

# Village of Cuba 2019 CCR

## Spanish (Español)

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

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 Village of Cuba Water System has three ground water wells in the Rio Grande Basin. The water system serves approximately 1000 people with 500 connections. Water from the wells is pumped into the water plant and disinfected with chlorine. Water from the plant flows by gravity to our 2 tanks and distribution system. One of our finished water storage tanks has a capacity of 500,000 gallons and the other holds 425,000 gallons. One small section of the distribution system is fed by 2 booster pumps. The distribution system has a variety of pipes ranging from 2" water main lines to 12" water mains. The pipe material varies: PVC, Asbestos/Cement, Cast Iron, and Steel.

## Source water assessment and its availability

A copy of the source water assessment may be obtained by contacting David Torres at david.torres@state.nm.us or at 505-259-5048.

### **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?**

For more information, please contact Cuba Water Department

16B E. Cordova  
City & Zip: Cuba, New Mexico 87013

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 426  
City & Zip: Cuba, New Mexico 87013

Phone: 575-289-2020  
FAX: 575-289-3769  
Email: cubawater@gmail.com

## **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

## **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**

Chlorine:

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what we did to correct these situations.

The Cuba Water System did not report disinfectant residuals collected from distribution during 4th quarter of 2015 (November), 3rd quarter of 2017 (August), and the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2018 (January).

\*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. During the above quarters we did not complete all monitoring or testing for disinfectant residuals and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.\*

Additionally, we are required to submit monitoring data to the state for the various drinking water standards. Cuba Water System is required to submit a report of the monthly disinfectant residuals on a quarterly basis to the New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau (NMED DWB).

Cuba Water System did not meet the monitoring and reporting requirements for this drinking water regulation. This resulted in a violation.

What should you do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. 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? What is being done?

Cuba Water System will submit a report of the precise disinfectant residuals to the NMED DWB by the specified date outlined in the drinking water regulations

Total Trihalomethanes: The violation started in 2018. The violation was for not sampling for total trihalomethanes. The samples were taken in the next sampling period and the violation was resolved.

Haloacetic Acids: The violation started in (2018). The violation was for not sampling for Haloacetic Acids in the required time frame. The samples were taken in the next sampling period and the violation was resolved.

Consumer Confidence Report: Delivered the 2017 calendar year ccr certification after the October 1, 2018 deadline but are now back in compliance.

### **Significant Deficiencies**

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

**Cuba Water System Failed to Submit Corrective Action Within Required Time Frame**

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

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 July 12, 2018 by James P. Jones with the New Mexico Environment Department-Drinking Water Bureau (NMED DWB) found the following significant deficiencies in our water system:

1. **The two wells that were inspected (Wells #2 and #3) did not have properly installed well caps with a sanitary seal that would keep insects, dirt and other contaminants out of the water supply. Corrected 03/08/2019**
2. **Cross connections were present in the water system that could potentially contaminate the water supply. Corrected 06/27/2019**
3. **The Main Storage Tank had an improperly protected overflow line that could allow insects or other contaminants into the water storage tank. The clear-well water storage tank also had an inadequately protected opening. Corrected 03/04/2020**
4. **The La Loma Water Storage Tank had enough internal corrosion (based on a third party inspection) that the third party inspector had genuine concerns regarding the structural integrity of this tank. Deficiency is uncorrected.**
5. **Water system does not have a written Emergency Response Plan.**
6. **The fence at the La Loma Tank site is damaged and does not provide adequate security against intruders. Corrected 03/08/2019**

We were to consult with the NMED-DWB regarding the appropriate corrective actions within 30 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 lessen 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?**

Corrective Action plan has been developed and delivered to the NMED for review on 5/30/2022. As soon as approval of CAP is received, the corrective action items will be addressed within 120 days of approval.

**For more information, please contact:**

Esther Herrera at (575) 289-2020  
Cuba Water System, NM3509023  
P.O. Box 426  
Cuba, NM 87013

*\*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.\**

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**  
**Cuba Water System Failed to Correct Significant Deficiencies Within Required Time Frame**

*Este informe contiene informaci6n importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda*

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 07/12/2018 by James P. Jones with the New Mexico Environment Department-Drinking Water Bureau (NMED DWB) found the following significant deficiencies in our water system:

1. The two wells that were inspected (Wells #2 and #3) did not have properly installed well caps with a sanitary seal that would keep insects, dirt and other contaminants out of the water supply.
2. Cross connections were present in the water system that could potentially contaminate the water supply.
3. The Main Storage Tank had an improperly protected QVerflow line that could allow insects or other contaminants into the water storage tank. The clear-well water storage tank also had an inadequately protected opening.
4. The La Loma Water Storage Tank had enough internal corrosion (based on a third party inspection) that the third party inspector had genuine concerns regarding the structural integrity of this tank.
5. Water system does not have a written Emergency Response Plan.
6. The fence at the La Loma Tank site is damaged and does not provide adequate security against intruders.

We were to consult with the NMED-DWB regarding the appropriate corrective actions within 30 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 lessen 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?**

Corrective Action plan has been developed and delivered to the NMED for review. As soon as approval of CAP is received, the corrective action items will be addressed.

## **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. Cuba 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>.

## 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	.3	NA	NA	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	2	2.37	2.38	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.22	NA	NA	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits;



								Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.3	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	4	NA	NA	2016	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.81	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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	.13	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4.3	2018	0	No	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)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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.
Variations and	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique

Exemptions	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

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Ground Water Rule violations	Failure Address Deficiency - GWR	12/20/2018 - 3/8/2019	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.	Corrective Action Plan has been created and delivered to NMED for review and approval for deficiencies and that has been in consult with NMED.
	Failure Address Deficiency - GWR	12/20/2018 - 6/27/2019		
	Failure Address Deficiency - GWR	12/20/2018 - 3/4/2020		
	Failure Address Deficiency - GWR	12/20/2018 - 2019		
	Failure Address Deficiency - GWR	9/24/2018 - 2019		
	Failure to Consult, GWR			

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Esther Herrera  
Address:  
Phone: 5752892020