

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PINOS ALTOS MDWC ASSOCIATION

April 22, 2025

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.

We are presenting 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 source is ground water from *THE TOWN OF SILVER CITY*.

Pinos Altos MDWC Association reports that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

We want our valued members to be informed about their water utility so if you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mark Johnson, (575)-590-1152. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Wednesday of odd months (January, March, May, July, September, November) 7:00 P.M. at the Pinos Altos Fire Station.

The Pinos Altos MDWC Assoc. 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, 2024. 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.

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.

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 storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water 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.

Term Table
Definitions

Term	Definition
90 th Percentile:	Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.
AL (Action Level):	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):	The highest level of chlorine residual allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.
ND (Non-Detects):	Not detected; Contaminant is not present.
pCi/L: (Picocuries per liter):	A measurement of radioactivity in water.
Ppb (Parts per billion):	One part substance per billion parts water or 1 minute in 2,000 years.
Ppm (Parts per million):	One part substance per million parts water or 1 minute in 2 years.
RAA (Running Annual Average):	The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the last 12 calendar months.
TT (Treatment Technique):	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

SUBSTANCES OF FREQUENT INTEREST TO CUSTOMERS

Unregulated Substances	Units	Range	Average
Alkalinity	PPM	157 - 203	176
Calcium	PPM	29.9 - 60.3	49.13
Hardness	PPM	132 - 200	162 (Medium Hardness or 9.45 Grains/Gallon)
Iron	PPM	0 - 0.27	0.07
Magnesium	PPM	6.42 - 14.09	9.70
pH/Acidity	STD. UNITS	7.53 - 8.04	7.80
Sodium	PPM	22 - 26	24
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	190 - 238	215

(2024) Water Quality Analysis

These tables display the results of our water quality analysis between (2016-2024). Each substance detected in our water, even the smallest traceable amount, is listed. These tables contain the name of each substance, the highest substance level allowed by the EPA, the highest level and range detected, and the sources of each contaminant.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE LOW - HIGH	MEETS EPA STD	TYPICAL SOURCE
Nitrate (ppm) (Measured as Nitrogen) NUTRIENTS	2023	10	10	1.93	1.01 - 1.93	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage erosion of natural deposits.
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) RADIOLOGICAL	2019	15	0	5.3	3.3-5.3	YES	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L) RADIOLOGICAL	2019	5	0	0.16	ND-0.16	YES	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta Emitters (PCi/L) RADIOLOGICAL	2019	50	0	3.7	2.3-3.7	YES	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium, Mass Concentration (ppb) RADIOLOGICAL	2019	30	0	2	2	YES	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	RAA	RANGE LOW - HIGH	MEETS EPA STANDARDS	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm) DISINFECTANTS	2024	4 (MRDL)	4 (MRDLG)	0.43	0.27 - 0.43	YES	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) DISINFECTION BY- PRODUCTS	2024	60	N/A	0	ND	YES	By-product of chlorination for disinfection of water formed when chlorine reacts to organics in water.
(TTHM's) Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) DISINFECTION BY- PRODUCTS	2024	80	N/A	2.4	2.4-2.4	YES	By-products of chlorination for disinfection of water formed when chlorine reacts to organics in water.

Lead and Copper

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE LOW - HIGH	MEETS EPA STANDARDS	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm) 90 th Percentile	2023	AL=1.3	1.3	90 th Percentile 0.05	0.0038-0.2	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb) 90 th Percentile	2023	AL=15	0	90 th Percentile 1	ND-.002	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.

*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. Silver City 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>. Information on the lead lines in our system is available at <https://pamdwc.org/pdf/InfoLeadLine.pdf>.

Microbiological

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE LOW - HIGH	MEETS EPA STD	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Coliforms - 180 Routine Samples Yearly	2024	0	0	ND	ND	YES	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment; not a health threat in itself; it is used to indicate whether other potential harmful bacteria may be present.

As you can see from the results, the levels have always been substantially lower than the Maximum Contamination Levels (MCL). However, the human nose can detect the smell and taste of these contaminants even at these low levels, so you may detect these smell or tastes in your water. No other volatile organic compounds (VOC) were detected by any of the above water analysis tests. All the full analytic tests of our water are available for your inspection by calling us at the PAMDWCA phone number above.

What does this mean?

As you can see by the table, we did not exceed any maximum contaminant levels. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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).

The Source Water Assessment (SWA) Report is intended primarily to provide water utility companies, and water customers with information about the susceptibility of their water supplies to contamination. For more information or to obtain a copy of the Source Water Assessment report, please contact Mark Johnson, (575)-590-1152.

In conclusion, the Pinos Altos 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. 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.

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