

**Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form**  
(updated with electronic delivery methods)

(suggested format)

CWS Name: Village of Floyd Water

PWSID No: NM3528422

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state/primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name: Toni Whitecotton

Title: Village Clerk

Phone #: 575-478-2585 Date: May 26, 2020

**Please check all items that apply.**

CCR was distributed by mail.

CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method. Specify direct delivery methods:

Mail – notification that CCR is available on website via a direct URL

Email – direct URL to CCR

Email – CCR sent as an attachment to the email

Email – CCR sent embedded in the email

Other: website listed on bills (~~from~~ May 30, 2020)

If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:

www.villageoffloydnm.com

If the CCR was provided electronically, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR delivery:

Call or stop in at the Village Hall

575-478-2585

1569 New Mexico 267, Floyd, nm 88118

\_\_\_\_\_ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the state/primacy agency:

posting the CCR on the Internet at www. Village of Floyd nm. com

\_\_\_\_\_ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)

\_\_\_\_\_ advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

\_\_\_\_\_ publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

\_\_\_\_\_ posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

\_\_\_\_\_ delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as:  
apartments, businesses, and large private employers

\_\_\_\_\_ delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

\_\_\_\_\_ electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)

\_\_\_\_\_ electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)

\_\_\_\_\_ (for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)

# 2019 CCR Report

## Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

## 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. 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 my water come from?

The water for the Floyd Water System comes from two wells North of the village. These wells draw water from the High Plains Aquifer, also known as the Ogallala Aquifer.

## Source water assessment and its availability

The Floyd 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 MODERATE. Please contact the Floyd Water System to discuss the findings of the Source Water Assessment & Protection Program.

## 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.

## **How can I get involved?**

Please contact the Floyd Water System to find out how you can become involved in decisions that may affect the quality of our water.

Village of Floyd, PO Box 69, Floyd, New Mexico 88118, or you may call 575-478-2585. You can also send an email to [floyd-village@yucca.net](mailto:floyd-village@yucca.net).

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

Disinfection Byproduct samples were to be collected quarterly in 2018. Our 3rd and 4th quarter samples were not collected. However, our DBP levels dropped low enough to allow the Floyd Water System to be moved back to yearly monitoring. A public notification was posted about this issue and a PN certification form will be sent to the New Mexico Environment Department.

## **Significant Deficiencies**

The Village of Floyd Water System Failed to Submit Corrective Action Within Required Time Frame.

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

A routine sanitary survey conducted on August 24, 2018 with the New Mexico Environment Department - Drinking Water Bureau (NMED DWB) found:

1. Dross connections are present in the water system
2. Inadequate sampling locations.

We were to consult with the NMED-DWB and correct all deficiencies within 120 days as required by Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Ground Water Rule. However, we failed to take these actions by the deadlines established by the NMED DWB.

What Should I do?

>There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

>If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lesson the risk of infection by microbes are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

>Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

These symptoms, however, are not caused only by organisms in drinking water, but also by other factors. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

What is being done?

The water operator will get these items of deficiency corrected while repairs are being made and we anticipate resolving the problem within 30 days.

## **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. Village of Floyd 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.3	.8	1.3	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.9	0	1.9	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	2	2.4	3.7	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.77	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2	NA	NA	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.06	2018		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
	0	15	2	2018	0	No		

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)							Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
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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