

# **2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Holloman AFB Public Water System ID: NM3562719**

## **Spanish (Español)**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

## **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. 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. Environmental Protection Agency (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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## **Where does my water come from?**

Holloman AFB (HAFB) normally relies on surface water (40 percent) and groundwater (60 percent) for potable water, but due to the 2012 Little Bear Forest fire the surface water source will be unavailable for some period of time. Holloman AFB will be relying on various wells located 12 to 35 miles southeast of the base near the foothills of the Sacramento Mountains for the next 3 to 5 years. If needed, potable water can also be provided by the City of Alamogordo.

Surface water from Bonito Lake, when it recovers from the fire, and natural springs located in Fresnel, Alamo, and La Luz Canyons is transported through pipelines to reservoirs at the City of Alamogordo's La Luz Water Treatment Facility. The La Luz Water Treatment Facility transports treated water from the La Luz facility to a connection point with our new Prather pipeline. The Prather pipeline transports the water to a connection with the main pipelines that supply water to HAFB. Two tanks are designated for potable water storage on HAFB: Eagle Tower with a capacity of 0.3 million gallons (MG) (0.9 acre-feet) and North Area Tower with a capacity of 0.25 MG (0.8 acre-feet), having a total capacity of 0.55 MG (1.7 acre-feet). The previously

used Challenger Tank with a capacity of 0.4 MG (1.2 acre-feet) has been permanently removed from service. These tanks also serve to keep pressure in pipelines serving the base and are constantly being filled by water pumped via pipeline from two main storage tanks of 1.0 MG and 1.5 MG located at the CE Water Treatment Plant.

Groundwater is drawn from a total of 15 wells with an average depth of 450 to 550 feet. There are four well fields in operation, Boles, Escondido, San Andres, Frenchy, and Douglas well fields. Four of the seven original wells are currently waiting re-drilling. Groundwater extracted from the well fields is transported via pipeline to two ground level storage tanks located in Boles and San Andres well fields, with a total capacity of 0.9 MG. These water storage tanks are constantly being filled to prevent water deficits from occurring on-base. Ten years ago, average daily water demand on-base was approximately 1.68 million gallons per day (MGD) or 612 million gallons per year (MG/yr). The average for 2013 was 1.12 MGD or 409 MG/yr. This very significant reduction in water consumption is the result of converting the Golf Course to irrigation with treated effluent, an aggressive campaign to find/fix leaks and replacement of several miles of old cast iron water mains.

### **Source water assessment and its availability**

The Holloman AFB public water system is routinely inspected by the Civil Engineering Utilities Shop and Bioenvironmental Engineering (BE) of the 49th Medical Group. Civil Engineering Utilities inspects our system for its technical, financial and managerial capacity to provide safe drinking water to you. To ensure that we provide the highest quality of water available, our water system is operated by state certified operators who oversee the routine operations of our system. All improvements forthcoming will be addressed by the appropriate personnel.

A source water assessment was conducted in 2002 by the New Mexico Environmental Department, Drinking Water Bureau for the Holloman AFB public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The water system received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

### **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; 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.

### **Water Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

### **Source Water Protection Tips**

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

### **Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations**

Please see attachments.

### **Additional Information for Lead**

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. Holloman AFB (PWSID: NM3562719) 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 tested. 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>.

## 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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>MCL,</u> <u>TT, or</u> <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	5.5	ND	5.5	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	23.1	ND	23.1	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.022	NA		2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.3	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - source water (ppb)		15	3.9	NA		2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppb)		1300	8.8	NA		2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	4.2	NA		2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.51	NA		2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	1.2	NA		2011	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	2.66	NA		2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides</b>								
Acrylamide	NA	TT	NA	NA		2013	No	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
<b><u>Contaminants</u></b>	<b><u>MCLG</u></b>	<b><u>AL</u></b>	<b><u>Your Water</u></b>	<b><u>Sample Date</u></b>	<b><u># Samples Exceeding AL</u></b>	<b><u>Exceeds AL</u></b>	<b><u>Typical Source</u></b>	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.17	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	5.3	2013	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

## Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Residue of banned herbicide
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (ppq)	0	30	ND	No	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; Discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Residue of banned insecticide
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills

Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	0	400	ND	No	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Breakdown of heptachlor
Lindane (ppt)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	ND	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Alachlor (ppb)	MNR	MNR	ND	No	

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)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

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E-Mail: bio.request@holloman.af.mil

## City of Alamogordo 2013 Water Quality Report

Dear Customer:

This report has been prepared to inform our customers of the quality of their drinking water.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en español, favor de llamar al TEL. 800-460-6565 par hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Last year as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State of New Mexico drinking water health standards.

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 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

The City's water comes from several sources, depending on seasonal and situational demands and the amount each source can provide. The primary source, approximately 3 to 4 million gallons per day, comes from a system of springs and stream diversions located in the Fresnal and La Luz Canyon systems. The water collected from these areas is piped to the City's storage and treatment facility in La Luz. Another source is Bonito Lake, which normally supplies about 1.0 MGD but is currently off line due to damages sustained during the Little Bear fire. On the southern end of the City, a similar

treatment facility receives water piped from springs located in the Alamo Canyon System at approximately 1.0 MGD. There are also several wells located both northeast and south of the Alamogordo City Limits. Together these wells can supply 5 to 6 MGD to the system. The operation of these wells normally occurs from about April through October or as necessary to supplement other sources.



The Susceptibility Analysis of the Alamogordo Domestic 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 an evaluation of the available information. The susceptibility ranking of the entire water system is Moderate. A copy of the entire analysis may be downloaded at: [www.ci.alamogordo.nm.us](http://www.ci.alamogordo.nm.us)

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 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 insure 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.

Public input concerning the City of Alamogordo water system may be made at regularly scheduled meetings, held at 7:00 PM on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesday of each month at the City Hall located at 1376 E. Ninth Street. You may also contact Mr. David Nunnelley at (575) 437-5991 with any concerns or questions you may have.

Website: [www.ci.alamogordo.nm.us](http://www.ci.alamogordo.nm.us)

## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected that are applicable for the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to change.

### **Important Drinking Water Definitions and Abbreviations**

**ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) **ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) **N/A:** not applicable **ND:** not detected **MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. **MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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.

Contaminants	Sample	MCL	Your Water	Range Detected	MCLG	Violation	Typical Sources
<b><u>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</u></b>							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2013	60	16	4.2 - 16	N/A	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2013	80	58.8	18 - 58	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b><u>Inorganic Contaminants</u></b>							
Arsenic (ppb)	2013	10	1	0 - 1	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2013	2	0.033	0.023 - 0.033	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	4	0.19	0.14 - 0.19	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen) (ppm)	2013	10	3.2	ND - 3.2	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic
Selenium (ppb)	2013	50	3.6	1.9 - 3.6	50	No	Discharge from mines, erosion of natural deposits
<b><u>Radioactive Contaminants</u></b>							
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	2013	4	9.2	9.2 - 9.2	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	2013	5	0.13	0.13	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	2013	15	3.5	0.8 - 3.5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	2013	30	4	4	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Sample Date	AL	Your Water	# of Samples Exceeding AL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Sources
<b><u>Lead and Copper (Regulated at the Customer's Plumbing)</u></b>							
Lead (action level at consumer taps) (ppb)	06/19/2012	15	7.1	2	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (action level at consumer taps) (ppm)	06/19/2012	1.3	0.58	1	1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems

### **Additional Information for Lead**

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. Alamogordo Domestic Water System 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 tested. 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>.

PUBLIC NOTICE  
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER  
Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Holloman Air Force Base

The Holloman AFB water system violated a drinking water sampling standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Per the New Mexico Environmental Department (NMED), we are required to sample for Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) in two quarters of one calendar year out of every three years (e.g., for the three-year period 2008-2010, we could sample in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter and 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2009 to remain in compliance). For the monitoring period 2008-2010, we sampled in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2009 and the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2010, thus we were non-compliant due to the sampling events being in different calendar years. For the monitoring period 2011-2013, we sampled in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2012, however, some samples were lost in transit and we did not have sample results for all of the required SOCs. Note that there were no instances where we received results that exceeded the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. The full list of SOCs and their Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) may be found in 40 CFR 141.61(c). Additional information on SOCs may be found on the NMED website: <http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/dwb/contaminants/SOCs.htm>

What should you do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What does this mean?

Our water system is required by law to collect SOC samples. During the compliance periods of 2008-2010 and 2011-2013, we collected samples, however, over the 3 year compliance period, the samples were taken in different years instead of the same year as required by the regulations, and some samples were lost in transit. Of the samples taken, we do not exceed standards for SOCs.

What is being done?

We collected SOC samples in March 2014 (1<sup>st</sup> quarter) and April 2014 (2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter). These samples put us back into compliance with applicable regulations as the samples will be taken in the same year.

For more information, please contact Major David Wagner at 575-572-7938 or 280 First Street, Holloman AFB NM 88330.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by: posting this notice in a public place, distributing copies by hand or mail, posting on the Internet, and advertising in the news media/newspaper.

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

## Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Holloman Air Force Base

*Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.*

On April 29, 2014, we became aware that our system recently failed to collect monitoring samples required by the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, and what we are doing to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Table 1 list the contaminants and the compliance periods for which we did not monitor correctly. Because these samples were not collected, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the compliance periods listed below.

**Table 1**

<b>Contaminants - Sampling Points</b>	<b>Sample Name - Missing (Location)</b>	<b>Compliance Periods</b>
Stage 2 DIBPs- TTHM-1	HAA5 – Dual Sample Required (Bldg. 1189)	1st Quarter 2014 (March)
Stage 2 DIBPs – TTHM-2	HAA5 – Dual Sample Required (Bldg. 1173)	1st Quarter 2014 (March)
Stage 2 DIBPs – HAA5-1	TTHM – Dual Sample Required (Bldg. 1266)	1st Quarter 2014 (March)
Stage 2- DIBPs – DBP-1	TTHM – Dual Sample Required (Bldg. 1265)	1st Quarter 2014 (March)

### **What should you do?**

There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

### **What happened and what is being done?**

Our water system is required by law to collect DIBP Stage 2 samples on a quarterly basis. During the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of 2014, we collected samples; however, we did not collect the correct amount of samples. Of the samples taken, we do not exceed standards for DIBPs. Once we complete 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter samples for 2014, this will put us back into compliance with applicable regulations by 1 July 2014.

### **For more information, please contact:**

Major David Wagner at 575-572-7938 or at: Holloman Air Force Base, NM3562719  
280 First Street  
Holloman Air Force Base, NM 88330

*\*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.\**