MANVILLE

Coupland Texas

13805 South SH 95 Coupland, TX

MWSC is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

TX2270033 **MANVILLE WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION**

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report January 1 to December 31, 2021

Public Participation Opportunities

Meetings: Board Meeting Second 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

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

Manville Office @ 13805 South SH 95
Lobby Hrs. Mon.-Fri. 9:00am-4:00pm. Drop box available 24/7.

PAYMENT OPTIONS

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

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.

Notice to Customers

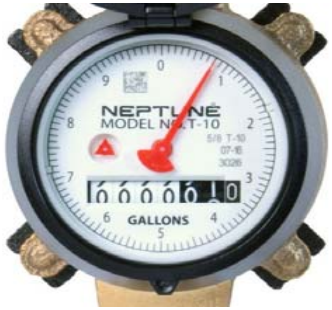
Enclosed with this report you will find data sheets provided by the City of Pflugerville and 130 Regional WSC. Manville purchases water from these entities for various areas within our serving area and we are required to provide customers with this data. Please note that City of Pflugerville is surface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

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.

TESLA - Read the large numbers from left to right but do not include the two small digits at the end of the digital register. If the word LEAK is illuminated you have a leak.	**Neptune** - Read the numbers from left to right including the digits in black. If no water is on and the red triangle is turning you have a leak.

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.

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2021.
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 pickup 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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Your drinking water is obtained from surface and ground water 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.

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.

Definitions and Abbreviations	*The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.*
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. MCGLs 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	millrems 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
2019	Copper	0.19	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2019	Lead	1.6	0	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	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source ofContamination
2021	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	19	9.7-18.6	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.								
2021	Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	76	49.5-92.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2019	Arsenic	2.7	0-2.7	0	10	N	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards;runoff from glass and electronics product wastes.
2019	Barium	0.142	0.046-0.142	2	2	N	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2020	Fluoride	2.52	0.22-2.52	4	4	N	ppm	Discharge from aluminum and fertilizer factories; Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2019	Selenium	4.8	0-4.8	50	50	N	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2021	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2.11	0-2.11	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.

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
2020	Combined Radium 226 & 228	1.8	1.8-1.8	0	5	N	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2020	Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	7.1	7.1-7.1	0	15	N	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Year	Disinfectant	Maximum Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2021	Ethylbenzene	0.5	0-0.5	700	700	N	ppb	Discharge from petroleum factories.
2021	Xylenes	0.0031	0-0.0031	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
2021	Chloramines Residual	2.58	0.72-2.58	4.0	4.0	N	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.
2021	Chlorine Residual, Free	2.44	0.65-2.44	4.0	4.0	N	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

***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
2020	Bicarbonate	299-404	404	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Calcium	10.3-121	121	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2020	Chloride	32-51	51	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
2019	Iron	<0.01-0.703	0.703	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or
2019	Magnesium	3.45-33	33.0	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Manganese	<0.001-0.0494	0.0494	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Nickel	<0.001-0.0045	0.0045	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Potassium	3.6	1.21-3.63	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Sodium	10.1-97	97.0	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproducts of oil field activity.
2020	Sulfate	72-86	86	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2020	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	245-331	331	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2020	Total Dissolved Solids	458-523	523	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2019	Total Hardness as CaCO3	38.9-381	381	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2019	Zinc	<0.005-0.198	0.198	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.

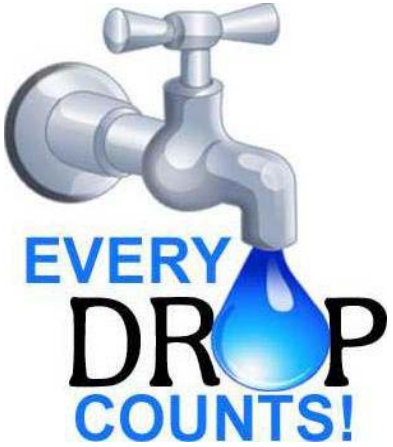
Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2021	Chloroform	12.8	<1.0-12.8	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2021	Bromoform	16.2	<1.0- 16.2	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards.
2021	Bromodichloromethane	27.7	<1.0-27.7	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.
2021	Dibromochloromethane	35.9	<1.0-35.9	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
2021	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

2021 WATER LOSS AUDIT - In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2021, our system lost an estimated 289,249,044 gallons of water or 9.5 % 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.



Manville Water Supply Corp.

PLEASE CONSERVE

VOLUNTARY WATERING SCHEDULE

2022 Schedule:
Residential
Odd # addresses: Wed. and/or Sat.
Even # addresses: Thurs. and/or Sun.
Commercial/Multifamily
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.

By city ordinance all residents within the city limits of Pflugerville are under Stage II Mandatory watering restrictions regardless of your water provider.

Helpful Tips to Conserve Water

Check for and fix all leaky faucets.
Use your water meter to check for hidden water leaks.
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 water-saving showerheads that use 2.5 gallons per minute or less.
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.
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.
Avoid watering your lawn on windy days.
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.

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 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.

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.

City of Pflugerville — Water Quality Test Results 2021

The source of drinking water used by the City of Pflugerville is surface water from Lake Pflugerville and ground water from the Edwards Aquifer.

Inorganic Contaminant

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
2021	Barium	0.0665	0.0665	0.0665	2	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Cyanide	20	20	20-20	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories;Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2020	Fluoride	0.20	0.22	0.22-0.42	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2021	Nitrate	2	0	0-1.85	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leachate from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Arsenic	2	2	2	10	0	ppb	N	Leaching from natural deposits.
2021	Nickel	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	na	na	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2021	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 from 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	High	Low	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	
2021	Combined Radium 226/228	1.5	1.5	1.5-1.5	5	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper in Distribution System

Year	Constituent	90th Percentile	Sites exceeding AL	Action Level	MCLG	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
2021	Lead	2.54	0	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Copper	0.25	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	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.

Disinfectant Residual

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Range	MRDL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
2021	Chloramines	2.54	0.7	0.7-2.54	4	4	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Range	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Violation	Source of Constituent
2021	Total Haloacetic Acids	9	0	0-17.9	60	NA	ppb	N	By product of drinking water disinfection.
2021	Total Trihalomethanes	47	0	0-83.9	80	NA	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Turbidity		High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Violation	Source of Constituent
2021	Turbidity	0.1	0.011	0.04	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

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

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
2021	Dibromochloromethane	35.1	<1	13.17	Non 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.
2021	Chloroform	17	1	4.76	Non Established		ppb	N	
2021	Bromoform	17.1	<1	5.71	Non Established		ppb	N	
2021	Bromodichloromethane	28	<1	8.51	Non Established		ppb	N	

***Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated**

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Average Level	Secondary Limit	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
2021	Aluminum	<20	<20	<20	50-200	ppm	N	Naturally occurring element.
2021	Calcium	46.2	46.2	46.2	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring element.
2021	Chloride	44	31.9	35.2	300	ppm	N	Naturally occurring element.
2021	PH	8.79	7.13	7.8	>7.0	units	N	Measure of corrosively of water.
2021	Sodium	26.2	17	22.47	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring element.
2021	Sulfate	43.9	28.5	35.7	300	ppm	N	Naturally occurring element.
2021	Hardness	440	150	264.7	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2021	Total Alkalinity	202	118	159.6	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2021	Total Dissolved Solids	497	93.4	160.5	1000	ppm	N	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

Synthetic Organics

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Range	MCL	MCLG	Unit		Source of Constituent
2021	Atrazine	<1	<1	<1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
2021	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2.1	<0.6	0-2.1	6	0	ppb	N	

Reminder - *By city ordinance starting March 1 the City of Pflugerville is under mandatory Stage 2 water restrictions as outlined in the City's Water Drought Contingency Plan. Residents are allowed to water no more than twice per week based on their home mailing address regardless of your water provider.*

Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level	Range of Level Detected	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2020	Barium	0.141	0.141-0.141	N	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2020	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.
2021	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.07	0.07-0.07	N	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection Byproducts

2021	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2.4	2.4-2.4	N	60	No goal	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2021	Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	15.9	15.9-15.9	N	80	No goal	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.