

PUBLIC NOTICE

Fluoride MCL Notice

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Tranquillo Pines MDWCA Has Levels of Fluoride Above Drinking Water Standards

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results show that our system exceeds the standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for fluoride. The MCL for fluoride is 4.0 mg/L. The MCL for fluoride is determined by a running annual average (RAA). The table below shows the dates, locations, and values detected:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Well # 7 Treatment Unit | 2nd quarter of 2025 | 4.8 |
| Well # 7 Treatment Unit | 3rd quarter of 2025 | 4.3 |
| Well # 7 Treatment Unit | 4th quarter of 2025 | 4.3 |
| Well # 7 Treatment Unit | 1st quarter of 2026 | 4.6 |
| Running Annual Average | | 4.5 mg/L |

What should I do?

Children under the age of nine should use an alternative source of water that is low in fluoride. In addition, you may want to consult your dentist about whether to avoid dental products containing fluoride. Adults and children over age nine should consult their dentist or doctor and show him/her this notice to determine if an alternate source of water low in fluoride should be used.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. Fluoride in small amounts helps prevent tooth decay. **However, 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 greater 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 the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums.** Although it takes many years of exposure to fluoride for bone disease to develop, mottling can occur after a relatively short period of exposure.

What happened? What is being done?

We are working with New Mexico Environmental Department (NMED) and a local engineering company to evaluate the water supply, and they have recommended an option to correct the problem by treating the water to remove the fluoride. The preliminary engineering report is finished and has been included with funding requests to multiple agencies. The Association is awaiting notification on whether the application for public funding to design and build the treatment plant will be approved and what the terms of the funding will be.

For more information, please contact:

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