2024
Water Quality Report
City of University Park

City of University Park
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2024

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

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 (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. The level of a contamimant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg

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

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 our 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 occured and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Abbreviations

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL -million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem -millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na -not applicable
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 (μg/L)
ppq -parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

For More Information regarding this report contact:

Adrian Banda
214-987-5465

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para assistencia en españo, favor de llamar al telefono

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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 immunocompromised 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).**

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 EPA's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

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

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Level	MCL	MCLG	Measure	Unit of Source of Contaminant
2024	Fluoride	0.11	0.11-0.11	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2022	Nitrite	0.0446	0.0446-0.0446	1	1	ppm	Runnoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosions of natural deposits.
2024	Nitrate	0.05	0.05-0.05	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Hightest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Beta/photon emitters	2024	5.7	5.7-5.7	0	50	pCI/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Simazine	0.18	0.18-0.18	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Chlorine Residual	2.66	1.1-3.5	4	4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Inorganic Contaminants

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCDL	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	5/12/2022	0.152	0.152-0.152	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2024	49.4	49.4-49.4	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.

Lead and Copper

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.

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead	1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Copper	0.11	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.24 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Coliform Bacteria

E.coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found E.coli bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

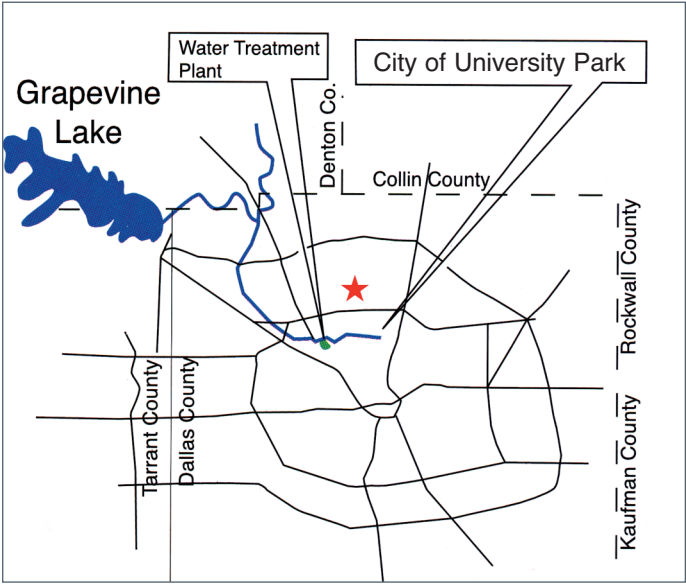| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by the City of University Park is Purchased Surface Water from ELM FORK TRINITY RIVER. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(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.

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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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 run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

• **Pesticides and herbicides** - may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water run-off, 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 run-off, and septic systems.

• **Radioactive contaminants** - can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.