

Lead and Copper						
Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level Measure	Action Unit	Source of Contaminant	
2004	Lead	6.1	1	15 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	
2004	Copper	0.897	1	1,3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea,

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Units	Turbidity Units	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Turbidity	0.20	100.0	0.3 NTU	NTU	Soil runoff

Total Coliform (REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOR INDICATIVE MICROBIAL CONFORM BACTERIA)

Fecal Coliform (REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOR INDICATIVE MICROBIAL CONFORM BACTERIA)

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Maximum Level	Secondary Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2004	Bicarbonate	158	158	158	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2002	Calcium	72.3	72.3	72.3	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004	Chloride	45	45	45	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2002	Copper	0.022	0.022	0.022	1 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2004	Hardness as Ca/Mg	199	199	199	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2002	Magnesium	9.9	9.9	9.9	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002	Nickel	0.002	0.002	0.002	NA ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2004	pH	7.8	7.8	7.8	7 units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2002	Sodium	16	16	16	NA ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2004	Sulfate	38	38	38	300 ppm	Naturally occurring common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2004	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	158	158	158	NA ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2004	Total Dissolved Solids	312	312	312	1000 ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	22	22	22	NA ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

2460004

2006 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF TAYLOR

Phone No: 512-352-3675

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The CDC/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: August 9, 2007

Time: 5:30 pm

Location: City Hall, 400 Porter St

Phone No: 512-352-3675

To learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water or to request to schedule one, please call us

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. (512)352-3675 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: GRANGER LAKI. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas

Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 will allow us and/or the system(s) from which we receive water to focus on source water protection strategies. 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 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.

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.

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2002	Boron	0.053	0.053	0 . 0 5 3	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Chromium	3.3	3.3	3 . 3	10.0	10.0	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Fluoride	0.25	0.25	0 . 2 5	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2005	Nitrate	1.86	1.86	1 . 8 6	10	10	ppm	Rainoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRL	MRDL	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2004	Atrazine	0.44	0	0.87	3	3	ppb	Rainoff from herbicide used on lawns.
2004	Alchlor	0.28	0	0.55	2	0	ppb	Rainoff from herbicide used on lawns.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant	
2006	Chlorine Residual Free	1.42	0.5	3.7	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
2006	Total Haloacetic Acids	12.5	6.9	16.2	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	

Unregulated Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Chloroform	7.9	7.9	7.9	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2004	Bromofom	2.6	2.6	2.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2004	Bromochloromethane	12	12	12	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2004	Dibromochloromethane	12	12	12	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
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2002	Chromium	3.3	3.3	3 . 3	10.0	10.0	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Fluoride	0.25	0.25	0 . 2 5	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2005	Nitrate	1.86	1.86	1 . 8 6	10	10	ppm	Rainoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.