

Acton Municipal Utility District (AMUD) is committed to providing residents with a 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 and other things you should know about drinking water and AMUD.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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.

SOURCE OF 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. 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.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (817)-326-4720 – para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Overview

In 2010, AMUD distributed more than 563 million gallons of water to our customers. AMUD has grown from 6,625 water connections in December 2009 to 6,733 water connections in December 2010. A number of improvements to our water system are in process. Over 21,000 feet of new water line was installed (approximately 4 miles) which includes the new 12" water supply line from Highway 2425 along Contrary Creek Road to the Indian Harbor area, Looping the entire AMUD water system. In addition, AMUD installed ten (10) new fire hydrants. AMUD added two water supply wells located in Pecan Plantation to be completed in 2011. These improvements will continue to provide our customers with an ample supply of water.

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 New District Office located at 6420 Lusk Branch Court, 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/.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Acton Municipal Utility District is supplied by surface water from Lake Granbury. We also pump groundwater from the Trinity and Paluxy Aquifers through twenty-two 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 Highway 167. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (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 contained in the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Special Notice

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised 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.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health 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 (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 the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Required 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>.

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 systems throughout the U.S. is available at www.waterdata.com. Learn more about AMUD water system at www.amud.com.

DEFINITIONS

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

Avg:

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm:

milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb:

micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na:

not applicable.

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation,

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 (mg/L)

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	7		0	Y	Naturally present in the environment.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source
2010	Chlorine and Chloramine	1.92	.1	5.2	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Definitions. Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	8/22/2007	1.3	1.3	0.114		ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaking from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	8/22/2007	0	15	1.7		Ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2010	4	0 – 10.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2010	7	0 – 20.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	06/10/2009	0.0339	0.0339 – 0.0339	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	06/10/2009	3.02	3.02 – 3.02	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	06/10/2009	0.52	0.52 – 0.52	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2010	1.05	0 – 1.05	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	09/18/2008	0.39	0.39 – 0.39	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2-ethylhexyl phthalate	2010	0.7	0 – 0.7	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Turbidity

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Turbidity	0.21	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

Violations Table

E.coli

Fecal Coliforms and E.coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, SOURCE (GWR), MAJOR	10/01/2010	10/31/2010	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.

Total Coliform

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.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Steps to Correct Violations
MCL (TCR) MONTHLY	08/10/2010	08/31/2010	Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard.	AMUD purchased new sample bottles for testing water and raised the total chlorine residuals.

Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.