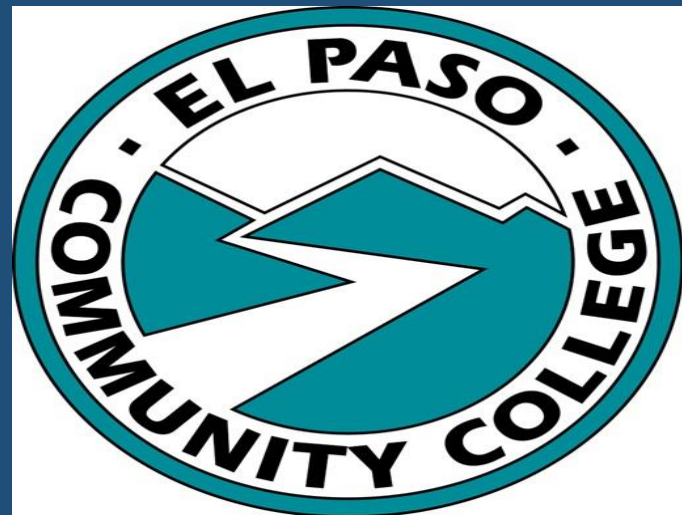


Performance of Household Point-of-Use Water Treatment Systems in Colonias of El Paso County, Texas

Katy Reyes¹, Marcio Botto², Elizabeth Preza³

¹Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX, USA ,²VIDA Water, El Paso, TX, USA

³El Paso Community College, El Paso, TX, USA



Introduction

- Safe drinking water is essential for human health and helps prevent waterborne diseases caused by microbial contamination.
- Residents of colonias often face limited access to reliable water infrastructure, which may affect the quality and safety of household drinking water.
- POU systems are designed to reduce contaminants and improve drinking water quality, but their long-term performance under real-world conditions remains unclear.

Research Objective

To evaluate the effectiveness of household point-of-use water treatment systems in colonias of El Paso County, Texas by comparing **filtered and non-filtered water quality**.

Methods

STUDY AREA

This study was conducted in selected Colonias of El Paso County, Texas



SAMPLE COLLECTION

- Paired filtered and non-filtered water samples were collected from participating households
- Samples were collected over one year period



LAB ANALYSIS

Samples were analyzed by following parameters:

- Turbidity (NTU)
- Total Chlorine (mg/L)
- Free Chlorine (mg/L)
- Total Coliforms
- *E.Coli*



DATA ANALYSIS

- Calculated descriptive statistics (mean, median, and standard deviation) for turbidity and chlorine measurements.
- Evaluated the effectiveness of household POU systems based on differences in water quality parameters

Figure 1. Overview of the study design, sample collection, laboratory analyses, and data analysis procedures used to evaluate household point-of-use water treatment systems.

Results

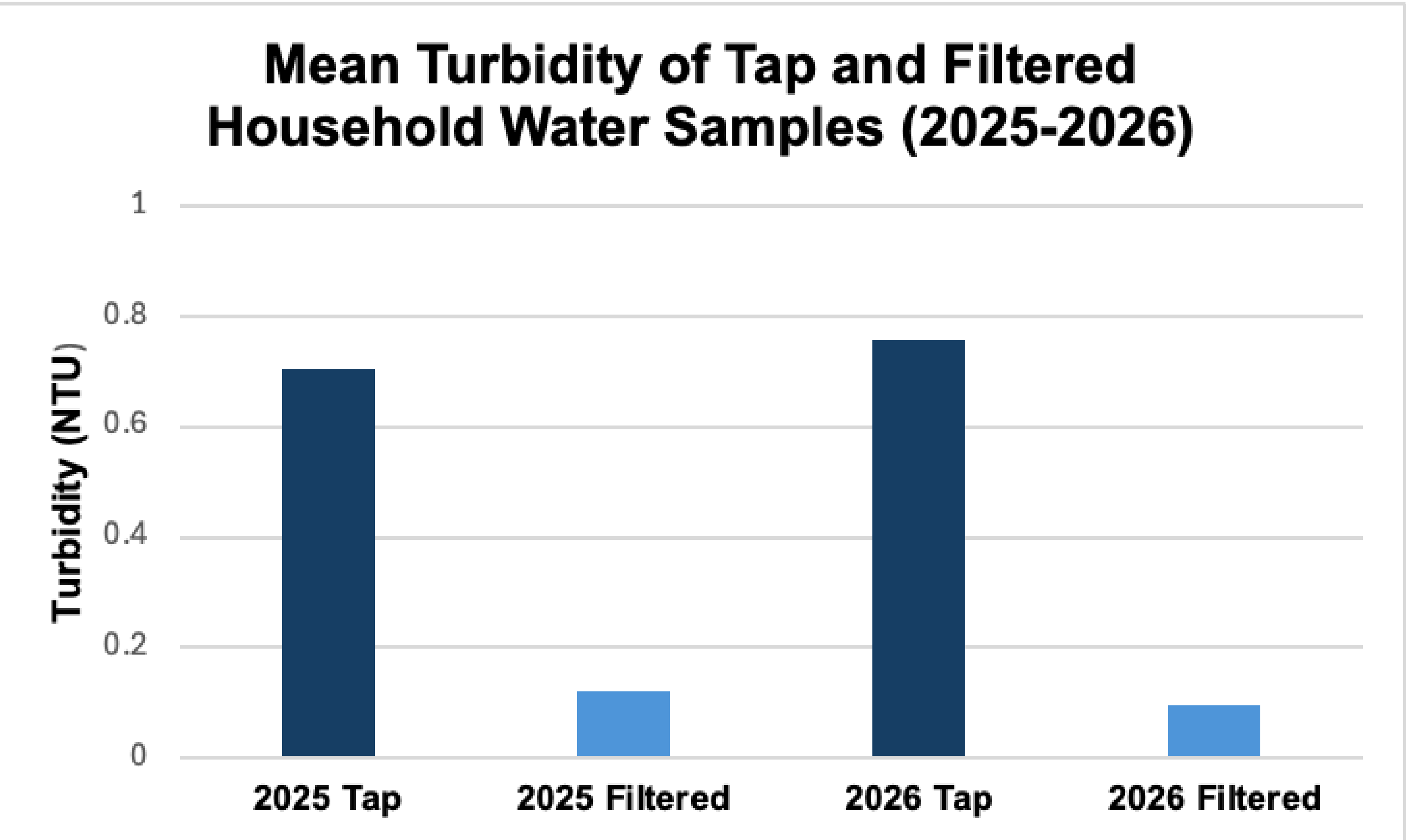


Figure 2. Mean turbidity of tap and filtered household water samples collected in 2025 and 2026. Filtration significantly reduced turbidity in both years ($p < 0.001$).

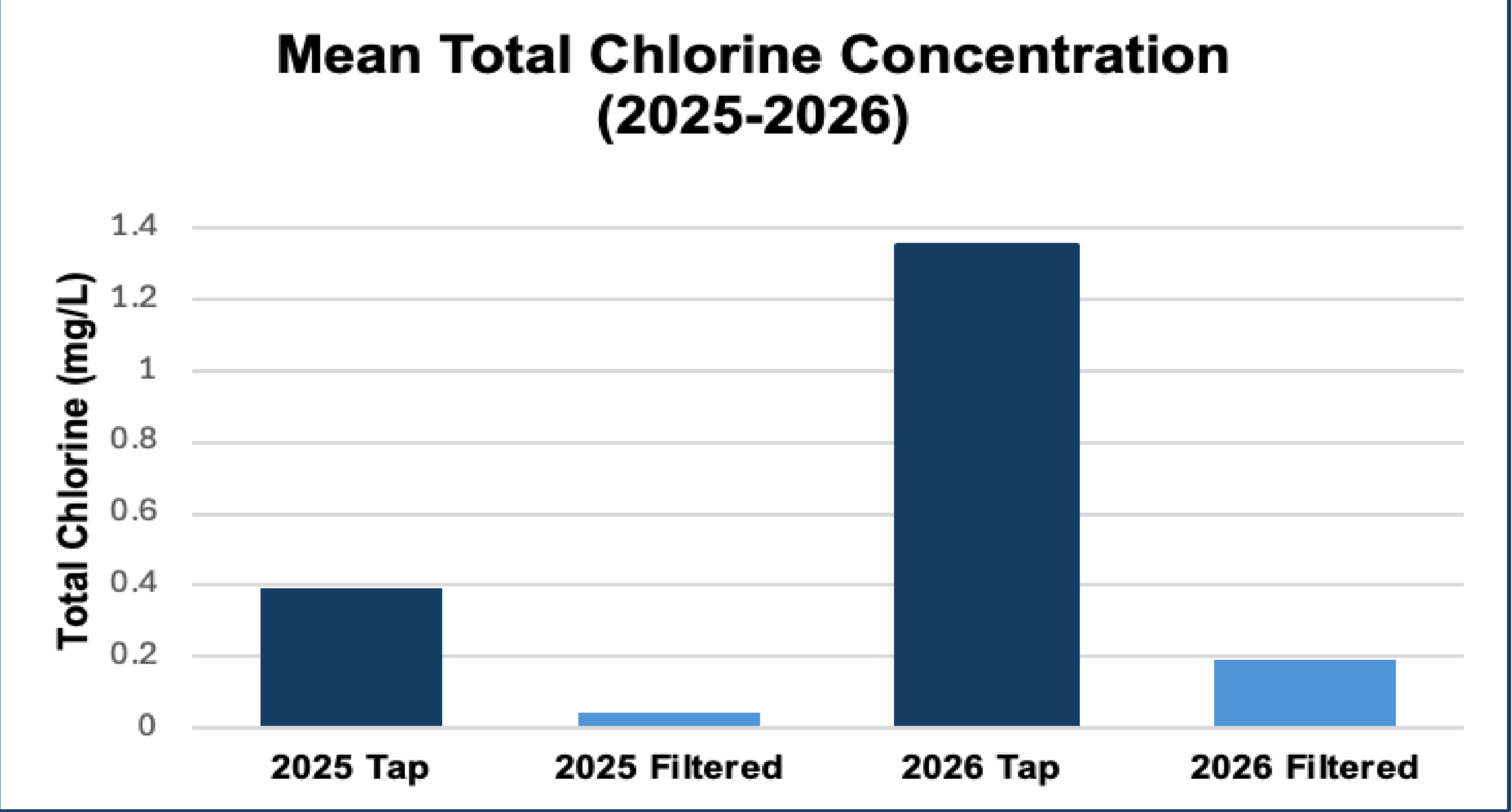


Figure 3. Mean total chlorine concentration of tap and filtered household water samples collected in 2025 and 2026. Chlorine concentrations varied between years and between tap and filtered samples.

Discussion

- Household point-of-use (POU) treatment systems significantly reduced turbidity in both sampling years ($p < 0.001$), resulting in an average reduction of **82.9% in 2025** and **87.3% in 2026**.
- Total chlorine concentrations decreased following filtration, with reductions of **89.7% in 2025** and **86.1% in 2026**.
- E. coli* was not detected in any water sample analyzed, while three tap water samples tested positive for total coliforms.
- The consistent reduction in turbidity across both years suggests that household POU treatment systems remain effective under real-world conditions.
- These findings demonstrate the potential of POU systems to improve drinking water quality in colonias of El Paso County.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the FREE H₂O Internship Program and Rosa Ramirez from VIDA Water. For their continued support. This work was supported by the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture (USDA-NIFA) under award #2021-1036.

References

