

(817) 326-4720
Acton Municipal Utility District
(Consumer Confidence Report)
2003 Drinking Water
Quality Report

June 17, 2004

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.

Install efficient irrigation systems. Avoid sprinklers with fine sprays, which lose much of their water to wind and evaporation.

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

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 2003, AMUD distributed more than 696 million gallons of water to our customers. AMUD has grown from 5,444 water connections in December of 2002 to 5,609 water connections in December of 2003.

A number of improvements to our water system have been completed or are currently underway. We have added approximately 15,360 feet of 12-inch water mains, 22,900 feet of 8-inch water lines and 14,500 feet of 6-inch water lines. We have also installed 15 new fire hydrants and have installed 45 additional valves throughout the District to improve fire protection and dependability of service.

Construction is complete on the 12-inch water line that extends along FM 3210 to Contrary Creek Road. Also, construction on the new elevated water storage tank on Contrary Creek

Don't ignore leaking faucets, they are usually easy and inexpensive to repair. Turn off the valve under the sink until you get around to repairing the leak. A slow drip can waste as much as 170 gallons of water each day!

Road is underway and is scheduled for completion December 2004. We are currently in the process in undergoing design for drilling an additional water well in Pecan Plantation. These projects will help us ensure water supplies will be adequate to meet growth throughout the District.

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. We also pump groundwater from the Trinity and Paluxy Aquifers through twenty water wells located throughout our District. These sources are blended throughout the system. The water from Lake Granbury is treated at the SWATS Plant located on Matlock Road off of Hwy 167. The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for the drinking water sources that we own as well as for the system from which we purchase water. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. Contact our water system for more information about these reports.

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).

Water lawns only when needed. Putting 1.5 inches of water on your lawn every 5 to 7 days will encourage deep root systems and make for healthier grass. Use native or adapted plants that do well on little 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.

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.

Replace your showerhead with a water efficient model. This saves as much as 6 gallons of water per minute. Recycle your old toilet and replace it with a water efficient toilet. This saves as much as 5 gallons per flush.

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 Detectable Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Barium	0.071	0.0250-0.0710	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2003	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.
2003	Nitrate	1.01	0.0900-1.0100	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, 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.

NA = MCL not applicable - not regulated. Special Monitoring Requirement.

ORGANICS

Year	Constituent	Highest Average of any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2003-2003	Di(ethylhexyl)phthalate *	6.35	0.0000-12.7000	6	0	ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
2003-2002	Atrazine	0.05	0.0000-0.0500	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Disinfection By-Products

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detectable Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2003	Total Haloacetic Acids	1.725	0.00-6.90	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2003	Total Trihalomethanes	9.9375	0.00-35.30	100	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detectable Levels	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2003-2003	Chloroform	0.45	0.0000-10.0000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2003-2003	Bromoform	1.21	0.0000-10.0000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2003-2003	Bromodichloromethane	0.48	0.0000-7.4000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2003-2003	Dibromochloromethane	0.82	0.0000-7.3000	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
2003	Turbidity	0.37	99.00	0.3	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	0.1160	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 fecal 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
2003	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 2003 there were no violations.

* The organic Di(ethylhexyl)phthalate was retested by the EPA and found to be clear. The cause of the high reading of 6.35 can be caused from a flexible plastic pipe or taking the sample in a plastic bottle.

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