EVERY DROP COUNTS.

DON'T WASTE YOUR WATER

USE THE VOLUNTARY SCHEDULE.

Odd Number Addresses:
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

Even Number Addresses:
Wednesday, Friday, Sunday

NO WATERING ON MONDAY OR BETWEEN 10AM-6PM DAILY

PORTALES
Gateway to a Good Life

AYUDE A LA CIUDAD DE PORTALES CONSERVAR EL AGUA

FAVOR DE USAR EL HORARIO VOLUNTARIO PARA REGAR

Direcciones numeradas impares:
martes, jueves, sábado

Direcciones aun numeradas:
Miércoles, viernes, y domingos

NO RIUGUE LOS LUNES O ENTRE LAS HORAS DE 10 DE LA MAÑANA A 6 DE LA TARDE

PORTALES
Gateway to a Good Life

Portales Water System Drinking Water Quality Report for 2012, Published in 2013

Spanish (Espanol)
Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

Is my water safe?
Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a primary maximum contaminant level.

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 Portales Water System, which also provides the water supply for the Roosevelt County Water Users Association, gets its water from two separate well fields, one located north and the other located northeast of the city. The wells in these fields draw water from the Ogallala Aquifer.

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. It also may pick up the following substances that result 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 also can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
- 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, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?
Please contact the Portales Water System to obtain information concerning the times/locations of upcoming water board and/or city council meetings.

For more information please contact:
Portales Water System
John DeSha, 100 West First Street, Portales, NM 88130
Phone: 575-356-6662, Fax: 575-356-3158
e-mail: jdesha@portalesnm.org

Source water assessment and its availability
The Portales Water System is well maintained and operated, and sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential sources of contamination based on well construction, hydrogeological settings, and system operations and management. In April 2003 the New Mexico Environment Department – Drinking Water Bureau issued a Source Water Assessment & Protection Program (SWAPP) report for the Portales Water System. Findings of the SWAPP report indicate that the source susceptibility rank of the entire water system is **Moderate**. Please contact the Portales Water System to discuss the findings of the SWAPP report.

Table 8[1]	SOURCE SUSCEPTIBILITY RANKING				
SOURCE NAME	**Sensitivity Rank**	**Vulnerability Rank**	**Susceptibility Rank**	**Operational Exceptions**	**Final Rank**
BLACKWATER 1	Moderate	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
BLACKWATER 2	Moderately Low	High	Moderately High	- Land Use	High
BLACKWATER 3	Moderately Low	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
BLACKWATER 4	Moderate	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
BLACKWATER 5	Moderate	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
BLACKWATER 6	Moderately Low	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
BLACKWATER 7	Moderate	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
BLACKWATER 8	Moderate	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
BLACKWATER 9	Moderately Low	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
BLACKWATER 10	Moderately Low	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
BLACKWATER 11	Moderate	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
BLACKWATER 12	Moderate	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
BLACKWATER 13	Moderate	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
BLACKWATER 14	Moderately Low	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
BLACKWATER 15	Moderately Low	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
BLACKWATER 16	Moderately Low	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
BLACKWATER 17	Moderately Low	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
BLACKWATER 18	Moderately Low	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
SANDHILL 1	Moderate	Moderately Low	Moderate	- Land Use	Moderately High
SANDHILL 2	Moderate	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
SANDHILL 3	Moderate	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
SANDHILL 4	Moderate	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
SANDHILL 5	Moderate	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
SANDHILL 6	Moderate	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate
SANDHILL 7	Moderate	Low	Moderately Low	- Land Use	Moderate

[1]New Mexico Environment Department, 2003. *Source Water Assessment & Protection Program Report of City of Portales WaterUtility, Public Water System # 28522,* April 2003.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

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)								
Chlorine (as Cl_2) (ppm)	4	4	1	.8	1	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	2.79	1.8	2.79	2011-2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	7	1.8	7	2011-2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.071	ND	0.071	2011-2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	6	3.9	6	2011-2012	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	NA	MPL	34	20	34	2011-2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; and leaching.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2	2.02	2.14	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data Table (cont.)

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	0	15	4.1	2.1	4.1	2011-2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	2.1	2.1	6.7	2011-2012	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.13	.04	0.13	2011-2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	7	3	7	2011-2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	9/22/11	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	9/22/11	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

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)
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

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. Portales 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.

Correction of Deficiencies

On May 11 and 12, 2011, the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) conducted a Sanitary Survey for the Portales Water System. The purpose of this survey was to evaluate the adequacy of the water system's sources, treatment, storage, distribution network, operation and maintenance, and overall management for reliably producing and distributing safe drinking water. During the

course of this survey, significant deficiencies were discovered. Most of these deficiencies were corrected and documentation of correction provided to NMED in 2011. The following deficiencies remain to be corrected during 2012.

- Security fences must be installed or repaired at the following wells: Blackwater Well (BW) #2a, BW #6, BW #8, BW #10, BW #24, BW #25, Sandhill Well (SW) #3, SW #4, and SW #5.
- Erosion or animal burrows at the base of BW #18 must be filled in.
- A sanitary seal must be installed on BW #20
- Air relief valves must be properly position and screened on BW #19, BW #21, and BW #23.

Correction of these remaining deficiencies noted during the May 2011 Sanitary Survey was completed in 2012 and documentation of correction has been provided to NMED.

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations

During 2012 our water system 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.

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 our drinking water meets health standards. Additionally, we are required to submit monitoring for the various monthly disinfectant residuals on a quarterly basis to the New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau (NMED DWB). The Portales Water System did not meet all monitoring and reporting requirements for this drinking water regulation in May, October, and December 2012. This resulted in a violation.

What should you do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What does this mean?

The quality of water is not compromised; however failure to report disinfectant residuals is a violation of the drinking water regulations.

What happened? What is being done?

The Portales Water System did not submit all required disinfectant residuals to NMED DWB during May, October, or December 2012. Since January 1, 2013, all required disinfectant residuals have been submitted to the NMED DWB by the specified date outlined in drinking water regulations and the system will continue to meet all monitoring and reporting requirements in the future.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER – ELEVATED FLUORIDE LEVELS DETECTED

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by the Portales Water System has a fluoride concentration ranging from 1.8 to 2.8 mg/L. We are required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under the age of 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 by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. EPA's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride. For more information, please call John Desha of the Portales Water System at 575-356-6662. Home water treatment units are available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

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.

Fluoride contamination is rarely due to human activity. Fluoride occurs naturally in some areas and is found in elevated concentrations in our source water. We are continuing to monitor fluoride levels. We will inform you if they exceed the level of 4 mg/L.

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 for more information.

Weeds and Nuisances:
The **Weed & Nuisance Ordinance** defines weeds as all rank, noxious, poisonous, harmful, unhealthy vegetation, or any growth of an offensive or unsightly nature which is deleterious to health. It is unlawful to permit such growth and/or conditions! The ordinance defines that the **following items are prohibited for longer than 48 hours**: Appliances, bedding, bottles, boxes, broken glass, cans, cardboard, cartons, furniture, household appliances, building supplies…etc.
Unlawful growth means weeds or any growths which are taller than 10 inches that is found between the property line and the middle of the alley, the curb and the area located 10 feet outside the property line.
Removal by the City – The Code Enforcement Officer will notify the owner, tenant, lessee, manager and occupant of the violation and if not corrected with the 14 days, the City will correct the violation and bill responsible party.
Costs for correction of unlawful growth or accumulation or nuisance will be the actual costs paid by the City to correct the condition as well as a $200 fee to be charged to cover inspection, billing and initial filing of lien on the property.

The Portales Convenience Center:
The Portales Convenience Center provides an easily accessible way for citizens to dump their trash without clogging up dumpsters and alley ways. The Convenience Center is located at the Corner of Kaywood and Avon Streets. Any City or County resident can drop off their trash, brush, appliances, etc. at the Convenience Center. If you need a scheduled pick-up of large bulky items such as furniture or appliances, please contact Larry Chavez at 356-5586 extension 1511.
Convenience Center:
- Located at the Corner of Kaywood and Avon Streets: 1230 N Avon
- Monday-Friday 8-5 pm
- Saturday-Sunday 1-5 pm
- Closed Holidays
- Brush (Tandem Axle Trailers) $1.50 per cubic yard.

Las Hierbas y las Molestias:
La Ordenanza de malezas y malas hierbas Molestias define como tóxicas, vegetación insalubre o cualquier crecimiento de carácter ofensivo o desagradable que es perjudicial para la salud. Es contra la ley para permitir ese crecimiento y / o condiciones! **La ordenanza define que los siguientes artículos están prohibidos por más de 48 horas:** Electrodomésticos, ropa de cama, botellas, cajas, vidrios rotos, latas, cartón, cajas, muebles, aparatos domésticos, materiales de construcción, etc ...
El crecimiento de malas hierbas o ilegal significa hierbas o cualquier crecimiento más altos de 10 pulgadas que se encuentra entre el límite de la propiedad y la mitad del callejón, y el área situada a 10 metros fuera de la línea de la propiedad
La eliminación de la Ciudad - El Oficial de Aplicación del Código notificará al propietario, inquilino, arrendatario, administrador y los ocupantes de la violación y si no es corregido dentro de 14 días, la Ciudad corregirá la infracción y le cobrara al partido responsable.
Los costos para la corrección de crecimientos ilegales o la acumulación o de las molestias serán los costes reales pagados por la Ciudad para corregir la condición, así como un honorario de $200 que se cobra para cubrir la inspección, la facturación y para archivar inicialmente un gravamen sobre la propiedad.

El Centro de Conveniencia Portales:
El Centro de conveniencia Portales proporciona una manera fácilmente accesible para los ciudadanos de tirar su basura sin atascar los contenedores de basura y callejones. El Centro de Conveniencia esta ubicado en la esquina de las calles Kaywood y Avon. Cualquier residente de la ciudad o condado puede dejar basura, maleza, electrodomésticos, etc en el Centro de Conveniencia. Si usted necesita una recogida programada de artículos de gran tamaño como muebles o electrodomésticos, por favor póngase en contacto con Larry Chávez en 356-5586 extensión 1511.
El Centro de Conveniencia
- Ubicado en la esquina de las calles Kaywood y Avon: 1230 N Avon
- De lunes a viernes 8-5 pm
- Sábados y domingos 1-5 pm
- Cerrados los días de fiesta
- Cepillo (remolques de eje tándem) $ 1.50 por metro cúbico.