

## TWWA/Tyrone Townsite 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

We are pleased to present you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Report for water sampled during the period of **January through December 2025**. This report is designed to provide our consumers with detailed information regarding where your water comes from, what contaminants were detected during sampling, and how your drinking water compares to the standards set forth by the New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau and the Environmental Protection Agency.

In addition, the Tyrone Water & Wastewater Association developed a lead and copper service line inventory of its water system in 2024/25 which was required by the Revised Lead and Copper Rule adopted in 2021 by the EPA. Results of the Lead and Copper Service Line Inventory can be reviewed at the TWWA office on Mondays and Wednesdays. located at 50 Malachite Ave.

### **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 (Center for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

### **Source Water Assessment Report**

The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to potential contamination by microbiological pathogens and chemicals. Results of the assessment revealed that the system is well maintained and operated, and sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential sources of contamination based on well construction, hydrogeological settings, and system operations and management. The susceptibility rank of the entire water system is high. To discuss findings of this report, or to obtain a copy, please contact the Town of Silver City Utilities Department at 575-534-6365. You may also email Manny A. Orosco, Acting Utilities Director at [moscoso@silvercitynm.gov](mailto:moscoso@silvercitynm.gov), or Marisela Rodriguez, Utilities Secretary at [mrodriguez@silvercitynm.gov](mailto:mrodriguez@silvercitynm.gov). Copies may also be requested by calling NMED- Drinking Water Bureau at 505-476-8620 or toll free 1-877-654-8720.

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 protection 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 bottled water may be reasonably 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

### **Where does my water come from?**

Our water is purchased from the Town of Silver City which is supplied solely by ground water that is pumped out of wells located in two separate well fields. The Frank's 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 is not considered part of the Woodward Well Field but also supplies the Town with water and draws from the Mimbres Water Basin.

### **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 at 1-800-426-4791. 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 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic water dischargers, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides 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 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, may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### Table Water Terms and Definitions

<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile:</b>	<b>Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.</b>
<b>AL (Action Level):</b>	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
<b>ALG (Action Level Goal):</b>	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
<b>Average:</b>	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
<b>Level 1 Assessment:</b>	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
<b>Level 2 Assessment:</b>	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
<b>MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):</b>	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.
<b>MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):</b>	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.
<b>MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):</b>	The highest level of chlorine residual allowed in drinking water.
<b>MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):</b>	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.
<b>MREM (Millirems per Year):</b>	A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
<b>ND (Non-Detects):</b>	Not detected; Contaminant is not present.
<b>NA (Not Applicable):</b>	Not applicable.
<b>pCi/ (Picocuries per Liter):</b>	A measurement of radioactivity in water.
<b>PPB (Parts per Billion):</b>	One part substance per billion parts water or 1 minute in 2,000 years.
<b>PPM (Parts per Million):</b>	One part substance per million parts water or 1 minute in 2 years.
<b>TT (Treatment Techniques):</b>	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
<b>Ug/L: (Parts per Trillion)</b>	Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water.

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

	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Average Detected</b>
<b>Alkalinity (ppm)</b>	157 - 203	176
<b>Calcium (ppm)</b>	29.9 – 60.3	49.13
<b>Hardness (ppm)</b>	132 – 200	162 (Medium Hardness or 9.45 Grains per Gallon)
<b>Iron (ppm)</b>	0 – 0.27	0.07
<b>Magnesium (ppm)</b>	6.42 – 14.09	9.70
<b>pH/Acidity (STD. Units)</b>	7.53 – 8.04	7.80
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b>	22 – 26	24
<b>Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)</b>	190 - 238	215

### Water Sampling for Tyrone Townsite

<b>Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products</b>							
<b>Substance (Units)</b>	<b>Year Sampled</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range Low-High</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>
<b>Chlorine (ppm)</b>	2025	4	4	0.53	0.21 – 0.53	No	Water additive, used to control microbes.
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)</b>	2025	60	NA	1	ND- 2.27	No	By-product of chlorination for disinfection of water formed when chlorine reacts to organics in water.
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)</b>	2025	80	NA	12	4.7 – 18.4	No	By-product of chlorination for disinfection of water formed when chlorine reacts to organics in water.

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2017	2	2	0.0082	0.0028 – 0.0082	No	Discharge of drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	1.54	0.46 – 1.54	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	2.0	1.13 – 2.03	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	2017	50	50	2.4	1.2 – 2.4	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries and mines or erosion of natural deposits.
Zinc (ppm)	2017	5	5	0.026	ND – 0.026	No	Naturally occurring discharge from metal factories.

**Lead and Copper**

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm) Low-High Range: 0.01 – 0.094	2025	1.3	1.3	0.092	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb) Low-High Range: 0 – 2.2	2025	15	0	0.67	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.

For a copy of the Lead Service Line Inventory, contact Alan Berg at Tyrone Townsite 575-654-0391.

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. The Tyrone water system is responsible for providing 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>.

**Microbiological Contaminants**

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliforms (12 Samples Annually)	2025	0	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment; not a health threat in itself; it is used to indicate whether other potential, harmful bacteria may be present.

**Radioactive Contaminants**

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2025	15	0	3.5	1.7 – 3.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta Emitters (pCi/L)	2025	50	0	5.2	3.8 – 5.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2025	5	0	0.04	0.03 – 0.04	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (ug/l)	2025	30	0	2	2-2	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and Lithium**

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Lithium (Li) (Micrograms/liter) PPT	2023	There are no drinking water standards for lithium.	N/A	83.3	50.5-83.3	N/A	Naturally occurring lithium results from the interaction between water and minerals.

\*The Silver City Water System was sampled for lithium and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) under the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on June 5, 2023. Only lithium was detected in the Town's water supply. Currently, there are no drinking water standards for lithium.

Lithium (Li) is found in rocks, soil, and water in different concentrations around the world. It even occurs naturally in some groundwater and surface water used for drinking. In the United States, there may be higher levels of lithium in dry regions of western states such as New Mexico. Lithium can also occur in foods that we eat and is used in certain industries.

Natural occurring lithium results from the interaction between water and minerals, and groundwater containing lithium is the most common source of this element in drinking water.

For more information about PFAS, you can also visit the NMED-PFAS website at [www.env.nm.gov/pfas/](http://www.env.nm.gov/pfas/) or the US EPA website at [www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas](http://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas)

This report was created by Southwest H<sub>2</sub>O LLC. For questions concerning this report, please contact Eddie Mendoza at (575) 313-9829 or by email at [operator.emendoza@gmail.com](mailto:operator.emendoza@gmail.com). You may also contact Alan Berg, TWWA President at (575) 654-0391, on their website at [www.tyronewater.org](http://www.tyronewater.org), or by mail at P.O. Box 570, Tyrone, NM 88065.