

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 intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe 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 contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Overview

In 2011, AMUD distributed more than 658 million gallons of water to our customers. AMUD has grown from 6,733 water connections in December 2010 to 6,785 water connections in December 2011. A number of improvements to our water system are in process. Over 16,100 feet of new 12" water line was installed to improve the District's water distribution system. In addition, AMUD installed four (4) new fire hydrants. AMUD added two water supply wells to the system. 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 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.

Source Water Assessment Protection: The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water and protection efforts at our system, contact Greg Reynolds.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tecq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=> Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dwww.tecq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

Special Notice

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/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 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. Acton Municipal Utility District 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.

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 that a water system must follow.

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)

mrem/year – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

2011 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	3		0	Y	Naturally present in the environment.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source
2011	Chlorine and Chloramine	1.92	.1	5.2	4	4	ppm	Water additive 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 9/11/2011	1.3	1.3	0.127		ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Lead 9/11/2011	0	15	5.96	2	ppb	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 (HAAs)*	2011	4	0 – 14.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2011	9	0 – 39.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2011	0.437	0 – 0.437	6	6	ppb	n	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	2011	1.26	0 – 1.26	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2011	0.0415	0.01 – 0.0415	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2011	4.79	0.421 – 4.79	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2011	0.64	0.44 – 0.64	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2011	1	0 – 0.7	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Advisory - 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 health care provider.								
Selenium	2011	2.09	0 – 2.09	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	2011	0.38	0 – 0.38	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Collection Date Highest Level Detected Range of Levels Detected MCLG MCL Units Violation Likely Source of Contamination								
Combined Radium 226/228	2011	3.8	1 – 3.8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2011	3.8	0 – 3.8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2011	Turbidity	0.42	92	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), MINOR	05/01/2011	05/31/2011	We failed to collect all the required 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	05/10/2011	05/31/2011	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.
MCL (TCR) MONTHLY	09/01/2011	09/30/2011	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.