



2016 Consumer Confidence Report

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?

The City of Hobbs' only water source is the Ogallala Aquifer. This underground aquifer is located approximately 80 feet beneath our community. To draw water from the Ogallala Aquifer, the City of Hobbs operates 33 water wells. The only treatment this high quality drinking water requires before delivery to your tap is chlorination. While this water source is readily available, it is limited in supply and it is important we take effective water conservation steps.

Source water assessment and its availability

The City of Hobbs worked with the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) to complete a Source Water Assessment. The susceptibility analysis of the City of Hobbs water supply system reveals that the system is well maintained and the source of drinking water is protected from potential sources of contamination. The Susceptibility Rank of the City of Hobbs water system is Moderately Low. A copy of this report may be obtained from the State of New Mexico Environment Department, Drinking Water Bureau, 425 Camino de los Marquez, Suite 4; Santa Fe, NM 87505.

Why are there contaminants in 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants 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. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

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. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	7.0	2.65	7.0	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	NA	80	23.0	9.28	23.0	2016	No	
Chlorine, Residual (Cl2) (mg/l)	NA	4.0	0.86	0.14	0.86	2016	No	Chlorine Gas Disinfectant added to the water for protection against Microbial Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.064	0.033	0.064	2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.73	1.1	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	4.2	3.3	4.2	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	6.6	5.2	6.6	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	9.4	4.7	9.4	2014	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	0	0	NA		2016	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3.8	ND	3.8	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.27	ND	0.27	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	8.1	3.8	8.1	2011	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	9	3	9	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Tetrachloroethene (ppb)	0	5.0	0.56	ND	0.56	2016	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Copper - action level at consumer taps(ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.27	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	1.3	15	2.4	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Asbestos- 1 sample (MFL) during first 3 years of a 9 year cycle. Next due 2020-2022.	0.20	7.0	1.0	2013	0	No	Asbestos Cement (AC) Piping	

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)
positive samples/month	Postive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: Not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MGLG: 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	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

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. City of Hobbs 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.

Additional Information for Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

How can I get involved?

The City of Hobbs Utilities Board meets on the first Thursday of each quarter (January, April, July, October) at 5:00 p.m. at the City of Hobbs Wastewater Recl#

Lead and Copper Sample Events 2017



The City of Hobbs Water Production Division will be sampling for Lead and Copper during the Peak Water Demand months of June through September 2017

Notes of Interest:

- Compliance Sampling is required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) & the New Mexico Environmental Department (NMED).
- We are required to collect 30 samples every 3 years.
- Our water is not "Acidic" by nature and does not require treatment to prevent Lead & Copper from leaching from the pipes.
- Results at the 90th percentile from the 2014 Sample Event:

	<u>Action Levels</u>	<u>Our Results</u>
Lead (mg/l)-	0.015	0.0024
Copper (mg/l)-	1.3	0.27

The City of Hobbs Utilities Department takes great pride in providing the Citizens of Hobbs with fresh and potable water upon demand to our customers.

This Consumer Confidence Report is the result of extensive sampling and testing throughout the 2016 year.

The New Mexico Environment Department has issued Administrative Waivers that have extended sampling periods on many contaminants that do not pose a threat to the quality of our water system.

Other contaminants to be monitored and tested this year:

- Chlorine Residuals
- Disinfected By-Products
- Total Coliform/ E.coli
- Volatile Organic Carbons
- Synthetic Organic Carbons
- Radionuclides
- Heavy Metals
- Fluoride
- Cyanide
- Nitrates - Nitrites

The City of Hobbs Water Production Division received the 2016 Max N. Summerlot Award for Excellence in Management and Operation of a Water Facility. The Water Reclamation Plant was awarded the 2016 Best Wastewater Facility. These awards were presented at the New Mexico Water & Wastewater Annual School in Las Cruces, NM, January 2016. These awards represent the State's highest honor for Water & Wastewater Facilities operating in the State of New Mexico.

For more information contact:

Tim Woomer, Utilities Director twoomer@hobbsnm.org
Todd Ray, Utilities Superintendent tray@hobbsnm.org
Frank Crane, Water Production Supervisor fcrane@hobbsnm.org

200 E. Broadway; Hobbs, NM 88240 Phone: 575-397-9315 Fax: 575-397-9370 Website: <http://www.hobbsnm.org/>