

# 2005 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

MANVILLE WSC

(888) 856-2488 or (512) 856-2488

***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. 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).

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## Public Participation Opportunities

**Date:** Board meetings on the second Thursday of every month.

**Time:** 7:00 pm

**Location:** 108 North Commerce Street, Coupland, TX 78615

**Phone No:** (888) 856 - 2488 or (512) 856 - 2488

## 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.

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**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.

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### *En Español*

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (888) 856 - 2488 para hablar con una personal bilingüe en español.

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from Surface and Ground water sources. It comes from the Edwards Aquifer, River Alluvial Aquifer and the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer. Water purchased from the City of Austin is surface water from the Austin lakes and the City of Round Rock water is surface water from Lake Georgetown. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being conducted by TCEQ and will be provided to us this year. This 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 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 Environmental Protection Agency'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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, but 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 constituents which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

### 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 disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

The level of a drinking water disinfectants below which 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 (ug/L)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

## NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

Enclosed with this report you will find data sheets provided by the City of Austin and the City of Round Rock. Manville purchases water from these cities and is required to provide customers that are serviced by the purchased water with this data. Listed below are the customers that are serviced by each water source. If you are not in the areas listed below, then you receive only Manville Water and can disregard the enclosure. **Please note that the City of Austin and City of Round Rock use surface (lake) water so the testing requirements slightly differ from Manville's.**

### City of Austin

- Immanuel Road & Crystal Bend Drive, north on Immanuel Road to Pecan Street (Pflugerville Road East), East on Pecan Street to Weiss Lane, north on Weiss Lane to Jesse Bohls Road and approximately ½ mile east on Jesse Bohls Road.
- Cameron Road & Pecan Street, go east on Cameron Road to Fuch's Grove Road, south on Fuch's Grove Road to Gregg Manor Road, including Rector Loop, continue south on Gregg Manor to Hill Lane and including Hill Lane.
- Pecan Street & Cameron Road, go south on Cameron Road, then west on Cameron Road, including all customers on Killingsworth Lane, and until the end of the line on Cameron Road.

### City of Round Rock

All customers on CR 122 north of Gattis School Road and including all customers on all roads off of CR 122

## HELPFUL HINTS

**Reading your water meter:** If you have a billing discrepancy, the first thing you should do is read your water meter. The water meter is in a meter box that is in the ground at the road. Remove the lid from the meter box and lift the lid on the meter itself. Read the numbers from left to right including the stationary zero on the far right. Then compare the reading to the present reading on your water bill. Please contact the office for any assistance. Any customer that feels the meter is to blame for the high usage can have the meter removed and tested at their expense.

**Leak detection:** The water meter can be a helpful tool in determining if you have a water leak. Many meters are equipped with a small triangle called a leak detector. The leak detector will not turn unless water is going through the meter. Before checking the leak detector, be sure that no water is being used – the leak detector will turn if water is being used. If the leak detector is moving and no water is being used there may be a leak on the private line (customer side of the meter) that must be repaired by a plumber. If the meter is not equipped with a leak detector, read the water meter (also record what number the dial is pointing to), do not use any water and then read it again approximately 30 minutes later without using any water. If the meter reading or the location of the dial has changed then it is possible there is a private leak.

### Contact Information

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 248, Coupland TX 78615

**Physical Address:** 108 North Commerce Street, Coupland, TX 78615

**Phone Numbers:** (888) 856-2488 or (512) 856-2488

**Fax Number:** (888) 856-2242 or (512) 856-2029

**Web Page:** [www.manvillewsc.org](http://www.manvillewsc.org)

Inorganic Contaminants								
Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005 2002	Arsenic	2.000	0	11	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics productions waste.  <i>* This arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.</i>
2005	Antimony	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	6	6	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics; electronics solder
2002	Barium	0.1100	0.01	0.01	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2005 2002	Barium	0.1100	0.0360	0.45	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Beryllium	0.0008	0.0008	0	4	4	ppb	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
2005 2002	Chromium	1.4000	0	3.1	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Fluoride	0.880	0.900	1.1	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2005	Fluoride	0.880	0.200	1.5	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2005	Mercury	0.0004	0.0004	0	2	2	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
2005	Nitrate	1.110	0.28	0.34	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Nitrate	1.110	0.01	3.44	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Nitrite	0.010	0.01	0.01	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2005 2002	Selenium	1.300	0	9	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2005	Thallium	0.002	0.0004	0	2	0.5	ppb	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
2005 2002	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.330	0	1.5	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2005 2002	Gross beta emitters	1.170	0	4.5	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2005 2002	Gross alpha	1.030	0	3.8	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

#### Required Additional Health Information for Arsenic

The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic will be decreasing from 0.05 mg/L (50 ppb) to 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb) effective January 23, 2006. If we violate, you will be notified. Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is above 10 ppb, the following information is required by EPA.

*"Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."*

**Organic Contaminants: TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED.**

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level NOT TESTED OR REPORTED****Disinfection Byproducts**

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Total Haloacetic Acids	12.7	0	18.4	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Total Trihalomethanes	24.1000	0.0	32.9	80	ppb	By-product 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 (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2003	Chloroform	1.48	0	0.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2003	Bromoform	0.58	0	1.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2003	Bromodichloromethane	1.49	0	0.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2003	Dibromochloromethane	1.41	0	1.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**Lead and Copper**

Year (Range)	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004 2004	Lead	3.1000	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2004 2004	Copper	0.3020	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform**

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest mo. # of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

\* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

## Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year (Range)	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Aluminum	0.05	0.01	0.02	50	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2005 2002	Aluminum	0.05	0	0.4	50	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2005	Bicarbonate	345	273	440	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Bicarbonate	345	39	54	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2002	Calcium	90.3	11.7	14.7	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2005 2002	Calcium	90.3	47.2	132	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2005	Carbonate	2	8	23	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Carbonate	2	0	0	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Chloride	33	22	43.0	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
2005	Chloride	33	32	33.0	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
2005 2002	Copper	0.01	0	0.0280	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2002	Copper	0.01	0	0.0030	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2002	Hardness as Ca/Mg	332	156	497	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2004	Hardness as Ca/Mg	332	99	113	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2005 2002	Iron	910	0	5540.0	300	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2005 2002	Lead	2	0	9	NA	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits.
2005 2002	Magnesium	27.7	9.2	40.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2002	Magnesium	27.7	14.6	16.2	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2005 2002	Manganese	8.8	0	31.3	50	ppb	Abundant naturally occurring element
2005	P. Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	2	7	19.0	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2005	P. Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	2	0	0	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2005	pH	7.4	6.7	7.70	7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.

**Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents (continued)**

Year (Range)	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	pH	7.4	9.5	9.8	7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005 2002	Sodium	18.65	14.3	23	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
2002	Sodium	45	19	19	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Sulfate	54	27	111	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Sulfate	54	27	33	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-products; by-products of oil field activity.
2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	286	58	70	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	286	224	361	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2005	Total Dissolved Solids	420	157	170	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Total Dissolved Solids	420	357	500	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2001	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	330	87	115	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2005	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	330	408	483	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2005 2002	Zinc	91.5	4.6	433	5	ppb	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.