West Rim MDWUA 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

The West Rim MDWUA well and dispensing system has had very good water quality over the last few years in both the objective water tests and subjective taste tests. The few substances of concern in our water are listed on this report

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?

Our water comes from a well that taps an aquifer that starts at around 440 feet below ground. The well is drilled to 740' and the well casing extends 640' below the ground. It is pumped into a 20,000 gallon storage tank from which it is dispensed at around 17 gallons a minute at our dispenser.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our water is from a deep aquifer and there is very little possibility of any source contamination from the aquifer. The only potential source of contamination at the well head is from spillage from a vehicle accident on nearby US 64. While possible, this is not likely. It would have to be an accident involving a fuel transport vehicle with significant spillage.

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?

Our water association has a monthly board meeting on the 2nd Thursday of each month at 10:30am The meeting location is announced at the well site and on our website: www.westrimwater.com

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We received a violation from the EPA on 4/17/2025 for failing to provide a lead line inventory to NMED by the required due date.

Additional Information for Lead

The system inventory does not include lead service lines. We completed the required inventory

but there were some connections with unknown pipe composition.

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. West Rim MDWUA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact West Rim MDWUA by calling 575-613-0994 or emailing davidbaca@westrimwater.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Detect	Range	Sample	Violation	Typical Source

	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	In Your Water	Low	High	Date		
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	00	10	5	NA	NA	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.17	NA	NA	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.47	NA	NA	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1	NA	NA	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		18	NA	NA	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	00	15	0	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	00	5	0.1	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	00	30	3	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water 90%	Range Low	Range High	# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0041	0.0036	0.0041	0	2025	No	Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	00	15	0	0	0	0	2025	No	Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	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 (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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:

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