

# 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



**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:**

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; 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)**.

### **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.

### **Public Participation Opportunities**

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.

- 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. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

### **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. This water supply 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>.

### **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

## **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 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**

Date Collected	Inorganic Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
4-6-06	Barium	0.146	0.0929 – 0.146	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
4-6-06	Chromium	2.26	1.43 – 2.26	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
1-14-09	Fluoride	.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.
2010	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	1.77	1.52 – 1.77	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Date Collected	Radioactive Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
4-6-06	Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	2.8	0 - 2.8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
4-6-06	Radium 228	1.0	0 - 1.0	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED**

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Year	Disinfectant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2010	Chlorine Residual, Free	0.70	0.4	1.0	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

**Disinfection Byproducts**

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2010	Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2.3	2 – 2.3	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

2010	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1.0	0.0 - 1.0	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
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### 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	Source of Contaminant
Lead	2010	0	15	3.06	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	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)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2009	Bicarbonate	248	244	255	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2006	Calcium	69.6	67.7	72.8	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009	Chloride	26	24	27	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Hardness as Ca/Mg	246	243	251	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2006	Magnesium	17.5	16.9	18	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Nickel	0.001	0	0.002	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural

							deposits.
2009	pH	7.5	7.4	7.6	>7.0	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2006	Sodium	13	12	13	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproducts of oil field activity.
2009	Sulfate	27	25	28	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	203	200	209	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009	Total Dissolved Solids	284	261	295	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2006	Zinc	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 2010 Consumer Confidence Report.**

**Regulated Contaminants**

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