Raton Water Works
2024 Annual Water-Quality Report

American Water Works Association
Dedicated to Safe Drinking Water

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

Raton Water Works is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. We test our water using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. Raton Water Works' strives to meet all state and federal standards for both appearance and safety. This annual "Consumer Confidence Report," required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other things you should know about drinking water. We'll be happy to answer any questions about Raton Water Works and our water quality. Call the General Manager at 575-445-3861.

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). Raton Water Works vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. 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.

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?

Raton Water Works obtains its raw water prior to treatment from two surface water sources, the Lake Maloya watershed in Sugarite Canyon or the Cimarron River which is fed from Eagle Nest Lake. The City of Raton has the luxury of two pristine water sources with over 15,000 acre feet of raw water storage.

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 Raton Water Board meets on the third Tuesday of each month, at 5:00 p.m. in the Raton City Commission Meeting Room located at 224 Savage Avenue, Raton, NM. The public is always invited and welcome.

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. Raton Water Works/City of Raton 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.

Additional Information for PFAS

Raton Water Works participated in U. S. EPA's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). The Agency established health advisory levels for 4 of the 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) being monitored under UCMR 5. Raton Water Works samples from our system had ND (No Detection)**.**

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Failure to complete monitoring requirements for inorganic contaminant Asbestos for the compliance period 2020-2022. The sample has been taken and tested. The results have been sent to the state and public notice has been done.

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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY

The City of Raton/Raton Water Works has completed a source water assessment. The susceptibility rank of the entire water system is considered moderately high. Please contact Raton Water Works for further information.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

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: 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: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Units Description:

NA: Not Applicable **ND:** Not Detected **NR:** Not Reported **MNR:** Monitoring not required, but recommended. **ppm:** Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) **ppb:** Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) **pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) **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.

CONTAMINANTS (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	YOUR WATER	RANGE LOW	RANGE HIGH	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	29.7	11.7	39.5	2024	NO	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4	4	.50	.88	1.0	2024	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC Ratio)	NA	TT	1.05	NA		2024	NO	Naturally present in the environment.
Chlorite (ppm)	0.8	1	.26	.07	.42	2024	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	63.8	23.5	76.3	2024	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.20	NA	NA	2024	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm	2	2	.58	NA	NA	2024	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0	NA	NA	2024	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity, (NTU)	NA	1.0	100	NA		2024	NO	Soil runoff

100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation.
The highest single measurement was .22. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.

CONTAMINANT(S) (units)	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	0.12	2023	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2023	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated in a "treatment train" (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals (coagulants) to form tiny sticky particles called "floc", which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs) is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimention basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand, gravel, charcoal or other filters that remove even smaller particles. A small amount of chlorine or other disinfection method is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water before water is stored and distributed to homes and businesses in the community.

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 or 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 water off 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 a few minutes. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing 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.

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PRACTICE CONSERVATION OF OUR WATER RESOURCES.

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