg/L	1-Jan-09	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	None	0.06 mg/L	0	1-Jan-09	By-products of drinking water chlorination.

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Year	Parameter-detected contaminants	Violation Y/N	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	System Name Water System Level Detected	Date Tested	Major Source in Drinking Water
2010	**Inorganic Contaminants**						
	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen	No	10	10 mg/L	Not detected	3-Dec-10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching form sepric tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen	No	10	10 mg/L	.00002 mg/L	1-Jan-09	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching form sepric tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Fluoride	No	4	4 mg/L	.00035 mg/L	1-Jan-09	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	Arsenic	No	0	10	4 mg/L	4-Jan-10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
	Barium	No	2	2	<.01 mg/L	4-Jan-10	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Beryllium	No		0.004 mg/L	<0.001 mg/L	4-Jan-10	Intestinal lesions
	Cadmium	No		0.005 mg/L	<0.001 mg/L	4-Jan-10	Kidney damage
	Chromium	No	0.1	0.1	<0.001 mg/L	4-Jan-10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
	Nickel	No	100 mg/L	unregulated	<0.01 mg/L	1-Mar-05	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mining and refining
2008	**Lead and Copper Rule**		See Below	**Action Level**	**90th % tile**		
	Lead	No	See Below	0.015 mg/L	0.0001727 mg/L	8-Sep-05	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
	Copper	No	See Below	1.3 mg/L	0.00312 mg/L	8-Sep-05	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

There is no MCL for Copper. None of the 10 sampled sites exceeded the Action Level for 2008.

The "La Mesa MDWCA" Water System meets or exceeds every state and federal safe drinking water standard.

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act was amended in 1996. It now requires public water supplies, including "La Mesa MDWCA" to provide their customers with an annual report as to the quality of their drinking water.