

2007 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).

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Board meetings are scheduled for 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 IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve.

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. (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 Pflugerville water is surface water from Lake Pflugerville. 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 disinfectant 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 Pflugerville. Manville purchases water from these cities for various areas within our serving area and we are required to provide customers with this data. **Please note that the City of Austin and City of Pflugerville use surface (lake) water so the testing requirements slightly differ from Manville's.**

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 Site: www.manvillewsc.org

PAYMENT LOCATIONS & HOURS

Manville Office @ 108 N Commerce Mon.-Fri. 8:00am-5:00pm

Gaddy's Hardware, Garden, & Feed @ 403 F.M. 685

Hrs. Mon.-Fri. 8:00am -6:30pm Sat. 8:00am-5:30pm Sun. 11:00am-4pm

Manor : Independent Bank @ 11250 East Hwy 290

Lobby Hrs. Mon.-Thurs. 9:00am-4:00pm Fri.9:00am-6:00pm

Drive-Thru Hrs. Mon.-Fri. 7:30am-6:00pm Sat. 9:00am-12:00pm

NOTE ALL PAYMENTS MADE AFTER 3 PM WILL NOT BE CREDITED UNTIL THE FOLLOWING BUSINESS DAY.

PAYMENT OPTIONS

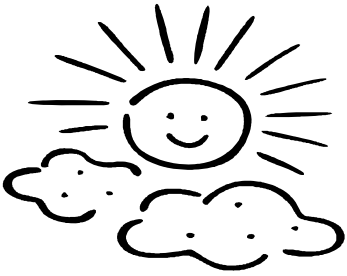
Accounts can be set up on an automatic bank draft, credit card draft or check by phone. Forms can be obtained from our website or by calling our office.

Internet checks are welcome.

Termination

To avoid termination of your service for non-payment, you must keep your past due balance below \$17.59. Once your account is on the termination list, the account balance plus the reconnection / termination fee must be paid whether the service has or has not been terminated. All termination fees must be paid by cash, cashiers check or money order only. **NO PERSONAL CHECKS ACCEPTED.**

Private leaks occasionally occur and unfortunately, when it happens, water usage and charges can be significantly higher. In this situation, our staff will gladly assist you in setting up a payment plan.



Manville Water Supply Corp.

Voluntary Watering Schedule

Schedule:

Odd # addresses: Weds and/or Sat.

Even # addresses: Thurs. and/or Sun.

No automatic irrigation between
10am & 7pm

This watering schedule is voluntary; however, Manville encourages all customers to follow it as closely as possible to help prevent the need for the implication of mandatory restrictions. If at any time mandatory compliance becomes necessary, you will receive notice by mail or through the news media. Manville's watering schedule is the same as the City of Austin's mandatory watering schedule.

Taste - Odor - Discoloration of water

It's Manville's desire to provide our customers with safe, reliable and affordable water, therefore, if you notice that your water has an odor, is discolored or tastes bad, please contact our office immediately. (512)856-2488 or (888)856-2488

This can be caused by a variety of substances and is more pronounced in warmer water.

- **Rotten egg smell / Sulfur taste -- caused by Sulfur compounds**
- **Yellow/Brown water -- caused by Iron & Manganese in water**
- **Chlorine -- disinfectant reacts with organisms, organic matter or minerals and may produce taste and/or odor in the drinking water.**

Private plumbing may also cause taste & odor in water.

- **Water Heater** - Minerals & gases can be trapped in the bottom of water heaters. Also if the thermostat on the water heater is set too high or malfunctions the water can overheat causing it to back-up into the cold-water lines. Both will cause bad taste and/or odor in your water.
- **Old Plumbing** -- Old pipes can contain scaling or corrosion which can create an odor or bad taste.

Manville WSC Consumer Confidence Report Data 2007

Inorganic Contaminants								
Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006 2005	Arsenic	0.007	0	0.0067	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
2005 2002	Barium	0.1100	0.0360	0.451	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Beryllium	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	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.
2007 2005	Fluoride	0.820	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	0.0004	2	2	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
2007 2006	Nitrate	1.450	0.01	5.11	10	10	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.
2007 2005	Thallium	<0.00040	<0.00040	<0.00040	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	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 between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following 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 the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs 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."

Required Additional Health Information for Nitrate

Because the highest reported nitrate level on this report is above 5 ppm, but below the MCL, this information is required by the EPA:

"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. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advise from your health care provider."

Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2007	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.38	0.55	2.2	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

Disinfection Byproducts

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	9.18	1.1	33.6	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	25.0000	7.1	76.1	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
2007	Chloroform	6	0	32.1	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2007	Bromoform	4	0	14.7	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2007	Bromodichloromethane	7	1.2	19.1	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2007	Dibromochloromethane	8	2.9	31.2	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2007	Bromochloroacetic Acid	2.7	0	6.8	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2007	Dibromoacetic Acid	2.8	1.1	7.8	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2007	Dichloroacetic Acid	5	0	22.7	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2007	Trichloroacetic Acid	1.56	0	9.9	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2007	Monobromoacetic Acid	0.21	0	1.1	ppb	By-product 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
2007 2006	Lead	0.0006	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007 2004	Copper	0.1161	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

"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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>."

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
2007	Total Coliform Bacteria	2	*	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.

VIOLATIONS

Violation	Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
TOTAL COLIFORM NON-ACUTE MCL - NO FECAL FOUND		Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.	10/1/2007 to 10/31/2007	Samples were collected under windy conditions.	Repeat samples were taken for 3 consecutive days; (at point of test violation, also up and down stream of this point.) All repeat sample test results: No Coliform found.

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

*Not required in this report but can be obtained by calling the Manville office.

Manville Water Supply Corp.
P.O. Box 248
Coupland, TX 78615

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2007 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

VOLUNTARY WATERING SCHEDULE

