

2022 Annual Water Quality Report

City of Nixon

PWS ID# TX0890002



** City of Nixon, Texas **



Est. 1906

City of Nixon
302 E. Central Ave.
Nixon, TX 78140



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

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para fomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al
telefono 830-582-1611.**

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, 2022. 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.

The City of Nixon provides ground water from Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer wells located in Gonzales and Wilson Counties.

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: 302 E. Central Ave., 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 5 p.m., in City Hall Council Chambers, at 302 E. Central Ave.

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 which 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.

2022 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 immunocompromised 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).

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.
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The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

Radiological Contaminants

Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Indiv. Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Souce of Contamination	
Beta/Photon Emitters	4-26-21	12.4	9.5 - 12.4	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

* EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level for beta particles.

Combined Radium 226/228	3-1-2017	2.34	2.34 - 2.34	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium	4-26-2021	3.8	0 - 3.8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Indiv. Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Souce of Contamination	
Barium	4-26-2021	0.143	0.14-0.143	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride	2022	0.11	0 - 0.11	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
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Disinfectant Residual

Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water	
Chlorine	2022	1.28	.029 - 3.2	4	4	10 mg/l	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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 and Abbreviations - The following tables contain terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 turbidity.

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

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).

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

PPB (parts per billion): micrograms per liter or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

PPM (parts per million): milligrams per liter or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

PPQ: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L).

PPT: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

TCEQ: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

NA: Not applicable.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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, kidneys or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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>.