



## **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present the 2025 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. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 34 of those contaminants and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

## **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 100 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 Environmental 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 Rand of the City of Hobbs water system is Moderately Low. A copy of this report may be obtained from the State of New Mexico Environmental Department, Dirking Water Bureau. Consumers can contact the 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). 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 Board meets on the first Thursday of each quarter (January, April, July, October) at 5:00 PM at the City of Hobbs Wastewater Reclamation Facility.



### **Additional Information for Lead**

The following link can be used to access Lead Service Line inventory information - <https://hobbsnm.org/utilities.html>

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. HOBBS MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY 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. 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>

### **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**

Nitrates 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	1	0.5	1	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	5.2	3.8	5.2	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	23	14	23	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection



Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	00	NA	00	2023	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	00	10	7	5	7	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	1	NA	NA	2020	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.067	0.067	0.35	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	00	NA	00	2023	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	00	NA	00	2023	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints



Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	00	NA	00	2023	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.74	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	5.42	3.84	5.42	2025	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
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		100	38	100	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform (RTCR) (% positive samples/month)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	00	15	3.6	1.1	3.6	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	00	50	9.7	0	9.7	2023	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	00	5	0.08	0.05	0.08	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	00	30	8	3	8	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits



Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	00	NA	00	2023	No	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	00	NA	00	2023	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Acrylamide (ppm)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2025	No	Added to water during sewage/ wastewater treatment
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	00	NA	00	2023	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	00	200	00	NA	00	2023	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	00	NA	00	2023	No	Herbicide runoff
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	00	NA	00	2025	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	00	NA	00	2025	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	00	NA	00	2025	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	00	NA	00	2025	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	00	5	00	NA	00	2025	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories



Contaminants		MCLG or MRDLG		MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
						Low	High			
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)		00		5	00	NA	00	2025	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)		00		5	00	NA	00	2025	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Contaminants		MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
					Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants										
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)		1.3	1.3	0.37	NA	0.37	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)		00	15	1.1	NA	1.1	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)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
mrem/yr	mrem/yr: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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.





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
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th 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.

## 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:

Bill Griffin, Interim Utilities Director

Todd Ray, Utilities Superintendent

Chris Maynard, Water Production Supervisor

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

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