2023 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. Consumers can contact David Torres to obtain a copy of the report at 505-259-5048 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?

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 Reclamation Facility.

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.

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)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	.82	.11	.82	2023	No	Chlorine Gas Disinfectant added to the water for protection against Microbial Contaminants
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	7.4	3.6	7.4	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	28	18	28	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nickel (ppm)	.1	.1	.012	0	.012	2023	No	Discharge from metal water pipes; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	7	5	7	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.067	.035	.067	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from 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			
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	6	0	6	2023	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.1	.74	1.1	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	5.62	3.45	5.62	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	11	7	11	2023	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3.6	1.1	3.6	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	9.7	2	9.7	2023	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	.05	.08	.05	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	8	3	8	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	.81	0	.81	2023	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.37	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.1	2023	0	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
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	ND	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits

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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.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppb)	.0051	.0045	.0051
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppb)	.0053		.0053
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppb)	.0064	.0051	.0064
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppb)	.0095	.0072	.0095
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppb)	.0162	.0032	.0162
Lithium (ppb)	53.1	22.2	53.1

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)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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.
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

Water Conservation Period, Please water "Responsibly"!

Regulations for the City of Hobbs Annual Water Conservation Period

The City of Hobbs has established a designated period of city wide water conservation that begins May 15th and continues through September 15th of each year. No domestic or commercial water shall be used for garden, lawn, or other exterior watering or sprinkling application, except from the water mains of and upon the premises having an even street address on even calendar dates and having an odd street address on odd calendar dates. In case of corner buildings having both odd and even address numbers, the address listed on the consumer's account with the City's Utilities Department shall control. On the thirty-first day of months that have thirty-one days, no watering shall be allowed.

Chapter 13.20 of the City of Hobbs Municipal Code.

The City of Hobbs Annual Water Conservation Period is in affect from May 15th through September 15th of each year.

Outdoor watering shall only occur once per day during one of the following time periods on your designated even or odd calendar dates:

You may water your lawn either:

Between the Hours of

4: 00 am and 8:00 am

OR

Between the Hours of

7:00 pm and 11:00 pm

SAVE THE DATE

FROM MAY 15th THROUGH SEPTEMBER 15th OF EACH YEAR

ODD ADDRESSES MAY ONLY WATER ON ODD DATES

EVEN ADDRESSES MAY ONLY WATER ON EVEN DATES

Important Phone Numbers:

Billing & Customer Service

575-397-9216

For Emergency, Weekend, Holiday and After Hours Service

575-397-9315

For more information contact:

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