

Nueces Water Supply Corporation Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

For the Period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

(Consumer Confidence Report – PWS ID Number: TX1780052)

SPECIAL NOTICE

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact Carola Serrato, General Manager at (361) 592-1720.

Sources of Drinking Water

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.

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 (800) 426-4791.

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.

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

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the NWSC Business office at (361) 592-1720.

Nueces WSC is a purchased surface water system. Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water sources. Nueces Water Supply Corporation is supplied by South Texas Water Authority, who purchases treated water from the City of Corpus Christi whose surface water sources are Lake

Corpus Christi, Lake Texana, Choke Canyon Reservoir and Colorado River.

Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact NWSC

General Manager Carola Serrato. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWWW/>.

Water Loss: In the most recent Water Loss Audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period of January to December 2015, NWSC lost an estimated 13 million gallons of water.

Definitions & Abbreviations

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.

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

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.

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

MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na – not applicable

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

NTU – nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Nueces Water Supply Corporation (NWSC) – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Avg Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source of Contamination
2016	Chloramine, Residual	2.14	0.6	4.3	4	4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

NWSC – Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids	2016	61	16.7 – 31.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2016	82	32.4 – 115	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NWSC – Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	0.42	0.28 - 0.42	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

NWSC – Lead and Copper

Year	Lead & Copper	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	The 90 th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2015	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.5241	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2015	Lead*	0	15	4.3	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

*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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.

NWSC Violations Table

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Steps to Correct Violation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2016	03/31/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.	Increased flushing.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Steps to Correct Violation
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2016	12/31/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.	Increased flushing, use of flow switch to control chlorine injection at the Bishop East Pump Station.

City of Corpus Christi – Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Year	Mean	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2016	0.11	na	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	0.60	na	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive.
Nitrate	2016	0.34	na	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Cyanide (total)	2016	175	110 – 270	na	na	ppb	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.

City of Corpus Christi – Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Average	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2016	<0.1	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

City of Corpus Christi – Turbidity

Year/Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest % of Samples Meeting Limits	Entry Point MCL	Single Measurement MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2016 Plant 1 (NTU)	0.27	100	≤0.3	1.0	Soil runoff.
2016 Plant 2 (NTU)	0.34	100	≤0.3	1.0	Soil runoff.

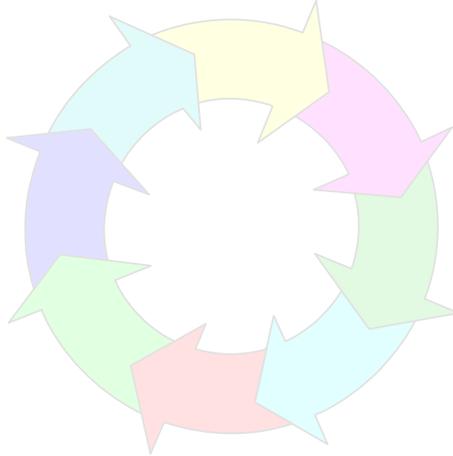
Turbidity has no health effects but can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

En Español
Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (361) 592-1720.

Date: Monday through Friday
Time: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Location: South Texas Water Authority's Office, 2302 E. Sage Rd., Kingsville, Texas
Phone No: (361) 592-1720

Public Participation Opportunity

2016 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



NUECES WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

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