LORDSBURG WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM
2025 Water Quality Report

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

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, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 11 of those contaminants and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the 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?
The city of Lordsburg is supplied by three ground wells northeast of town in the city of Lordsburg ground basin.

Source water assessment and its availability
A source water assessment and protection program has been completed by New Mexico Environmental Department-Drinking Water Bureau (NMED-DWB. The susceptibility analysis of the Lordsburg water utility is well maintained and operated, and the source of our drinking water are generally protected for potential sources of

contamination based on well construction. hydrogeologic setting and system operation and management the susceptibility rank of the entire system is moderate. To discuss the findings of this report or obtain a copy, please call the Lordsburg City Hall at 575-542-3421.

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 naturally occur 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
- 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?

Participate in water conservation. You can also become involved by attending city council meetings when water issues will be addressed. Meetings are held the 3rd Wednesday of the month at Lordsburg City Hall at 409 Wabash St. Meeting times vary but will be posted, published and on the website a week before the meeting. For

questions you may contact City Hall at 575-542-3421 or the City of Lordsburg website cityoflordsburg.org. Our records are open to the public and you may contact City Hall for questions you may have during regular business hours.

Description of Water Treatment Process
Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations
The City of Lordsburg received four (4) violations during the 2025 calendar year for exceeding the Fluoride MCL in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters. The fluoride levels are still above the MCL standards. We are conducting studies to modify our water wells to reduce the Fluoride concentrations as a temporary fix and we are looking to install a new reversed osmosis system in the near future. We will keep the public informed and updated with the progress of this new system. **Please see health advisory in the Water Quality Data Table.**

We received a violation on April 17, 2025, for failure to submit our EPA required lead service line inventory to NMED before the deadline. We submitted the report in November 2024 and are back in compliance.

Additional Information for Lead
City of Lordsburg water system inventory does not include lead service lines. We completed the required report, but there were some connections with unknown pipe composition. We are working on identifying these unknown connections. For more information about the inventory, contact City Hall.

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. LORDSBURG WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM 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 LORDSBURG WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM (Public Water System Id: NM3522812) by calling 575-542-3421 or emailing mayor@cityoflordsburg.org . 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 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)								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	NA	NA	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	00	10	4	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.019	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	*5.7	NA	NA	2025	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1	NA	NA	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	00	15	2.9	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	00	5	0.2	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	00	30	18	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.028	NA	0.028	0	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	00	15	0.72	NA	0.0025	0	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Exceedances
***Fluoride** Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

Additional Monitoring

In response to the 2024 PFAS Drinking Water Rule mandated by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), we tested for 18 manmade contaminants known as PFAS (Per- and Poly-fluoroalkyl Substances). Of those contaminants, only the one listed below was detected in our drinking water. To obtain our PFAS results, contact City Hall.

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

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
lithium (mg/L)	0.2	0.19	0.2

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water

Unit Descriptions	
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable

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.
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: MARTIN NEAVES
Address: 409 W WABASH AVE
LORDSBURG, NM 88045
Phone: 575-542-3421