Results of Monitoring at Entry Points to the Distribution System

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range Low-High	Meets EPA Standards	Typical Source
Metals							
Arsenic (ppb)	2014	10	0	ND	NA	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass, and electronics product waste.
Barium (ppb)	2014	2,000	2,000	7.3	3.8 – 7.3	YES	Discharge of drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	2014	50	50	ND	N/A	YES	Discharge from petroleum refineries and mines or erosion of natural deposits.
Zinc (ppm)	2014	5.0	5.0	0.051	0.018 -0.051	YES	Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories.
Minerals							
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	4	4	0.49	0.38 – 0.49	YES	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer, and aluminum factories.
Nutrients							
Nitrate and Nitrite Combined (ppm)	2015	10	10	1.7	ND – 1.7	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage erosion of natural deposits.
Radiological							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2014	15	0	7.50	NA	YES	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2014	5	0	0.1	NA	YES	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium, Mass Concentration (ppb)	2014	30	0	3	N/A	YES	Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Main Break Repair
Utilities Department crewmen are shown repairing a 12-inch water main break at the intersection of Western Drive and Truck By-Pass Rd. Pictured are Manny Orosco III, Jonathan Baca, Alfred "Chip" Flores, Frankie Granado, and Michael Ynostroza.

Monitoring Results Throughout Distribution System

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest RAA	Range Low-High	Meets EPA Standards	Typical Source
Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	**2015**	**4 (MRDL)**	**4 (MRDLG)**	**0.45**	**0.02 – 0.72**	**YES**	**Water additive used to control microbes.**
Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	**2015**	**60**	**60**	**3.21**	**ND – 7.4**	**Yes**	**By-product of chlorination for disinfection of water formed when chlorine reacts to organics in water.**
Total Tri-Halomethanes {TTHM's} (ppb)	2015	80	80	21.79	ND – 41	Yes	By-product of chlorination for disinfection of water formed when chlorine reacts to organics in water.

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range Low-High	Meets EPA Standards	Typical Source
Lead & Copper							
Copper (ppm) 90th Percentile	**2014**	**AL=1.3**	**1.3**	**90th Percentile 0.14**	**ND – 0.26**	**Yes**	**Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.**
Lead (ppb) 90th Percentile	2014	AL=15	0	90th Percentile 2.7	ND – 6.2	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.

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. Silver City 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.

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest RAA	Range Low-High	Meets EPA Standards	Typical Source
Microbiological							
Total Coliforms – 180 Routine Samples Yearly	**2015**	**0**	**0**	**ND**	**ND**	**YES**	**Coliforms are naturally present in the environment; not a health threat in itself; it is used to indicate whether other potential harmful bacteria may be present.**

*This water report is available in Spanish upon request at the Utilities Department office located at 1211 N. Hudson St, Silver City.

Water Improvements
New 16-inch water meter installed at Woodward's Booster Station.

Water Repair
Water leak on the 12-inch transmission line located near Woodward's Booster Station.

Town of Silver City, Utilities Department
1211 N. Hudson St.
Silver City, NM, 88061
www.townofsilvercity.org

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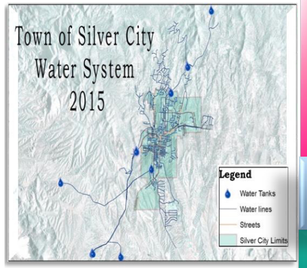
Town of Silver City 2015 Annual Drinking Water Report

Introduction

We are pleased to present you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the Town of Silver City. This report is designed to provide consumers with information on the quality of the water delivered by our system. The Annual Drinking Water Quality Report must contain information about the water system; information on the water sources; reporting levels of contaminants detected in the finished water; and information on any violations of the drinking water regulations. This report covers all monitoring sampling performed by the Town of Silver City from January through December 2015.

The Town of Silver City is committed to delivering the best quality of drinking water. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. For more information about this report or any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact the Utilities Department at (575) 534-6365. You may also email Robert M. Esqueda, Utilities Director at resqueda@swcoffice.net or Norma J. Ramirez, Utilities Executive Secretary at nramirez@silvercitynm.com



Silver City's Water

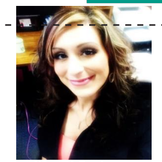
Silver City's water is supplied solely by ground water that is pumped out of wells located in two separate well fields. The Franks Well Field is comprised of three wells (2 in-service) that all draw from the Gila-San Francisco Water Basin. The second well field is the Woodward Well Field that is comprised of five wells that all draw from the Mimbres Water Basin. The Gabby Hayes Well is an additional well that draws from the Mimbres Water Basin and also supplies the Town with water. However, it is not considered part of the Woodward Well Field.

Public Participation

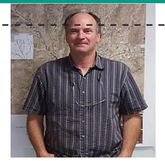
If you would like to become more involved in your water system, you may attend Town Council Meetings which are held every 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month at 6:00pm at the Grant County Administration Office, 1400 Highway 180 E.

Utilities Department Personnel

Robert M. Esqueda
Utilities Director



Norma J. Ramirez
Utilities Executive Secretary



Charles "Bud" Melaney
Assistant Town Engineer/Flood Plain Manager

Eddie Mendoza, Wells Production Leadman/Sampler
Certified Water Systems 4 & Wastewater Systems 2

Michael Ynostroza, Wells Production Operator/Sampler
Certified Water Systems 4 & Wastewater Systems 2

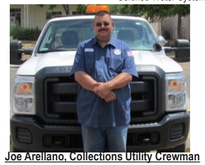
Manny A. Orosco III, Water Distribution Leadman
Certified Water Systems 2 & Wastewater Systems 1

Frankie Granado, Water Utility Crewman
Certified Water 1, Distribution 2 & Collection Systems 1

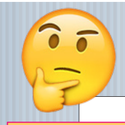
Alfred "Chip" Flores, Water Utility Crewman
Certified Water Systems 1

Jonathan Baca, Water Utility Crewman
Certified Distribution Systems 1

Manuel Peru, Collections Leadman
Certified Wastewater 2, Collections 2, & Water Systems 2



Joe Arellano, Collections Utility Crewman
Certified Collection Systems 2



What is the hardness of Silver City's Water?

Water hardness is defined by the amount of calcium and magnesium present. When the levels are comparatively low (0-125 ppm), water is described as soft. When the levels are comparatively high (300+ ppm), water is described as hard. Water in Silver City is described as medium hard (125-200 ppm). Harder water does not lather as easily and does not form as many suds when using soap or detergent.

Is fluoride added to Silver City's water?

Fluoride is a substance which is known to retard the formation of cavities in teeth. In some communities, fluoride is added to drinking water. The American Dental Association recommends a concentration of 1 part per million. However, fluoride occurs naturally in Silver City's water at the optimal level. Bottled water usually does not contain fluoride and, therefore, is not recommended for children. Because too much fluoride can be detrimental, the maximum level set by EPA standards is 4 parts per million.

Is the chlorine used to disinfect water dangerous?

Silver City uses chlorine to disinfect our drinking water. Chlorine is the most effective way to ensure that water stays disinfected as it travels throughout the water distribution system. Chlorine prevents water-borne epidemics such as cholera, typhoid, and hepatitis. The maximum amount of chlorine in Silver City's water is usually 0.7 parts per million. Chlorine in this quantity poses no adverse health risks.

Sometimes my water seems cloudy. Is the cloudy water safe to drink?

Water that appears cloudy/milky is usually the result of harmless air bubbles trapped in the water. After a glass of this water sits for a few minutes, the water will become clear as the air bubbles float to the top. Although the air trapped in the water does not affect the safety of the water, please report this problem to the Town of Silver City's Utilities Department at (575) 534-6365.

I plan to excavate on my property and need line locates. Who should I contact?

Call New Mexico 811 at 1-800-321-2537 or 811 to request line locates AT LEAST TWO WORKING DAYS before your dig is planned. You may also complete the online locate request form at www.nm811.org. New Mexico 811 will notify all utility companies of your intent to excavate. Locates will be marked within 2 working days of request.

COLOR CODES FOR LINE LOCATES

- = Electric
- = Gas/Oil
- = Communications/CATV
- = Water
- = Reclaimed Water
- = Sewer
- = Temporary Survey Markings
- = Proposed Excavation

Important Health Information

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S.EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Algunas personas pueden ser mas vunerables, a elementos contaminantes en la agua, que la mayoria de la poblacion. Gente con condiciones inmunologicas especiales, como, pacientes de cancer qua reciben tratamientos de quimioterapia, pacientes receptores de organos transplatados, individuos affectados por VIH/SIDA, gente de avanzada edad o recien nacidos, pueden ser particularmente mas vunerables a infecciones. Dichos grupos deben buscar recomendaciones especificas, en referencia a la ingestion de agua potable, de sus proveedoras de servicio de salud. Mayor informacion se encuentra concentrada en un conjunto de normas y pautas, de USEPA//Center for Disease Control, destinadas a minimizar las posibilidades y efectos de infeccion causada por Cryptosporidium y otros comtaminantes microbianos, y disponibles a traves del Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

SWAPP

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program

The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to potential contamination by microbiological pathogens and chemicals. A susceptibility ranking of high was assigned to this system using the information collected during the assessment by the Environment Department. A copy is available upon request.

Although throughout the United States, it is common to find potential sources of contamination located atop wellheads, protection plans, and other planning efforts continue to be primary methods of protecting and ensuring high quality drinking water.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottle water may be reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Town of Silver City
2015 Annual Drinking Water Report

Term Table Definitions

Term	Definition
90th Percentile:	Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.
AL (Action Level):	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):	The highest level of chlorine residual allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.
ND (Non-Detect):	Not detected; Contaminant is not present.
pCi/L (Picocuries per Liter):	A measurement of radioactivity in water.
Ppb (Parts per Billion):	One part substance per billion parts water or 1 minute in 2,000 years.
Ppm (Parts per Million):	One part substance per million parts water or 1 minute in 2 years.
RAA (Running Annual Average):	The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the last 12 calendar months.
TT (Treatment Technique):	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The substances listed below in this table are not regulated by the EPA; however, because the Utilities Department receives frequent calls about them, we have provided this information as a service to our customers.

Unregulated Substances (Unit)	Range of Detections	Average Detected	EPA Suggested Limit
Alkalinity (ppm)	157 – 203	176	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	29.9 – 60.3	49.13	N/A
Hardness (ppm)	132 – 200	162 ppm (Medium Hardness) or 9.45 Grains/Gallon	N/A
Iron (ppm)	0 – 0.27	0.07	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	6.42 -- 4.09	9.70	N/A
pH/Acidity (pH Units)	7.53 – 8.04	7.80	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	20 – 22	21	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	190 – 238	215	N/A