



2023 ANNUAL WATER
QUALITY
REPORT

Manville WSC

This report can be obtained electronically from our website or contact our office.

MWSC is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



Public Participation Opportunities

Meetings: Board Meeting Third Thursday of each month.
Time: 6:00 PM
Location: 13805 South SH 95
 Coupland, TX 78615
Phone No: (512) 856 - 2488

Contact Information

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 248, Coupland TX 78615
Physical Address: 13805 South SH 95, Coupland, TX 78615
Phone Number: (512) 856-2488
Fax Number: (512) 856-2029
Auto Bill Pay: (512) 856-9006
Website: www.manvillewsc.org

Manville Office @ 13805 South SH 95
 Lobby Hrs. Mon.-Fri. 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. Drop box available 24/7.

Please keep informed of all system news & emergency notices by signing up for "ALERTS" on our website.

Manville is phasing out accepting personal checks for utility payments.

Manville offers several EASY & FREE options to make your utility payment.

PAYMENT OPTIONS

Online bill pay system with a credit card or check,

By phone through our voice response system (IVR) by calling 512-856-9006 or

Monthly bank draft from your bank -form can be obtained on our website

The Benefits of Electronic Payments

Electronic payments have immediate payment verification.
 There is more accurate matching of payments and accounts.
 Electronic payments save time & are more convenient.
 Electronic payments save money due to increasing costs of paper checks and postage.

NOTE: ALL PAYMENTS MADE AFTER 3 P.M. MAY NOT BE CREDITED UNTIL THE FOLLOWING BUSINESS DAY.

Attention Members - Payments made to www. DOXO.com is unauthorized and does not constitute payment of your water bill.

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.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report January 1 to December 31, 2023

Notice to Customers

Enclosed with this report you will find data sheets provided by the City of Pflugerville and 130 Regional WSC. Manville purchases water from these entities for various areas within our serving area and we are required to provide customers with this data. Please note that City of Pflugerville is surface (lake) water so the testing requirements slightly differ from Manville's & 130 Regional WSC is groundwater.

Termination of Service

To avoid termination of your service for non-payment, you must pay the balance of your account by the due date. Once your service has been terminated; the full account balance, including any new charges and the reconnection fee, must be paid. Fees must be paid by credit/debit card, cash, cashiers check or money order. **NO PERSONAL CHECKS ACCEPTED.**

METER READING/LEAK DETECTION

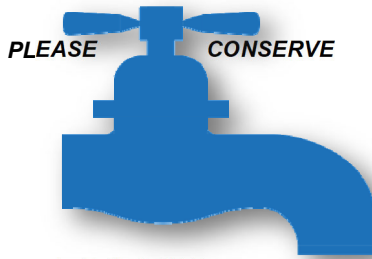
Your meter is an automatic meter read meter (AMR). See photos below



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. Open the lid on the meter box. To read meter see below. 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 the customer's expense.

Read the numbers from left to right including the digits in black. If no water is on in your home and the red triangle is turning you have a private leak.

WATER CONSERVATION- Manville WSC has adopted a Mandatory Seasonal Outdoor Watering Policy EFFECTIVE YEARLY May 1st through September 30th



**EVERY
DROP
COUNTS**



Manville Water Supply Corp.

Mandatory Seasonal Outdoor Watering Policy
EFFECTIVE YEARLY
May 1st through September 30th.

2024 Outdoor Watering Schedule:

Residential
Odd # addresses: Wed. and/or Sat.
Even # addresses: Thurs. and/or Sun.

Commercial/Multi-family
All addresses – Tues. & or Friday

All Customers - Operation of irrigation systems or hose-end sprinklers

should be before 10am & after 7pm.

Hand watering is allowed any day and any time.

Helpful Tips to Conserve Water

Check for and promptly fix all leaky faucets.

Use your water meter to check for hidden water leaks & track your water bill / meter to curtail water use.

Test toilets for leaks by adding a few drops of food coloring or a dye tablet in the water tank. Wait a few minutes and see if coloring appears in the bowl. (If it does, the toilet has a silent leak that needs repair)

Install high-efficiency toilets, aerators on bathroom faucets, and water-efficient shower heads.

When brushing your teeth, turn the water off until it is time to rinse.

Take a 5 minute shower or 6" deep bath.

Use your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. This will save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

Chill drinking water in the refrigerator instead of running the faucet until the water is cold.

Don't use running water to thaw food. Defrost food in the refrigerator for water efficiency and food safety.

Purchase a rain barrel to capture rainwater for use on your landscape.

Plant drought-tolerant plants, shrubs and grasses when landscaping.

Replace your grass/turf with water-wise plants.

Do not over water your lawn. The soil only holds so much moisture and the rest runs off.

Position sprinklers so they are not watering walkways and driveways.

Check sprinkler systems and timing devices regularly to be sure they are working properly.

Adjust your lawnmower to cut grass high. Taller grass holds moisture better.

Do not "sweep" walks and driveways with the hose. Use a broom or rake instead.



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report January 1 to December 31, 2023

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2023.

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Erik Prinz
Phone 512-856-2488

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 856-2488.

Source Water Assessment

No Source Water Assessment for our drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ. 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

For more information about our sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Information about your Drinking 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.

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.

Your drinking water is obtained from surface and groundwater sources in Travis, Lee, Williamson & Burleson counties. It comes from the Edwards Aquifer, River Alluvium Aquifer, Simsboro and the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer. Water purchased from the City of Pflugerville is surface water from Lake Pflugerville/LCRA & Edwards groundwater.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

*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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact our business office at 512-856-2488.

Special notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report January 1 to December 31, 2023

Definitions and Abbreviations

Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL	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.
Level 1 Assessment	A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG	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.
Level 2 Assessment	A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL	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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG	The level of 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.
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
na	not applicable
mrem	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm	milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
Treatment Technique or TT	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Lead and Copper

Collection Date	Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	# of Sites over AL	Action Level	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2022	Copper	0.2	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2022	Lead	0.001	1	15	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

"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>.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection Byproducts

Collection Date	Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Average Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	18	0-17.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.

2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	73	8.1-82.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes (TTHM) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report January 1 to December 31, 2023

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2022	Arsenic	4	<2-4	0	10	N	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics product wastes.
2022	Barium	0.158	0.0514-0.158	2	2	N	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Chromium	10.3	<10-10.3	100	100	N	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Fluoride	2.08	0.1-2.08	4	4	N	ppm	Discharge from aluminum and fertilizer factories; Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2023	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2.00	0-1.83	10	10	N	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	0.2	<0.01-0.2	1	1	N	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Selenium	10.6	<3-10.6	50	50	N	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system Manville WSC has a fluoride concentration of 0.22 - 2.52 mg/L.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

For more information, please call Manville WSC at **512-856-2488**. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

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.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Disinfectant	Maximum Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2023	Combined Radium 226 & 228	1.09	0-1.09	0	5	N	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	5.8	0-5.8	0	15	N		Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Year	Disinfectant	Maximum Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2023	Xylenes	0.0007	0-0.0007	10	10	N	ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories and chemical factories.

Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Maximum Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2023	Chloramines Residual	2.68	0.74-2.68	4.0	4.0	N	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.
2023	Chlorine Residual, Free	2.98	0.64-2.98	4.0	4.0	N	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report January 1 to December 31, 2023

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

Date	Constituent	Range of Levels Detected	Highest Level	Secondary	Unit Measure	Source of Constituent
2023	Bicarbonate	199-387	387	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2022	Calcium	11.2-99.6	99.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2023	Chloride	20-60	60	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
2022	Iron	<0.01-0.311	0.311	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2022	Magnesium	3.36-31.8	31.8	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2022	Manganese	<0.001-0.0246	0.0246	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2022	Nickel	<0.001-0.0042	0.0042	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2011	pH	7-7.7	7.7	7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2022	Potassium	1.01-3.27	3.27	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Sodium	12.3-78.0	78.0	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproducts of oil field activity.
2023	Sulfate	27-84	84	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2023	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	163-317	317	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2023	Total Dissolved Solids	253-532	532	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2022	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	41.8-369	369	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2022	Zinc	<0.005-0.0665	0.0665	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

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.

Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2023	Chloroform	14.7	<1.0-14.7	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2023	Bromoform	15.5	1.4-15.5	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.
2023	Bromodichloromethane	24	<1.0-24	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	
2023	Dibromochloromethane	30.5	1.6-30.5	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	

Coliform Bacteria

Date	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positives	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No of Positive E Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
2022	0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA & Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA							

2023 WATER LOSS AUDIT - In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2023, our system lost an estimated 459,143,870 gallons of water or 12.66 % of the total water produced & purchased, as a result of main line breaks, leaks, theft and other causes. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 512-856-2488.



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report January 1 to December 31, 2023

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data (UCMR5) IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Manville WSC

In 2023 Manville Water Supply Corporation participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). Our system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. The table below shows results of the unregulated contaminants that were detected. As our customers, you have the right to know that this data is available.

Unregulated Contaminants

Collection Date	Unregulated Contaminant	Average Level (µg/L)	Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)	Health Information Summary
2023	Lithium	29.641	11.7-83.8	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
2023	PFBA	0.0060	.0051-.0074	
2023	PFBS	0.0059	.003-.01	
2023	PFHpA	0.0043	0.0043	
2023	PFHxA	0.0051	.0034-.0087	
2023	PFHxS	0.0049	.0036-.0070	
2023	PFNA	0.0137	.008-.0243	
2023	PFOA	0.0059	0.0059	
2023	PFOS	0.0065	.004-.0124	
2023	PFPeA	0.0053	.003-.0091	
2023	PFUnA	0.0027	0.0027	

If you would like additional information, please contact our office 512-856-2488

130 Regional WSC

Wholesale Water Quality Test Result 2023

Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level	Range of Level Detected	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2023	Barium	0.124	0.124-0.124	N	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Fluoride	0.16	0.16-0.16	N	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2023	Free Chlorine	1.47	1.15-2.17	4.0	4.0	N	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Collection Date	Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Range of Levels Detected	Average Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2021	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2.4-2.4	2.4	60	No goal for the total	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2021	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	15.9-15.9	15.9	80	No goal for the total	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Water purchased from 130 Regional WSC is groundwater that comes from the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer, in Burleson County.



**2023 Wholesale
Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report
City of Pflugerville (512) 990-6100**

Inorganics

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
2023	Barium	0.0564	0.0564	0.0564	2	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Cyanide	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.2	0.2	ppm	N	Discharge from plastic, fertilizer and steel/metal factories
2023	Fluoride	0.33	0.24	0.24-0.33	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
2023	Arsenic	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	10	0	ppb	N	Leaching from natural deposits
2023	Nickel	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	Na	Na	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Selenium	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.05	0.05	ppm	N	Discharge from Petroleum and metal refineries, erosion control of natural deposits, discharge form mines

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 healthcare provider.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
2021	Combined Radium	1.5	1.5	1.5	5	0	pci/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
2023	Turbidity	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.3	NA	NTU	N	Soil runoff.

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.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
2023	Dibromochloromethane	33.4	<1	18.32	None Established		ppb	N	Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted
2023	Chloroform	16.9	<1	7.68	None Established		ppb	N	
2023	Bromoform	20.1	<1	8	None Established		ppb	N	
2023	Bromodichloromethane	27.2	<1	13.54	None Established		ppb	N	

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Average	Secondary Limit	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
2023	Aluminum	0.0422	0.0422	0.0422	50-200	ppb	N	Naturally occurring element.
2023	Calcium	40.1	40.1	40.1	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring element.
2023	Chloride	42	35	38.5	300	ppm	N	Naturally occurring element.
2023	pH	8.32	6.91	7.97	> 7.0	units	N	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2023	Sodium	27.2	27.2	27.2	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring element.
2023	Sulfate	37	35	36	300	ppm	N	Naturally occurring material.
2023	Hardness	164	164	164	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2023	Total Alkalinity	300	173	236.5	NA	ppm	N	Naturally soluble mineral salts.
2023	Total Dissolved Solids	431	313	372	1000	ppm	N	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

Synthetic Organics

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
2023	Atrazine	0.47	<0.1	<0.1-0.47	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
2023	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	<0.6	<0.6	>0.6	6	6	ppb	N	

Water purchased from the City of Pflugerville is surface water from Lake Pflugerville and groundwater from the Edwards Aquifer. Pflugerville pumps water from the Colorado River into Lake Pflugerville; however water actually originates from the Highland Lakes: Buchanan, Inks, LBJ, Marble Falls, Travis, and Austin. The Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) manages Travis and Buchanan under a state-approved Water Management Plan to supply water to users throughout the lower Colorado River basin.



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report January 1 to December 31, 2023

Keeping our water safe

The production and delivery of safe water is the highest priority for a public water supply system. After a potable water has been produced, precautions must be taken to ensure that it is not contaminated with water, liquids, gases, or corrosive products from external sources.



What is a cross-connection



A physical connection between a public water system and any source which may contain contaminating or polluting substances or any source of water treated to a lesser degree in the treatment process. Most common potential cross - connection is the simple misuse of an ordinary garden hose in the residential setting. Any time a hose is connected to an unprotected faucet or to the end of a pipe, this constitutes an extension of your water line and compromises its built-in air gap.

Backflow Prevention Device

Hose Bib Vacuum Breaker This device is a non-testable atmospheric vacuum breaker designed for attachment to a hose-bib/sillcock to prevent backsiphonage only.

Manville WSC mandates that all customers use this device on every hose bib.

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**

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.

Private Shut off valve

Every customer must have a private shut off valve on their side of meter to shut off the water supply. The meter shut off valve is for Manville WSC use only.