

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.

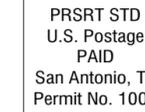
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Constituent	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Potential Source
Lead	2019	0	15	1.6	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.121	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Coliform Bacteria	
Total Coliform	REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.
Fecal Coliform	REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Water Hardness

Constituent	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (Calcium Carbonate)	2019	14.66	14.31 – 14.66	GPG	Erosion of natural deposits.



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  **for the period of**
January 1 to December 31, 2020

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

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 first and third 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.com.

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.



Water Savings Opportunities

- Replace your showerhead with a water efficient model. Faucet aerators also can help cut sink water consumption in half. Universal City residents can pick up free water-efficient showerheads and aerators by going to the Public Works Service Center located at 265 Kitty Hawk Road during normal business hours.
- Conventional washing machines can use up to twice as many gallons of water per load than high efficiency types. Universal City residents can receive a \$75 rebate for a qualifying washer, details for the “Clean Up in the Wash” program can be found on the City’s website at www.universalcitytexas.com.
- Replace your old toilet with a high-efficiency toilet that uses 1.3 gallons per flush. Universal City residents with homes built prior to 1991 may be eligible for rebates of up to \$150 when they replace their old toilets. Details for “Kick the Can” can be found on the City’s website at www.universalcitytexas.com.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al tel. (210) 658-5364.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Our drinking water in Universal City is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Edwards Aquifer.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system 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	A
11- GST/Public Works Dr.	Public Works Dr.	GW	A
2 - Public Works Dr.	Public Works Dr.	GW	A
5- 500 Kitty Hawk	500 Kitty Hawk	GW	A
6 - Forum/ Phoenix	Forum and Phoenix	GW	A
8 - 627 Kitty Hawk	627 Kitty Hawk	GW	A
9 - Agora Pkwy (Selma)	Forum in Selma	GW	A
GW From Schertz Seguin	Wilson Co.	GW	A

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. 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 Universal City Public Works Department.

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. Universal City 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

AvG—Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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

mg/L—milligrams per liter

mrem—millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na—not applicable

NTU—Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

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

ppb—parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS

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.

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 a 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.

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 contaminants.

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

State Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period January through December 2020, our system lost an estimated 32,962,227 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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Constituent	Date Collected	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2019	0.154	0.117 – 0.154	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2018	0.67	0.52 – 0.67	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)	2020	2	1.81 – 1.93	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	2018	1.38	1.38 – 1.38	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	2018	3.5	0-3.5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant	Year	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
Chlorine Residual, Free	2020	0.75	0.35	1.32	4	4	mg/L	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Constituent	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	2020	5	0 – 5	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	1.0	0-1	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.