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ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

2012

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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
(CCR) Rule, 40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart O.

As required by the Environmental Protection Agency and the
Environment Department of the State of New Mexico.

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2012

Thunder Mountain Water Company is pleased to provide our customers with this Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2012 test results. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 are pleased to report that our drinking water **is safe and meets federal and state requirements**. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water delivery process and protect our water resources.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

What Is Hard Water?

“Hardness” refers to the calcium and magnesium content of the water. Iron, manganese, and a few other polyvalent cations also constitute hardness. All East Mountain water is hard. Some research has indicated that there may be some health benefits associated with the consumption of hard water. Many studies done since the 1960s have demonstrated a fairly consistent relationship between soft water and cardiovascular disease. These studies show that people living in soft water areas have somewhat higher cardiovascular disease rates than those living in hard water areas. Although several theories to explain this phenomenon have been advanced, no causal relationships have been established. Other studies have indicated that long term consumption of demineralized water may result in the lowering of the bone calcium saturation levels. Again, the causative factors have not been clearly established. These studies suggest that hard water may be healthier than very soft water.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Thunder Mountain Water Company purchases 100% of its water from EPCOR Water - Edgewood and Entranosa Water and Wastewater Cooperative. EPCOR and Entranosa produce water from groundwater sources within the local aquifer. Your water is disinfected to ensure the bacteriological quality. The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

What the USEPA Says About Drinking Water Contaminants?

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s 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 human activity.

Microbial Contaminants - viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants - salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides - may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural, 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants - can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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/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).

Informational Statement on 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. Thunder Mountain Water Company, Inc. 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 exposure to lead 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>.

Source Water Assessment and Availability:

The Thunder Mountain Water utility is well maintained and operated, and the 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 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.

Copies of the Assessment may be requested by calling the New Mexico Environment Department – Drinking Water Bureau (NMED-DWB) toll free at 1-877-654-8720. Please include your name, address, telephone number and the name of the water utility. *NMED-DWB may charge a nominal fee for paper copies.*

How Can I Get Involved?

Please contact the Thunder Mountain Water System to find out how you can become involved in matters that impact the quality of your drinking water.

Please include your six digit Account # (sample 001901) on your check or money order when you make your payment.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ed Cardenas at 281-7978.

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2012 CCR - Table

Regulated Substances Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Amt. Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2011	15	0	6.1	0.2 - 6.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits, certain minerals contain / emit this radiation form
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2011	5	0	0.83	0.19 - 0.83	No	Erosion of natural deposits, certain minerals contain / emit
Beta / Photon Particles (pCi/L)	2011	50	0	5.6	1.8 - 5.6	No	contain / emit this radiation form
Arsenic (ppb)	2011	10	0	1.7	ND - 1.7	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2011	2	2	0.5	0.3 - 0.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2011	4	4	0.57	ND - 0.57	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	2011	30	0	7	4 - 7	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm) ¹	2012	10	10	4.23	1.09 - 4.23	No	Erosion of natural deposits, certain minerals contain / emit this radiation form

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# of Samples Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2012	0	15	8.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	2012	1.3	1.3	0.41	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Regulated Compounds Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL/ MRDL	MCL/ MRDL	Average Amt Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Typical Source
HAA5 ² (ppb)	2011	NA	60	3.4	3.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THHMs ² (ppb)	2011	NA	80	6.36	6.36	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2012	4	4	0.7	0.5 - 1.4	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Additional Consituents

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Range of Detections	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm)	2011	19 - 27	Natural occurring element, natural erosion

TTTHM / HAA5 - Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants:

Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L); chloroform (0.07 mg/L)

Haloacetic Acids: dichloroacetic acid (zero); trichloroacetic acid (0.2 mg/L); monochloroacetic acid (0.07 mg/L 0; bromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs.

Table Definitions

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. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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.



MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of 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 contamination.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

ppb(parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): Non enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects in drinking water.

TTTHM - Total Trihalomethanes: consist of Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, Bromoform.

HAA5 - Five Haloacetic Acids: consist of Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Bromoacetic acid, Dibromoacetic acid.

Total Dissolved Solids: An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

µg/L: micrograms per liter

µmhos/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A measure of electrical conductance.

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