# Acton Municipal Utility District
# (817) 326-4720
(Consumer Confidence Report)
# 2002 Drinking Water Quality Report

June 11, 2003

Acton Municipal Utility District (AMUD) is committed to providing residents with safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. We test our water using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. Acton Municipal Utility District's water meets state and federal standards for both appearance and safety. This annual "Consumer Confidence Report," required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, what our tests show about it, other things you should know about drinking water and AMUD.

## We Are Proud To Report That The Water Provided By Acton Municipal Utility District Meets Or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Quality Standards.

**En Espanol**

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o'discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (817) 326-4720 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

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.

## Overview

In 2002, AMUD distributed more than 675 million gallons of water to our customers. AMUD has grown from 5,213 water connections in December of 2001 to 5,444 water connections in December of 2002.

A number of improvements to our water system have been completed or are currently underway. We have added approximately 1,800 feet of 12-inch water mains, 8,000 feet of 8-inch water lines and 14,500 feet of 6-inch water lines. We have also installed 14 new fire hydrants and have installed 45 additional valves throughout the District to improve fire protection and dependability of service. Construction is complete on our two new water

***To check for toilet leaks, put a few drops of dye in the tank. Your fixture needs adjustment or repair if the dye appears in the bowl. Check for leaks in the underground pipe by turning off all faucets. Then look at your water meter. If it's running, you have a leak.***

wells in Pecan Plantation. These two wells are have increased our well production by 300 gallons per minute (gpm).
Expansion of the Surface Water Advanced Treatment System (SWATS) Plant is close to completion and will provide us with an additional 2.65 million gallon per day (mgd) of treated water.
In addition, construction is currently underway for a new 12-inch water line that will extend along FM 3210 to Contrary Creek Road. Also, construction of a new elevated water storage tank on Contrary Creek Road is soon to begin. These projects will help us ensure water supplies will be adequate to meet growth throughout the District.

***Choose plants adapted to this region and soil conditions. Don't cut the grass too short during hot weather. Taller grass holds moisture better.***

## *Public Participation Opportunities*

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water.
Regular Board Meetings occur on the third Monday of every month, at the District Office, 2001 Fall Creek Hwy, the meetings begin at 9:00 AM. The public is welcome.
Consult our Web Site at www.amud.com and/or contact us at (817) 326-4720, for further information, see U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) water information at www.epa.gov/safewater/

### *Water Source*

Acton Municipal Utility District is supplied by surface water from Lake Granbury, and we pump groundwater from twenty water wells located throughout our District. These sources are blended throughout the system. The District has now received and is reviewing the Source Water Assessment Report from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality for all of the ground water supply wells. The water from Lake Granbury is treated at the SWATS Plant located on Matlock Road off of Hwy 167.

**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 (800-426-4791).

## *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 Hotline (800-426-4791).

***Use a hose nozzle that you can shut off or adjust to fine spray. When finished, shut off at the house to avoid leaks. Keep irrigation systems running efficiently. Repair, replace or adjust sprinkler heads. Check the system for leaks.***

***Locate your meter and read it first at night, after the water use has ended and again in the morning before water is used. Subtract the first from the second reading to see if any water has leaked out overnight. Repair leaks at once!***

## *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.

**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 they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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.

**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.

**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 (mg/l)

**ppt** – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

**ppq** – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

***Checking for leaks, taking shorter showers and practicing sound outdoor watering principles can reduce water bills and conserve this precious natural resource. Efficient use of our water resources should always be practiced, not just when rainfall is significantly below average for the year. Water is a resource that cannot be manufactured.***

**INORGANICS**

| Year | Constituent | Highest Level at Any Sampling point | Range of Detective Levels | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | Barium | 0.049 | 0.0250-0.0490 | 2 | 2 | ppm | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2002 | Fluoride | 0.5 | 0.3000-0.5000 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2002 | Nitrate | 1.01 | 0.1200-1.0100 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic lanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2002 | Gross alpha adjusted | 4.1 | 0.0000-4.1000 | 15 | 0 | pci/l | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2002 | Gross beta emitters | 1.2 | 0.0000-1.2000 | 50 | 0 | pci/l | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

**ORGANICS** NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

**Disinfection By-Products**

| Year | Constituent | Average of All Sampling Points | Range of Detective Levels | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 6.5563 | 0.00-19.10 | 60 | 0 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2002 | Total Trihalomethancs | 23.445 | 0.00-78.10 | 100 | 0 | ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |

Unregulated Contaminants

| Year | Constituent | Average of All Sampling Points | Range of Detective Levels | Unit of Measure | Reason for Monitoring |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002-2002 | Chloroform | 0.88 | 0.0000-2.5000 | ppb | Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants |
| 2002-2002 | Bromoform | 0.49 | 0.0000-3.1000 | ppb | Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants |
| 2002-2002 | Bromodichloromethane | 0.61 | 0.0000-2.6000 | ppb | Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants |
| 2002-2002 | Dibromochloromethane | 0.81 | 0.0000-4.8000 | ppb | Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants |

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 | Constituent | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits | Turbidity Limits | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | Turbidity | 0.56 | 91.0% | 0.5 | NTU | Soil runoff. |

**Lead and Copper**

| Year | Constituent | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001 | Copper | 0.12 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;Leaching from wood preservatives. |
| 2001 | Lead | 1.1000 | 0 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Coliforms**

What are coliforms?

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.

Fecal coliform bacteria and, in particular, E. coli, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (E. coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecall material. The following table indicates whether total coliform or fecal coliform bacteria were found in the monthly drinking water samples submitted for testing by your water supplier last year.

**Total Coliform**

| Year | Constituent | Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | Total Coliform Bacteria | 1 | * | Presence | Naturally present in the environment. |

*** Two or more coliform found in any single month**

**Fecal Coliform** NOT DETECTED

Acton Municipal Utility District did not test for Radon

**Explanation of Violations**

During the year 2002 there were no violations.

**Required Additional Health Information**

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells.
As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and 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 include:
(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result 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 bottles water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Greg Reynolds provided information included in the water-quality table for the Consumer Confidence Report

For questions concerning Acton Municipal Utility District or our water quality, please call (817) 326-4720.

Water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com

Learn more about the Acton Municipal Utility District water system at www.amud.com