

CITY OF YLOR

Phone No: (512) 352-3251

# 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 EPA/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).

# Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 9/4/06

Time: 5:00 p.m.

**Location: Taylor City Hall** 

Phone No: (512) 352-3633

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Albert Wininger, Jr., Utilities Superintendent, at (512) 352-3251.

# **Continuing Our Commitment**

Once again we proudly present our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed from Januaary through December 2005. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with all state and federal drinking water laws remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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.

## 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) 352-3251 - 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 LAKE. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for our drinking water source(s) is currently being conducted by the TCEQ and should 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

# 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.

#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

- NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- **MFL** million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- 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  $(\mu g/L)$
- ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

**Inorganic Contaminants** 

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2002	Barium	0.053	0.053	0.053	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Chromium	3.3	3.3	3.3	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Fluoride	0.25	0.25	0.25	4	4	ppım	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2005	Nitrate	1.86	1.86	1.86	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

**Organic Contaminants** 

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Atrazine	0.44	0	0.87	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2004	Alachlor	0.28	0	0.55	2	0	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

#### 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.

2005 Disinfectant Average level of 2005 Minimum result Maximum result 4.0 <4.0 ppm Disinfectant used to	Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL MRDLG		Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
data quartery avorages single sample single sample control microbes.	2005	Disinfectant used	Average level of 2005 quarterly averages	Minimum result single sample	Maximum result single sample	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

**Disinfection Byproducts** 

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Total Haloacetic Acids	19.1	11.4	33.3	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Total Trihalomethanes	43.9	36.8	55.9	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

**Unregulated Contaminants** 

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant		amain and		Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant	
2004	Chloroform	7.9	7.9	7.9	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2004	Bromoform	2.6	2.6	2.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2004	Bromodichloromethane	12	12	12	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2004	Dibromochloromethane	12	12	12	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	

**Lead and Copper** 

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Lead	6.1	1	15	ppb	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, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Turbidity	0.80	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

#### Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2004	Bicarbonate	158	158	158	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2002	Calcium	72.3	72.3	72.3	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004	Chloride	45	45	45	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2002	Copper	0.022	0.022	0.022	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2004	Hardness as Ca/Mg	199	199	199	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2002	Magnesium	9.9	9.9	9.9	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004	pН	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 CaCO3	158	158	158	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2003	Total Dissolved Solids	295	295	295	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2001	Total Hardness as CaCO3	233	233	233	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

City of Taylor 400 Porter St Taylor, TX 76574-3600 PRSRT STD US POSTAGE PAID PERMIT #4 TAYLOR, TX