

# **CBG Water Company 2025 Consumer Confidence Report**

## **Spanish (español)**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúzcalo 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.

## **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?**

Two separate ground water wells which draw water from the Hueco Bolson.

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

If you would like more information regarding the source water assessment, please contact the NMED Drinking Water Bureau at (505) 476-8620 or toll free 1-877-654-8720.

## **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). 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?**

If you have any questions, please call CBG Water Co. at 575-824-4614

### **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

### **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 and 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 off water 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. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it 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](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

### **Other Information for Water Conservation**

[https://www.ose.nm.gov/WUC/wuc\\_conserve.php](https://www.ose.nm.gov/WUC/wuc_conserve.php) - This is the Water Use and Conservation Bureau's main page, with links for homeowners, water systems, and big-picture water saving/planning guides.

[https://www.ose.nm.gov/WUC/wuc\\_homeOwners.php](https://www.ose.nm.gov/WUC/wuc_homeOwners.php) - this has the Best Management Practices for evaporative cooling, outdoor watering, and several others.

### **Significant Deficiencies**

During the 2025 sanitary survey conducted by NMED on September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2025, the following significant deficiencies were found:

- 1) Inadequate Distribution System Sampling Plan. Status: Updated 2/6/2026
- 2) Leaking check valve at well #2. Status: Fixed the leak 2/6/2026
- 3) The Chlorine injection point at treatment plant #1 was leaking. Status: Fixed 10/10/2025

All deficiencies were resolved and we have returned to compliance.

### **Additional Information for Lead**

We completed the lead service line inventory but there are some service lines with unknown pipe composition. We are working to identify these unknowns. For more information about the inventory please contact Alex Wright at (575) 824-4614 or

[alexanderLwright@gmail.com](mailto:alexanderLwright@gmail.com)

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. CBG WATER COMPANY 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 CBG WATER COMPANY (Public Water System Id: NM3510707) by calling 575-824-4614 or emailing [alexanderLwright@gmail.com](mailto:alexanderLwright@gmail.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 or MRDL	MCL , TT,	Dete ct In Your	Range	Sam p le	Violatio n	Typical Source
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	G	or MR DL	Water	Low	High	Date		
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.4	0.3	0.4	20 25	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	00	10	5	4	5	20 24	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.22	.067	0.22	20 24	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.68	0.54	0.68	20 24	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.7	1.62	1.7	20 25	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Alpha emitters (pCi/ L)	00	15	2	0.9	2	20 25	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/ photon emitters (pCi/ L)	00	50	7.6	6.1	7.6	20 25	No	Decay of natural and man made deposits.
Radium (combined 226/ 228) (pCi/ L)	00	5	0.44	0.09	0.44	20 25	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/ L)	00	30	3	1	4	20 25	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
			Min	Max				
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.04	0.1	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.05	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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

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.
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
90 th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90 th 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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Contact Name: WRIGHT, ALEX  
Address: 150 W LISA DRIVE  
CHAPARRAL, NM 880 81  
Phone: 575- 824- 4614