

Robin Hood Water Users' Association

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2023

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

Why am I receiving this report?

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act. This amendment added a provision requiring that all community water systems deliver to their customers a brief annual water quality report. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that this report must be distributed to consumers by July 1st of each year. This report has been prepared to satisfy this federal law; but more importantly, it has been prepared to ensure you have confidence in the sources, maintenance, and management of the Robin Hood Water System.



Is my water safe?

Last year, 2023, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and New Mexico drinking water health standards. Robin Hood Water Users' Association vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. Every month, a water sample is taken to an independent water-testing laboratory, the Diagnostic & Technology Center, Inc., in Alamogordo. The results of the analysis of this monthly sample are sent to the State of New Mexico, and we receive a copy. In addition to these routine monthly samples, representatives from the State of New Mexico Environment Department periodically take special water samples and send them to state approved labs such as Soil Water & Air Testing Lab at NMSU, Hall Environmental Analysis Laboratory, and American Radiation Services Lab. The analysis of these samples is sent to the State of New Mexico and also to Robin Hood Water Users' Association. Copies of recent lab reports from these labs are available for your inspection if you so desire. Again, during 2023, none of these lab reports revealed any unsafe water contaminant levels.

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).

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. Robin Hood Water Users' Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in your 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>.



Where does my water come from?

During 2023, the majority of your water came from Hyatt Spring, located on Lincoln National Forest property approximately 1/2 mile south of Robin Hood Park and Estates. During the summer and other periods of high demand, water was also produced from our well located at # 10 Friar Tuck in Robin Hood.

Source water assessment and its availability

A source water protection plan is a voluntary program that can help your water system protect your water source from existing and potential sources of contamination. The basic idea behind a source water protection program is to build awareness of the importance of a high-quality drinking water source so the community and the water system can protect its water resources both now and for the future. The New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water staff completed a source water assessment of the Robin Hood Water System in 2003. If you would like more information regarding Source Water Protection, call the Drinking Water Bureau office at 1-877-654-8720.

Why are there any 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water

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. 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.

How can I get involved?

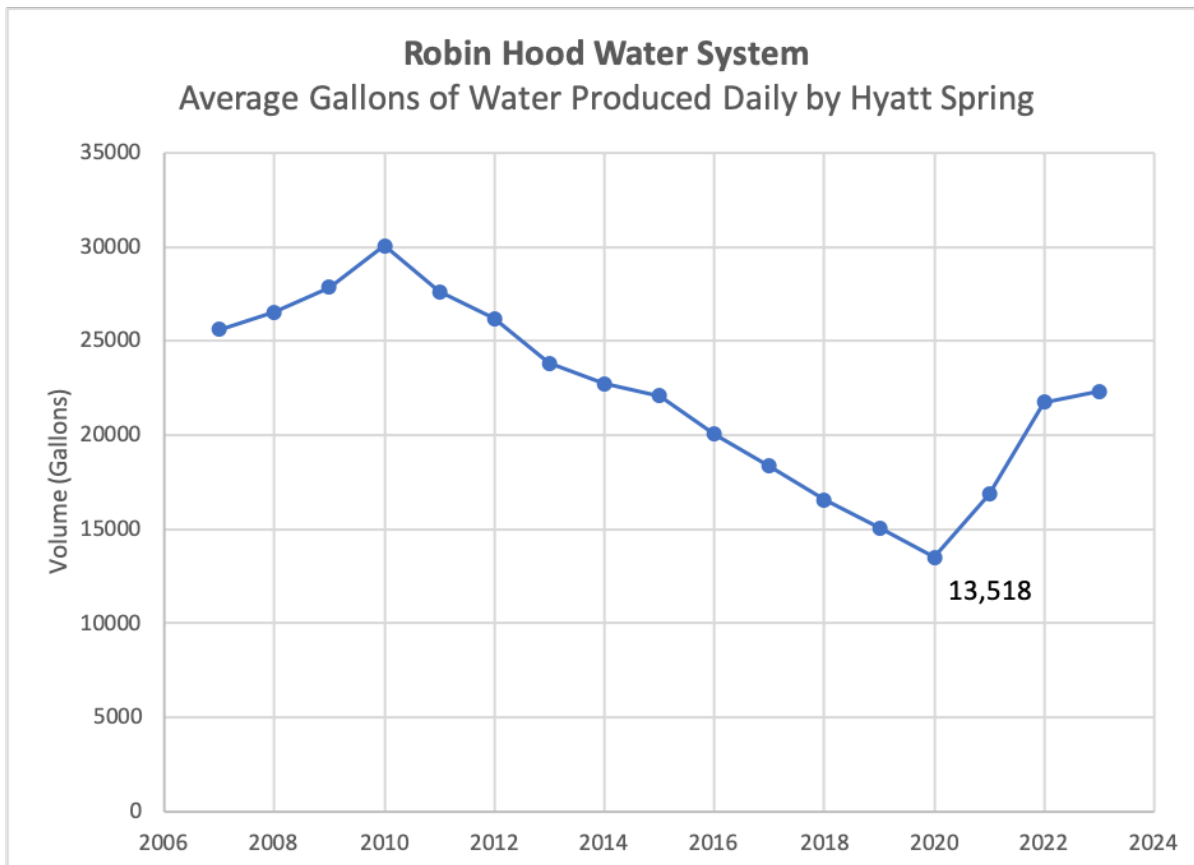
All members of the Association are encouraged to attend the annual membership meeting. **The next annual meeting will be held on September 7, 2024.** A “work day” is usually planned for a Saturday in early October. The Association’s Board of Directors meets every other month, and members are welcome to attend. Dates and locations of all meetings and special events will be posted on our Facebook page, our web page and on the bulletin board by the mailboxes.

Facebook: Robin Hood Water Users Association
Web page: robinhoodwater.org
Email: robinhoodwaterusers@gmail.com



Conservation Tips

Did you know it is estimated the average full-time household in Robin Hood uses approximately 115 gallons of water per day? In 2020, our main source of water, Hyatt Spring, only produced an average of 9.4 gallons per minute. Most of the springs in the area are producing less than in previous years. Currently, our spring is providing about 15 gallons per minute or about 21,600 gallons per day. **Please see the chart on the next page that shows the average gallons of water produced daily by our spring since 2007.** At 115 gallons per day per full-time household, at its lowest point in 2020, our spring could only satisfy the daily water needs of 118 full-time households. Currently, there are 159 residential water hookups in Robin Hood Park and Estates. If all of these 159 hookups represented full-time residents, our backup well pump would have had to pump almost 5 hours per day to make up the difference. Fortunately, we live in an area where most residents do not feel it is necessary to maintain lush lawns, gardens, swimming pools, and hot tubs. The majority of residents in Robin Hood Park and Estates understand the importance of conserving water. All residents are expected to fix toilet, faucet, and other leaks promptly. Little measures can produce big savings. Take short showers - a five minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Make sure every person in your household knows the importance of conserving water. Make it a family effort to reduce next year's water consumption!



If voluntary conservation efforts are not effective and water usage exceeds our supply, mandatory water use restrictions may have to be imposed. A sign has been placed at the bridge near the entrance to Robin Hood. Check this sign regularly to determine the status of the water system. You will be notified if we have to impose restrictions.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts 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	.4	.4	.4	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1	1	1.01	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	9	8.71	9	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.034	.028	.034	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	NA		.13	NA	NA	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.16	NA	.16	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead - source water (ppm)	NA		.002	NA	NA	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1	.22	1.22	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.3	NA	1.3	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	6	5.3	6	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	0	4	.74	.74	.74	2021	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	.46	NA	.46	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	1	1	1	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (g/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
mrem/yr	mrem/yr: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NA	NA: not applicable

Unit Descriptions	
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:

Contact Name: Stephanie Snedden
 Address: PO Box 812
 CLOUDCROFT, NM 88317
 Phone: 575 921-4235

Lead and copper in tap water monitoring was last conducted on August 4, 2019 as required by the New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau’s sampling regulations.

According to the New Mexico Environment Department’s notification letter dated June 11, 2019, “**the water system currently is in compliance with lead and copper in tap water monitoring regulations**”.

****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.****

For more information please contact:

Board of Directors:

Gloria Villaverde, President, 575-551-1416, gavillav@nmsu.edu
72 Will Scarlet, Mayhill, NM 88339

Steph Snedden, Vice-President, 575-921-4235, highzquasar@gmail.com
21 Sherwood Forest, Mayhill, NM 88339

Tojia Morris, Secretary/Treasurer, 432-288-8531, tojiamorris@yahoo.com
3 Minstrel, Mayhill, NM 88339

Susan Leeah, Assistant Secretary/Treasurer, 915-471-3531, sleesaw@yahoo.com
29 Sherwood Forest, Mayhill, NM 88339

Charles Barnes, Director, 575-551-6656, cbarnes@pvtnetworks.net
55 Sherwood Forest, Mayhill, NM 88339

Richard Crain, Director, 832-314-5800, richardcrain02@gmail.com
3 Allen-A-Dale, Mayhill, NM 88339

Marshall Paul, Director, 806-283-2516, abelard23@gmail.com
17 Friar Tuck, Mayhill, NM 88339

Water Master, System Operator:

Steven Brito, 575-921-6095, stevenbrito54.sb@gmail.com

Assistant Water Master:

Parker Cheney, 402-630-5702, cheney.parker@gmail.com
99 Sherwood Forest

Mailing Address:

Robin Hood Water Users' Association
P.O. Box 812
Cloudcroft, NM 88317-0812

Your help is needed!



Please remember to re-hook the latches to secure the dumpster lids. **Do not let trash accumulate outside the dumpsters!** If the dumpsters are full, please wait until they are emptied to dump your trash, or take it with you to another dump station.

Please abide by the rules regarding the use of the dumpsters as posted on the sign at the dumpster site. Thank you.



ROBIN HOOD RESIDENTS ONLY

Household Garbage Only

**Collapse All Boxes
No Slash or Pine Needles
No Construction Materials
No Furniture or Appliances**

Recycling Saves Resources
**Consider Taking Corrugated
Cardboard, Newsprint, and
Aluminum Cans to
Alamogordo**

**Put All Garbage Inside Dumpsters!
Do Not Leave Trash or Other
Items on the Ground.**

THANK YOU