



2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

*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?

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, 2025, 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 between your valve box and home**. You share that responsibility. If 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 2025, the great 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 periods of high demand, water was also produced from our well located at 10 Friar Tuck in Robin Hood (coming from the same aquifer as the spring).

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.

Source Water Assessment

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 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.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants 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 8, 2026 at 10 AM at the United Methodist Church in Cloudfcroft.** A “work day” is usually planned for a Saturday during the autumn. 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 are 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 that the average U.S. household uses approximately 100 gallons **per person** per day? Our source spring’s output has been declining. In 2025, the average volume from the spring was 19,308 gallons per day. We have 157 water hookups in Robin Hood. If everyone lived here full-time, we could not supply more than 123 gallons of water per day to **each household**. This means we all must actively conserve this precious resource. 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. Consider installing a rainwater catchment system.
- 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.
- Landscape your yard with plants that are drought resistant.
- 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.

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.
- 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.

If voluntary conservation efforts are not effective and water use 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 further restrictions.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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	0.5	0.4	0.5	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.01	1.01	1.01	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	8.71	8.71	8.71	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.033	0.025	0.033	2025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	NA		0.09	00	0.09	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.2	0.15	0.2	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead - source water (ppm)	NA		0.0026	NA	0.0026	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1	0.23	1.02	2025	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	3.9	3.2	3.9	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	00	4	3.1	3.1	3.1	2025	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	00	5	0.38	0.38	0.38	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	00	30	1	1	1	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	0.11	NA	0.11	2025	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock

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: SNEDDEN, STEPHANIE
 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.****

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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