

Violations Table

E. coli			
Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation end	Violation Explanation
Monitor GWR Triggered/Additional, Major	7/01/16	7/31/16	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.



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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
for the period of
January 1 to December 31, 2016



This report is a summary of the quality of water Universal City provides its customers. The analysis was made by using data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in this report.

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 your physician or health care provider. 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.

Public Participation Opportunities

City Council meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:30 pm. The meetings are held in the City Council Chambers located at 2150 Universal City Boulevard. Agendas are available on the City's website at www.universalcitytexas.gov.

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.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report, for more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Blake Partridge at (210) 658-5364.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>.

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

Source	Location	Type of Water	Report Status
10- GST/Public Works Dr.	Public Works Dr.	GW	Y
11- GST/Public Works Dr.	Public Works Dr.	GW	Y
2 - Public Works Dr.	Public Works Dr.	GW	-
5- 500 Kitty Hawk	500 Kitty Hawk	GW	Y
6 - Forum/ Phoenix	Forum and Phoenix	GW	Y
8 - 627 Kitty Hawk	627 Kitty Hawk	GW	Y
9 - Pisces (Selma)	Forum in Selma	GW	Y
GW From Schertz Seguin	Wilson Co.	GW	-

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 necessarily 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

State Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period January through December 2016, our system lost an estimated 38,276,780 gallons of water through main breaks, leaks, theft and other causes. If you have any questions about the water loss audit call (210) 658-5364.

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 a 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 a water system on multiple occasions.

Inorganic Contaminants

Constituent	Date Collected	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2016	0.141	0.106 – 0.141	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	0.57	0.57 – 0.57	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)	2016	2	1.79 – 2.01	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Constituent	Date Collected	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Radium 226/228	2012	1.7	0 – 1.7	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

<u>None Detected</u>

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant	Year	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
Chlorine Residual, Free	2015	0.84	0.75	0.94	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)	2016	7.3	0 – 7.3	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2016	1.1	0-1.1	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 been 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.

Constituent	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Potential Source
Lead	2016	0	15	1.6	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.13	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	1	N	Naturally present in the environment.