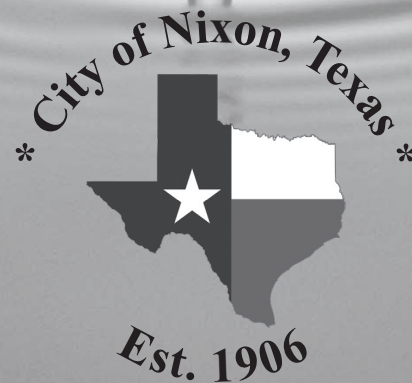


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2016 Annual Water Quality Report

City of Nixon

PWS ID# TX0890002



City of Nixon
100 W. 3rd Street
Nixon, TX 78140



City of Nixon
830-582-1611
PWS ID# 0890002

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

What's the Quality of My Water?

The City of Nixon is pleased to share this water quality report with you. It describes to you, the customer, the quality of your drinking water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2016. The City of Nixon's drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Texas and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to prepare reports like this every year.

Our water source is ground water from Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer Wells.

Nixon treats your water using disinfection to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the City of Nixon. For information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp/wtrsrc=> , or Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the City of Nixon by calling 830-582-1611 or by writing to this address: 100 W. 3rd Street, Nixon, TX 78140. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You can attend regular public meetings on the second Monday of each month at 6 p.m., in City Hall Council Chambers, at 100 W. 3rd Street.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

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 regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

2016 Monitoring Results for the City of Nixon

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune-compromised persons, such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, those who have undergone organ transplants, those who are undergoing treatment with steroids, and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Coliform Bacteria						
Max Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Max Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Max Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Potential Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	0	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA's Limits	Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation (Yes/No)	Collection Date	Potential Source of Contamination
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Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Organic Carbon								Naturally present in the environment.
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.								

Radiological Contaminants								
Beta Emitters	pCi/L 4	0	50	12.7	12.6-12.7	NO	2.11.2015	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	0	5	4.8	3.3-4.8	NO	2.11.2015	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.134	0.126-0.134	NO	2.11.2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3 = AL	.0105 (90th percentile)	0 sites below AL	NO	8.19.2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.1	0.1-0.1	NO	2016	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead	ppb	0	15 = AL	0.318 (90th percentile)	0 sites below AL	NO	8.19.2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium	pCi/L	0	15	3.3	0-3.3	NO	2.11.2015	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table			
<i>Lead and Copper Rule</i> – The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			

Violations Table E. Coli			
Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	10.01.2014	2016	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Public Notice Rule linked to violation	11.30.2015	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

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. The City of Nixon 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>.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of clarity.

MREM (millirems): a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): a measure of radioactivity.

PPB (parts per billion): micrograms per liter (ug/l).

PPM (parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/l).

TCEQ: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

NA: Not applicable.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

Notes:

1 The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

2 Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort and anemia.

3 The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

4 Some people who drink water, containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.