

Cimarron 2023 Consumer Confidence 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. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 11 of those contaminants, and found only 2 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

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 Village of Cimarron comes from the Cimarroncito Reservoir through a 7 mile transmission line to the plant where it is processed then distributed to the Village.

Source water assessment and its availability

To review a copy of the source water assessment please contact the Drinking Water Bureau at 505-476-8620 or toll free 1-877-654-8720.

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?

The Council Meetings are scheduled for the second Wednesday of every month and all public is welcome to attend. If you have questions about the water please come by the office and we will get you the information.

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 for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

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

FOR CHLORINE NON-SAMPLING VIOLATION

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

The Cimarron Water System did not report disinfectant residuals collected from distribution during the 3rd quarter of 2020 (September) and the 4th quarter of 2020 (October).

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 3rd quarter of 2020 (September) and the 4th quarter of 2020 (October) we did not monitor for chlorine. Because these samples were not collected, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

Additionally, we are required to submit monitoring data to the state for the various drinking water standards. Cimmaron 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). Cimmaron 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 is being done?

We collected chlorine samples in October of 2020, November of 2020 and we returned to compliance.

FAILURE TO SUBMIT MONTHLY OPERATING REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Our water system recently violated a drinking water regulation. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation. We are required to submit turbidity data and chlorine levels to the State on a monthly basis. This requirement has not been met for the month(s) of: April 2023, and June 2023.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been you would have been notified immediately. Monitoring and reporting turbidity and chlorine levels in your water are important in ensuring safe water to all our customers. **Chlorine is added to the water to inactivate bacteria that may be present. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. * These symptoms are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice. Tests taken during this time period **did not** indicate the presence of bacteria in the drinking water system during this period.*

What should I do?

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, please contact your health care professional.

What is being done?

Cimarron water System submitted Monthly operating Reports on time in July 2023 and returned to compliance.

FAILURE TO COMPLETE 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT VIOLATION

We failed to complete, submit and certify our 2022 Consumer Confidence Report to NMED and our consumers/water users, we anticipate returning to compliance upon completing, and submitting the 2022 CCR to NMED, our water consumers /users and submitting certification back to NMED.

What should you do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done?

We are working to complete the Consumer Confidence Report for 2022 to submit to NMED and provide it to our consumers and users.

Violations and Exceedances

TTHM VIOLATIONS

Sample Location	Sample Date	Quarter & Year	TTHM LRAA (mg/L)
TTHM-1, 80 Mountain Meadows	Taken outside CMP	4Q2022	0.088
HAA5-1, 306 Lambert Hills	Taken outside CMP	1Q2023	0.093
TTHM-1, 80 Mountain Meadows	Taken outside CMP	1Q2023	0.110
TTHM-1, 80 Mountain Meadows	Taken outside CMP	2Q2023	0.088

What should you do?

- There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take corrective actions. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.
- 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.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. TTHM are four volatile organic chemicals which form when disinfectants react with natural organic matter in the water.

People who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer

What happened and what is being done?

The violation happened in the fourth quarter of 2022 and ended in the first quarter 2023. The system re-sampled to ensure the TTHM levels were in compliance. The resampling provided a regulatory sample range.

Violations of terms of variance, exemption, or administrative or judicial order

The Village of Cimarron MDWCA was issued Settlement Agreement and Stipulated Final Order 2012-ACO-006 in 2012 for exceeding the calculated annual average removal ratio of 1.00 for Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

We monitor monthly for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal and maintain a running annual average (RAA) of the results. During the last 11 years the Village has not had the proper water filtration and chemical balance for TOC removal. The new water treatment plant is removing the TOC and is slowly getting the system in compliance. The State of NM has requested the Village to test for 12 consecutive months and produce results that are within regulation. Once the tests have been proven this administrative order can be released. We are on the fourth month of testing it is our plan to have this AO removed by April 2024.

What does this mean?

This ongoing TOC violation is not an emergency. If it had been you would have been notified immediately. Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These by-products include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these by-products in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Significant Deficiencies

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 to correct this situation.

A routine sanitary survey conducted on September 27, 2023 by Jacob Kruse with the New Mexico Environment Department-Drinking Water Bureau (NMED DWB) found the deficiencies below in our water system.

1) 001E -Poor housekeeping of system facilities.

Status: Remains uncorrected.

2) 001J -Inadequate site security at major facilities.

Status: Remains uncorrected.

3) 01O -Inadequate construction, missing or inappropriately sized appurtenances for storage facility (e.g. no or incorrectly sized air vent, no bypass lines, no ladder, no access to interior of facility, undersized overflow, lack of a drain line

Status: Remains uncorrected.

4) 001Q -Storage facility is not secured from the elements (e.g. hatch does not create a watertight seal, air vent not screened, overflow is not protected, roof has penetrations, direct access to water, hatch is not locked, etc.)

Status: Remains uncorrected.

5) 001S -Inadequate site security at major facilities

Status: Remains uncorrected.

6) 001S -Inadequate site security at major facilities Status: Remains uncorrected .

Status: Remains uncorrected .

7) 001U -Inadequate spare parts for key equipment.

Status: Remains uncorrected.

8) 001V -Inadequate or lack of an operations and maintenance plan or necessary operational policies.

Status: Remains uncorrected.

- 9) 001W- Inadequate or lack of an emergency operations plan.
Status: Remains uncorrected.
- 10) 004P Chemical dosage records are insufficient to ensure proper operation of treatment facility.
Status: Remains uncorrected.
- 11) 003M -Inadequate sampling locations
Status: Remains uncorrected.
- 12) 003X -No water level indicator or inoperable water level indicator for storage facility.
Status: Remains uncorrected.
- 13) 003X -No water level indicator or inoperable water level indicator for storage facility.
Status: Remains uncorrected.
- 14) SW06 -40 CFR 141.723(b)-Lack of standby chemical feeders for each chemical.
Status: Remains uncorrected.
- 15) SW12 -Lack of, or improper calibration and record keeping of calibrations for meters or lab Equipment.
Status: Remains uncorrected.
- 16) SW15 -141.723(b)-Inadequate process control monitoring or record keeping.
Status: Remains uncorrected.
- 17) SW20 -Inadequate sample locations (e.g. no raw or finished water tap)
Status: Remains uncorrected.
- 18) SW21 -20.7.10.400B-Leak at chlorine injection point.
Status: Corrected on 11/17/2023
- 19) SW28 -141.74(c)(2)-Chlorine analyzer is not functional
Status: Remains uncorrected.
- 20) SW32 -Lack of temperature and pH data.
Status: Remains uncorrected.
- 21) SW33 -of CT calculations during periods of fluctuating chlorine residuals, increased flows, or following changes in plant design or piping.
Status: Remains uncorrected.
- 22) 005G -Inadequate or lack of a leak detection program or system does not conduct water audits.
Status: Remains uncorrected.

23) 005L - Inadequate construction, missing or inappropriately sized appurtenances for treatment facility (e.g. no overfeed protection, lack of control valves, lack of meters, lack of injection points, insufficient system controls, etc).

24) 006M -40 CFR 141.63(d)(3)-No inspection of storage facility (recommended every 3 years).
Status: Remains uncorrected.

We were to consult with the NMED-DWB regarding the appropriate corrective actions within 30 days and correct 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 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 happened? What is being done?

Cimarron Water system is working to make corrections to these deficiencies as soon as possible and will communicate corrections completed to both our water users and NMED as soon as they are corrected.

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. Cimarron 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			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.3	.8	1.3	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	33	1.36	40.2	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	110	20	110	2023	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2023	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.089	NA	NA	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.04	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (RTCR)	NA	TT	1	NA	1	2023	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	93%	NA	NA	2023	Yes	Soil runoff
93% of the samples were below the TT value of .3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was .3. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	.04	NA	NA	2023	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	.33	2023	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6.5	2023	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Violations and Exceedances
<p>TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]</p> <p>Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The violation happened in the fourth quarter of 2022 and ended in the first quarter 2023. T The system was resampled to ensure the TTHM levels were in compliance. The resampling provided a regulatory sample range.</p>

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)

Unit Descriptions	
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
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

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Surface water treatment rule filtration and disinfection violations	Monitoring in April 2023 and June 2023	30 days per violation. Two violations	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.	The original sample had been taken from the raw water influent which is before treatment. The sampling is being taken from an additional sample point to ensure a correct level detection of treatment.
Turbidity	Monitoring in May 2023	30 days per violation.	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.	We routinely monitor your water for turbidity (cloudiness). This tells us whether we are effectively filtering the water supply. Water samples for [month year] showed that [percentage] percent of turbidity measurements were over 0.3 turbidity units. The standard is that no more than 5 percent of samples may exceed 0.3 turbidity units (NTU) per month. During the month of May 2023 less than 95% (93 %) of the measurements were below 0.3 NTU.
TOC Removal	The Village of Cimarron MDWCA was issued Settlement Agreement and Stipulated Final Order 2012-ACO-006 in 2012 for exceeding the calculated annual average removal ratio of 1.00 for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) We monitor monthly for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal and maintain a running annual average (RAA) of the results. During the last 11 years the Village has not had the proper water filtration and chemical balance for TOC removal. The new water treatment plant is removing the TOC and is slowly getting the system in compliance. The State of NM has requested the	1 st quarter 2023	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.	The Village of Cimarron MDWCA was issued Settlement Agreement and Stipulated Final Order 2012-ACO-006 in 2012 for exceeding the calculated annual average removal ratio of 1.00 for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) We monitor monthly for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal and maintain a running annual average (RAA) of the results. During the last 11 years the Village has not had the proper water filtration and chemical balance for TOC removal. The new water treatment plant is removing the TOC and is slowly getting the system in compliance. The State of NM has requested the

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
	Village to test for 12 consecutive months and produce results that are within regulation. Once the tests have been proven this administrative order can be released. We are on the fourth month of testing it is our plan to have this AO removed by April 2024.			Village to test for 12 consecutive months and produce results that are within regulation. Once the tests have been proven this administrative order can be released. We are on the fourth month of testing it is our plan to have this AO removed by April 2024.

For more information please contact:

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