

# 2022 Consumer Confidence Report for Cannon Air Force Base's Drinking Water



## Spanish (Español)

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

Cannon AFB uses groundwater as the source for all potable water supplied to the base and Chavez housing areas. Water is extracted from the Ogallala Aquifer using six wells located on the base property. This water is disinfected with chlorine and delivered to the consumer through a network of underground pipes known as a distribution system. Based on the size of our system and the number of customers, the base wells are registered with the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) as community water sources.

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

The Cannon Air Force Base Water System has approximately 7,832 year-round residents and is classified as a Community water system, according to the New Mexico Drinking Water Regulations 20.7.10 NMAC. The water system consists of seven wells, five storage tanks, one treatment plant, two booster stations and distribution lines. The wells are capable of producing a combined 1,200 gallons per minute (GPM). The storage tanks are constructed of steel with a combined capacity of 992,000 gallons. The treatment plants include disinfection with 12.5 % sodium hypochlorite. The distribution network consists of approximately 80% PVC, 10% iron and 10% asbestos concrete piping. Source water assessments are reports that generate information about potential contaminant sources and the potential for systems to be impacted by these sources. If customers would like more information regarding the source water assessment please contact David Torres at 505-259-5048 or [david.torres@env.nm.gov](mailto:david.torres@env.nm.gov).

### **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?**

For water system questions, contact Civil Engineer Squadron Customer Service at 575-784-2001.

For water quality questions, contact Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight at 575-784-4063.

For Fluoride and dental health questions, contact the Dental Clinic at 575-904-4142.

CDC/ATSDR: CDC Info: <https://www.cdc.gov/cdc-info/>, or (800) 232-4636 for PFAS information.

### **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.

## Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

## Additional Information for Fluoride

While your drinking water meets EPA's maximum contaminant standard 4 milligrams per liter (mg/L) for fluoride, it does not meet the secondary limit of 2 mg/L. It is important to be aware that high amounts may cause cosmetic dental problem that could affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 mg/L of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth called dental fluorosis. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use of fluoride-containing products by young children. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. The AF is required to notify you when the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of the above-described cosmetic dental problems. Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Cannon AFB drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride. Cannon AFB continues to monitor fluoride levels and will inform you if the fluoride concentration exceeds 4 mg/L. Fluoride contamination is rarely due to human activity. It occurs naturally in some areas and is found in high concentrations in our source water.

Some home water treatment units can remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about

available home water treatment units, contact the National Science Foundation (NSF) International at 1-720-227-0640.

Additionally, Cannon AFB provides no-cost low-fluoride water (0.7 to 1.2 mg/L) at 4 locations and at the CDCs. The self-service locations are as follows:

The Water Plant (Bldg. 336)

Doc Stewart Community Center (Bldg. 9982) Airman's Attic/Library (Bldg. 76)

The Shoppette on the SE side of base (Bldg. 4623)

To reduce fluoride intake, use water from these locations to drink and where water is integral to food preparation.

### **Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations**

Cannon AFB is required to publish the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), for the year prior, by 1 July of the current year IAW the Consumer Confidence Rule. In 2022 we missed that date and published the CCR, for 2021's water sampling results, on 8 July.

### **Additional Information for Melrose Air Force Range**

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. The EPA has set the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) at 2.0 milligram per Liter (mg/L) and the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) at 4.0 mg/L. On June 15, 2021, we sampled for fluoride and found 3.0 mg/L in our water. Please see the ***Additional Information for Fluoride*** for potential health effects. All personnel consuming water at MAFR are at risk of these health effects. Bottled water or water hauled to MAFR from Cannon AFB should be utilized. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. Please see Attachment 2 for the New Mexico Environment Department's Notification of Exceedance.

### **Additional Information for Lead**

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. CANNON AIR FORCE BASE WATER SYSTEM 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>.

### Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

## 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			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine	4	4	.4	.15	1.0	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2.4	NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	13.7	NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3.2	3	3.2	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.044	.037	.044	2021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1	0	1	2021	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2	1.8	2	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	4.1	1	4.1	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	7.4	6.8	7.4	2021	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
								Discharge from mines
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli.	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Fecal Indicator - E. coli at the source (positive samples)	0	0	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicator - enterococci/coliphage (positive samples)	NA		0	NA	NA	2022	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform (RTCR)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	7.4	3	7.4	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	0	30	4.4	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	.6	NA	.6	2021	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.16	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	



Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
								systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Detected Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	ND	N/A		2022	No	Corrosion of household 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
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Alachlor (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	ND	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	0	400	ND	No	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

## ***Additional Monitoring***

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science. Currently, Cannon AFB is sampling for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances as part of an EPA sampling project.

EPA issued interim Health Advisories for PFOS and PFOA in 2022. However, these newer levels are below quantifiable limits (i.e., below detection levels). EPA announced a proposed regulation on PFAS drinking water standards for public comment on March 14, 2023. The Department supports EPA taking regulatory actions to address PFAS, including a drinking water standard for PFAS that will apply to all drinking water suppliers once final. DoD respects and values the public comment process on this proposed nationwide drinking water rule and looks forward to the clarity that a final regulatory drinking water standard for PFAS will provide.

In anticipation of this EPA drinking water regulation and to account for emerging science that shows potential health effects of PFOS and PFOA at levels lower than 70 ppt, DoD is evaluating its efforts to address PFAS in drinking water, and what actions we can take to be prepared to incorporate this standard, such as reviewing our current data and collecting additional sampling where necessary. DoD remains committed to communicating and engaging with our communities throughout this process.

Name	Advisory Limit	Reported Level	Range	
			Low	High
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppb)	2000	.008*	ND	16
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppb)	N/A	.0035*	ND	6.8
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppb)	N/A	.012*	ND	13
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppb)	N/A	ND	ND	29
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppb)	0.02	ND	ND	1.5
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppb)	0.004	ND	ND	2.0

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
*	Estimated values
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: A1C Daniel Migliore  
Address: 224 West D.L. Ingram Ave  
Cannon AFB, NM 88103  
Phone: (575) 904-3868

An important part of our day-to-day operations is to provide high-quality, safe, reliable drinking water to our 27 SOW Air Commandos, their families, and our guests. In 2021, the water that Cannon AFB provided met or surpassed all federal and state primary drinking water regulations. We take pride in ensuring that we take care of you and your water supply. This report summarizes drinking water sample results collected by the installation's Civil and Bioenvironmental Engineers.

MATTHEW P. NOWOCZYNSKI, Maj, USAF  
Flight Commander, Bioenvironmental Engineering

Attachment:

Notice of Violation – Late Submittal of the 2021 Calendar Year Consumer Confidence Report  
Notice of Exceedance – Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level for Fluoride



MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM  
GOVERNOR

JAMES C. KENNEY  
CABINET SECRETARY

**Notification provided via E-mail**

May 9, 2023

A1C Daniel Migliore  
Cannon Air Force Base Water System  
224 West D.L. Ingram Ave, Bldg 1408  
Cannon, New Mexico 88103

Re: Notice of Violation – Late Submittal/Delivery of the 2021 Calendar Year Consumer Confidence Report

Dear A1C Daniel Migliore,

This letter serves as a Notice of Violation that the Cannon Air Force Base Water System submitted/delivered the 2021 Calendar Year Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to the consumers and/or the New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau on July 14, 2022. Pursuant to Section 20.7.10.100 NMAC [incorporating 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 141.152(b), all community water systems must provide a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to the consumers and to the State by July 1st of each year.

If you have any questions on this matter or any other, please do not hesitate to contact me at 505-629-7223 or via e-mail at [nmenv.ccr@env.nm.gov](mailto:nmenv.ccr@env.nm.gov).

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "M. Medina".

Maria J. Medina, Enforcement Coordinator/CCR Rule Administrator  
Drinking Water Bureau  
Water Protection Division

cc: Electronic Central File  
Enclosure: Certification Form



## Notification provided via E-mail

5/11/2023

A1C Daniel Migliore  
Melrose Bombing Range, NM3580305  
224 West D.L. Ingram Ave, Bldg 1408  
Cannon, NM 88103

### RE: Notice of Exceedance—Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level for Fluoride

A1C Daniel Migliore:

This letter serves as Notice of Exceedance that the Melrose Bombing Range water system exceeded the fluoride Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) based on the result in the table below:

Sample Location	Sample Date	Result mg/L
Sampling Station #1	6/15/2021	3.0 mg/L

The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for fluoride is 4.0 mg/L. The MCL for fluoride is defined in the New Mexico Drinking Water Regulations, 20.7.10.100 NMAC [incorporating 40 CFR Section 141.62(b) (1)]. The SMCL for fluoride is 2.0 mg/L which is ½ of the MCL and requires a special notice for exceedance of the SMCL for fluoride as defined in the New Mexico Drinking Water Regulations, 20.7.10.100 NMAC [incorporating 40 CFR Section 141.208(a)].

Based on the exceedance of the SMCL for fluoride, the New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau (DWB) requires the Melrose Bombing Range to notify customers of this SMCL exceedance as required in the New Mexico Drinking Water Regulations, 20.7.10.100 NMAC [incorporating 40 CFR Subpart Q, and 20.7.10.600(A)] NMAC which includes the public notification requirements set forth in 20.7.10.100 NMAC (incorporating 40 CFR Subpart Q).

The form and manner of the public notice (including repeat notices) must follow the requirements for a Tier 3 public notice pursuant to 20.7.10.100 NMAC [incorporating § 141.204(c) and § 141.204(d)(1) and § 141.204(d)(3)]. **Public notice must be provided as soon as practical but no later than 12 months from the date of this letter. A copy of the notice must also be sent to all new billing units and new customers at the time service begins as well as to the New Mexico Department of Health. The Melrose Bombing Range must repeat the notice at least annually for as long as the SMCL is exceeded. If the public notice is posted, the notice must remain in place for as long as the SMCL is exceeded, but in no case less than seven days (even if the exceedance is eliminated).**

Pursuant to 20.7.10.100 NMAC [incorporating 40 CFR Section 141.31(d)] the Melrose Bombing Range water system must certify that the notice was published and the method of publication, by submitting a completed copy of the enclosed Public Notification Certification Form to the DWB within 10 days. A



representative copy of each type of notice distributed, published, posted or made available to the persons served by the system must be included with the certification form.

Please fill out and return the enclosed Public Notice Certification Form to:

**Brandi Littleton by email to [brandi.littleton@env.nm.gov](mailto:brandi.littleton@env.nm.gov)**

Failure to comply with the public notice requirements will result in an additional violation (failure to notify the public and the state) being issued without notice to the Melrose Bombing Range water system. Continued failure to comply with Public Notification Requirements, as defined in 20.7.10.100 NMAC [incorporating 40 CFR Sections 141.204 and 141.31(d)] will result in escalated enforcement actions including issuance of Administrative Orders with possible penalties assessed against the Melrose Bombing Range water system.

**A copy of the notice must also be sent to:**

New Mexico Department of Health  
State Epidemiologist or Deputy State Epidemiologist  
Attention: Environmental Health Epidemiology Bureau  
1190 St Francis Dr.  
Ste N1300  
Santa Fe, NM 87505

Or by email to [doh-ehb@state.nm.us](mailto:doh-ehb@state.nm.us)

If you have any questions or need assistance, please contact me at 575-323-4298 or by e-mail at [brandi.littleton@env.nm.gov](mailto:brandi.littleton@env.nm.gov)

Respectfully,

Brandi Littleton, Compliance Supervisor  
Drinking Water Bureau  
Water Protection Division

Enclosures:     Public Notice Template  
                  Public Notice Certification Form

cc: [Rose.Galbraith@state.nm.us](mailto:Rose.Galbraith@state.nm.us)  
      Electronic Central File