Para recibir una explicación de este reporte en Español, por favor de ponerse en contacto con la señor/señora Becky Fraze en 575-477-2411, o deje una noa en P. O. Box 308, Dora, NM 88115.

The Water We Drink
Village of Dora
2022 Consumer Confidence Report
June 1, 2023

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 source is two groundwater wells south of Dora near Pep, New Mexico, drawing water from the Ogallala Aquifer. The Village of Dora is pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Becky Fraze at 575-477-2411, P. O. Box 308, Dora, NM 88115. Village of Dora Water System is a community water system that was started by our community and run by the community. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at the Dora Fire Station.

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 that result from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 also can 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In the following Water Quality 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:

- *Not Applicable (NA)* – does not apply
- *Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- *Not Required (NR)* – monitoring not required, but recommended
- *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.
- *Micrograms per liter (ug/L)* – Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
- *Millirems per year (mrem/yr)* - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

- *Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)* - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- *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* - (mandatory language) 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.
- *Variances and Exemptions*: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- *Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal(MRDLG)*: 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.
- *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level* (MRDL): 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.
- *Monitored Not Regulated (MNR):* Contaminant is monitored for, but is not regulated.
- *Maximum Permissible Level (MPL):* State assigned maximum permissible level of a contaminant.

Water Quality Table

Village of Dora 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, 2022. The U.S. EPA and 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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant (Unit Measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Date Tested	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	1/22 - 12/22	0	1	Naturally present in the environment
2. Fecal coliform and *E.coli*	N	0	1/22- 12/22	0	1	Human and animal fecal waste.
Radioactive Contaminants						
Alpha particles (pCi/L)	N	0.8	5/20/19	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
3. Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	N	6.2	5/20/19	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
4. Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	N	0.35	5/20/19	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
5. Uranium (ug/L)	N	6.00	5/20/19	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants. Waiver approved thru 12/31/28.						
6. Arsenic (ppb)	N	4	1/11/22	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
7. Barium (ppm)	N	0.026	1/11/22	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
9. Asbestos (MFL)	N	ND	9/23/20	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
10. Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.49	1/11/22	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
12. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	2.39	1/11/22	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
13. Selenium (ppb)	N	7	1/11/22	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	44	1/11/22	N/A	MPL	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides on 1/11/22. 32 contaminants were tested and none were detected. Waiver approved thru 12/31/32.						
Volatile Organic Contaminants on 01/11/22. 21 contaminants were tested and none were detected. Waiver approved thru 12/31/28.						

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.03	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural

Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	ND	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural

Notice of Violation – NONE

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).

SWAPP (Source Water Assessment Protection Program)

The Dora Water Department is well maintained and operated, and 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 **Moderate.** Please contact the Dora Water Department to discuss the findings of the SWAPP report.

Table 8	SOURCE SUSCEPTIBILITY RANKING				
SOURCE NAME	**Sensitivity Rank**	**Vulnerability Rank**	**Susceptibility Rank**	**Operational Exceptions**	**Final Rank**
WELL 1	Moderately Low	Low	Moderately Low	Land Use	Moderate
WELL 2	Moderate	Low	Moderately Low	Land Use	Moderate

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.

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. The Village of Dora 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.*

We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants. We have detected radon in the finished water supply in one sample taken at both wells tested. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure to air transmitted radon over a long period of time may cause adverse health effects.

Water is New Mexico's most precious and natural resource. New Mexico has experienced several consecutive years of drought and water conservation is especially important during these times of drought.

Additionally, and arguably more critical, most aquifers in the state are being depleted. Decreasing water levels in aquifers and surface sources can increase the concentration of minerals and contaminants in the drinking water supply.

We at the Village of Dora work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. **We ask that all our customers help us conserve and protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.**

Please call our office if you have questions.