

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the Period of January 1 to December 31, 2013



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

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 immunocompromised 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 their physician or health care providers. Additional 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

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.

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 animals or from human activity.

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.

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 Aquifers.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for our drinking water sources is currently being updated by the TCEQ. The 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 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://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtsrc=>

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. These types of problems are not causes for health concerns.

Health Information About 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.

mg/L – milligrams per liter

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.

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

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.

Action Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

na – not applicable

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminant	Date Collected	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	3-8-12	0.592	0.525 – 0.592	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	3-8-12	0.134	0.101 – 0.134	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	3-8-12	0.314	0.181 – 0.314	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	3-8-12	0.71	0.6 – 0.71	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)	2013	2	1.66 – 1.92	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	3-8-12	0.994	0.568 – 0.994	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	3-8-12	0.102	0.077 – 0.102	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>	Date Collected	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Radium 228	2012	1.7	1.7 - <1.0	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	2012	< 4.0	<4.0 - <4.0	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha Particle	2012	2.8	2.8 – 2.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
<u>Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides</u>								
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	2012	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)*	2013	4	0 – 30.4	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2013	2	0-7	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 th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Potential Source
Lead	2013	0	15	1.6	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	0.125	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Total Coliform	REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.							
Fecal Coliform	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	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
Calcium	2012	72.3	70	75	Mg/L	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2012	21.3	19.6	22.8	Mg/L	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
Hardness as Ca/Mg	2012	252	250	254	Mg/L	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
Magnesium	2012	16.9	16.3	17.4	Mg/L	Abundant naturally occurring element.
pH	2009	7.5	7.4	7.6	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium	2012	12.6	12	13	Mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; byproducts of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2012	23.4	21.2	25	Mg/L	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	2012	203	200	209	Mg/L	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Zinc	2012	0.005	.00187	0.0106	Mg/L	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

Violations Table

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.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notice	12-30-13	2013	Failed to provide results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested within 30 days. This has been corrected and all participants have received the sample results.

The following represents data supplied by the Schertz-Seguin Local Government Corporation as part of their 2012 Consumer Confidence Report.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes	2012	1	1 – 1	No goal for	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminant	Date Collected	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant

		Detected	Detected					
Barium	2013	0.101	0.101 – 0.101	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2013	0.15	0.15 – 0.15	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	2013	10.4	10.4 – 10.4	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross Alpha Compliance	2013	2.1	2.1 – 2.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2013	2.1	2.1 – 2.1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Coliform Bacteria								
Maximum Containment Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total # of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation			Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1			N			Naturally present in the environment