

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2011



**CITY OF UNIVERSAL CITY**  
**2150 UNIVERSAL CITY BLVD.**  
**UNIVERSAL CITY, TEXAS 78148-2108**  
**(210) 658-5364**

## **SPECIAL NOTICE**

### **Required language for ALL community public water supplies:**

Immuno-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, 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### **Our Drinking Water Is Regulated**

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

### **Questions about your water quality report?**

Universal City residents are more than welcome to call or come by the Public Works Service Center with any questions regarding the quality of their water.

Phone Number: (210) 658-5365  
Address: 265 Kitty Hawk Road  
Universal City, Texas 78148  
Hours of Operation: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.  
Monday through Friday.

**WATER SOURCES:** 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 contaminants that may be present in source

- 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.

### **En Español**

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (210) 658-5364 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

## **Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?**

Our drinking water in Universal City is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Edwards & Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifers.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information 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 information contained in the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>.

### **ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.**

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### **Secondary Constituents**

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 concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

### **Required Additional Health 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. 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>.

### **Abbreviations**

**NTU**— Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**MFL**—million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

**pCi/l**—picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppm**— parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

**ppb**— parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

**ppt**— parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

**ppq**— parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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

## **DEFINITIONS**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**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.

**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 contamination.

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

**Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Regulated Contaminants**

Inorganic Contaminant	Date Collected	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	4-6-06	0.146	0.0929 – 0.146	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	4-6-06	2.26	1.43 – 2.26	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	1-14-09	.9	0.79 - .9	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2010	2	1.54 – 1.78	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory - 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 advice from your health care provider.

<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>	Date Collected	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	4-6-06	2.8	0 - 2.8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides**

None Detected

**Volatile Organic Contaminants**

None Detected

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Substance	Year	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
Chlorine Residual, Free	2011	0.70	0.3	1.1	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

## Disinfection Byproducts

Substance	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	6/28/11	2	1.1 – 2.1	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6/28/11	20.1	0.0 – 20.1	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may have be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

## Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Potential Source
Lead	6/17/2010	0	15	3.06	2	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	6/17/2010	1.3	1.3	0.143	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
<b>Total Coliform</b>	REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.							
<b>Fecal Coliform</b>	REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.							

## Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Constituent	Year or Range	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
Bicarbonate	2009	248	244	255	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Calcium	2006	69.6	67.7	72.8	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.

Chloride	2009	26	24	27	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
Hardness as Ca/Mg	2006	246	243	251	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
Magnesium	2006	17.5	16.9	18	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2006	0.001	0	0.002	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2009	7.5	7.4	7.6	>7.0	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium	2006	13	12	13	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproducts of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2009	27	25	28	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2009	203	200	209	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2009	284	261	295	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Zinc	2006	0.006	0	0.009	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

**The following represents data supplied by the Schertz-Seguin Local Government Corporation as part of their 2011 Consumer Confidence Report.**

**Regulated Contaminants**

Inorganic Contaminant	Date Collected	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Barium	3-12-07	0.102	0.102 – 0.102	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2010	0.13	0.13 – 0.13	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Date Collected	Highest Level	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Beta/photon emitters	3-12-07	8.3	8.3 – 8.3	0	4	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.