



2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Taylor Consumer Confidence Report

The City of Taylor is dedicated to providing the highest of water quality standards for its customers. In June 2008, the water quality for the City of Taylor was and continues to be rated "Superior." For inquiries about the water quality, contact the Water Department at 512-352-3251 or plan to attend one of the public meetings being held at 5 p.m., July 10 & 24, 2014 at City Hall. The results of this study are for the past year of 2013 and by regulation must be provided to our customers on an annual basis by July 1, 2014.

PWS ID Number: TX2460004
PWS Name: City of Taylor
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013. The source of drinking water used by City of Taylor is Purchased Surface Water from Lake Granger.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

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 at (800)426-4791.

For more information regarding this report contact:
The City of Taylor Water Department at 512-352-3251.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Special Notice – Required Language for all Community Public Water Systems

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. EPA/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 (800)426-4791. 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>.

Information on Sources of Water

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.

- 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.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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.

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(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 source water protection strategies. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:
<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:
<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal is 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: not applicable.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest # of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total # Positive Contamination E.Coli or Fecal Coliform samples	Violation (Y or N)	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1	1		0	N	Naturally present in environment

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:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation (Y or N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	0.117	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2013	0	15	2.48	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future. **Nitrate Advisory:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y or N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2013	24.9	4.6 - 25.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)	2013	73.6	35.5 - 76	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y or N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate(measured As Nitrogen)	2013	0.474	1.68 - 1.68	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Hardness	2013	179	NA	NA	NA	ppm	N	Hard water is formed when water Percolates thru pockets of calcium and magnesium.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	Collection Date	Highest level detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y or N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2013	10.0	NA	NA	NA	ug/L	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest level detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y or N)	Likely source of contamination
Vinyl Chloride	2013	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Sodium Chlorite	2013	1.3	-0-	No goal for the total	-0-	g/l	N	Disinfection used by Brazos River Authority during calendar year 2012.