

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2024

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber.
Tradúscalo 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?

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, 2024, 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.

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

Robin Hood WUA was required to submit a lead line inventory to NMED – Drinking Water Bureau in September, 2024. Our survey of valve and junction boxes found no lead *service lines*. 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 2024, the majority of your water came from Hyatt Spring, located on the Lincoln National Forest 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.

Compliance with Regulatory Agencies

Every three years the New Mexico Environment Department visits rural water associations to make sure they comply with all state drinking water laws. The latest sanitary survey was in May, 2025. Robin Hood Water Users' Association infrastructure was found to be in excellent shape, with only two items to address:

- 1) replace the seal on the cover of the source spring, and
- 2) keep a written log of storage tank inspections.

Both items have since been corrected.

In 2024 we were visited by a representative from the New Mexico Rural Water Association. They were pleased with both our infrastructure maintenance and administration and had no new recommendations.

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 August 9, 2025 at 10 AM at the United Methodist Church in Cloudfcroft.** 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

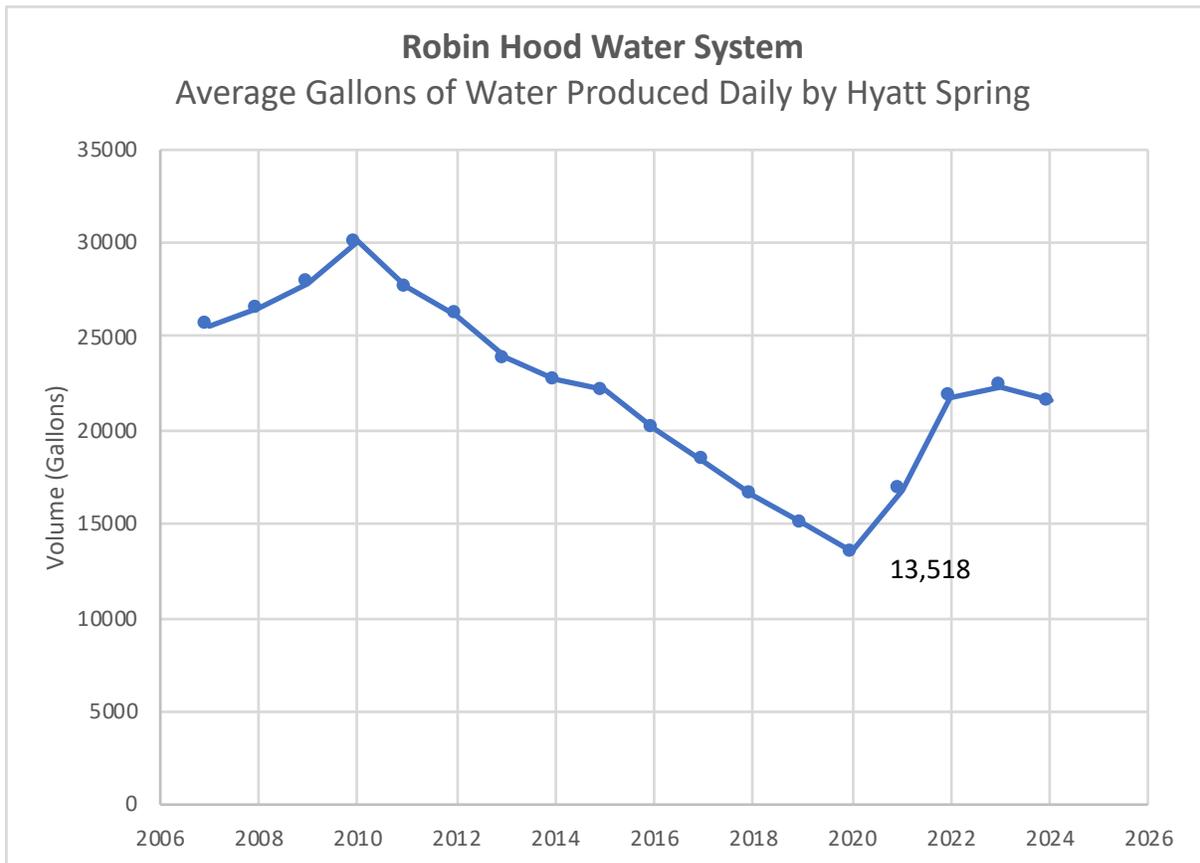
Email: robinhoodwaterusers@gmail.com



Water Conservation Tips

Did you know it is estimated the average full-time household in Robin Hood uses about 120 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. As of June, 2025, our spring provides about 13.5 gallons per minute or about 19,440 gallons per day. Currently, there are 163 residential water hookups in Robin Hood Park and Estates. If all of these 163 hookups represented full-time residents, this would mean we could only supply 119 gallons per day per hookup. If there is a leak, or if water use is excessive, we would not be able to meet this demand without drawing down and overburdening our well. Even though not every household is full-time, we often have to supplement with well water during the summer and on weekends. This implies **some households are using much more than 120 gallons per day**. Thankfully, 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.

Please see the chart on the next page that shows the average gallons of water produced daily by our spring since 2007.



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. 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 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2024 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 1.01 | NA | NA | 2023 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 8.71 | NA | NA | 2023 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.034 | 0.028 | 0.034 | 2022 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 1 | 0.26 | 1 | 2024 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 1.3 | NA | 1.3 | 2023 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 00 | 15 | 6 | 5.3 | 6 | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr) | 00 | 4 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 2021 | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 00 | 5 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (ug/L) | 00 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead and Copper Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.13 | NA | NA | 2019 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) | 00 | 15 | 2 | NA | NA | 2019 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits |

Violations and Exceedances

We were issued a violation in September 2024 because Robin Hood WUA did not complete the monitoring requirements for lead and copper in tap water during the 2010 – 2012 monitoring period. We were not required to take any action since the actual violation was > 10 years ago. We are back in compliance.

| 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 |
| 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 |
| 90th Percentile | Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected. |

For more information please contact:

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

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.

Board of Directors:

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99 Sherwood Forest

Mailing Address:

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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