

2004 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

MANVILLE WSC

(512) 272-4044 or (512) 365-7696

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).

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: (512) 272 - 4044, (512) 856 - 2488, (512) 365 - 7696

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.

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 este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (512) 272-4044 - par 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: (512) 272-4044, (512) 856-2488, (512) 365-7696, (512) 365-8336

Fax Number: (512) 856-2029 (This number is long distance from most of our service area.)

Web Page: Manville is currently working on a web site. We will notify you when it becomes available.

Inorganic Contaminants								
Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
1999 2004	Arsenic	1.159	0	6.4	10*	0*	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics productions waste.
<i>* These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 50 ppb and there is currently no MCLG.</i>								
1999 2004	Barium	0.0580	0.0363	0.147	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
1999 2004	Chromium	5.1780	0	20	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002 2004	Fluoride	0.912	0.186	1.93	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2004 2004	Nitrate	1.167	0	6.95	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
1999 2004	Nitrite	0.001	0	0	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
1999 2004	Selenium	1.123	0	8.98	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2002 2002	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.738	0	1.8	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002 2002	Gross beta emitters	1.375	0	4.5	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2002 2002	Gross alpha	2.257	0	4.4	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. TCEQ is providing the following health effects language according to new Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reporting requirements for arsenic.

Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, this information is required by EPA.

"While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances to current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems."

Organic Contaminants NOT TESTED OR 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
2004 2004	Total Haloacetic Acids	11.973	0	49.2	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2004 2004	Total Trihalomethanes	15.7030	1.2	38.9	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level		Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004 2004	Chloroform	5.248	7.64	12.74		ppb	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
2003 2003	Bromoform	1.085	0	1.6		ppb	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
2003 2003	Bromodichloromethane	6.053	0	0.6		ppb	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
2003 2003	Dibromochloromethane	5.537	0	1.3		ppb	By-products 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

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
2004 2004	Turbidity	0.23	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

The water system must provide TOC information to their customer by completing this section.

Total Coliform NOT DETECTED

Fecal Coliform NOT DETECTED

Availability of Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule Data (UCMR)

We participated in gathering data under the UCMR in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the tables elsewhere in this report. This data may also be found on EPA's web site at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html>, or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year (Range)	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2004 2004	Aluminum	1.663	0	0	50	ppb	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004 2004	Bicarbonate	289.593	35	48	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2004 2004	Calcium	88.481	47.2	132	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2003 2003	Carbonate	2.500	11	32	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2004 2004	Chloride	40.163	17	80.6	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
2004 2004	Copper	0.009	0	0.0276	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2004 2004	Hardness as Ca/Mg	338.974	99.3	113	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2004 2004	Iron	0.475	0	2.01	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2004 2004	Lead	0.599	0	2.32	NA	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits.
2004 2004	Magnesium	28.851	9.16	40.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004 2004	Manganese	8.769	0	28.9	50	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004 2004	Nickel	3.856	0	7.28	NA	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
2004 2004	P. Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	1.852	16	18	NA	ppm	

Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents (continued)

Year (Range)	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2004 2004	pH	8.173	9.36	9.66	NA	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2004 2004	Sodium	52.521	9.79	130	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposit; by-products of oil field activity.
2004 2004	Sulfate	87.533	22.6	194	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-products; by-products of oil field activity.
2004 2004	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	293.296	70	81	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2002 2002	Total Dissolved Solids	538.143	331	845	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2001 2001	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	313.958	87	115	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2004 2004	Zinc	100.091	4.44	510	5000	ppb	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.