

Acton Municipal Utility District
(817) 326-4720
(Consumer Confidence Report)
2000 Drinking Water
Quality Report

June 19, 2001

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 2000, AMUD distributed more than 642 million gallons of water to our customers. We added 8,000 feet of 12-inch water mains and 10,000 feet of 6-inch water lines. AMUD has grown from 4792 water connections in December of 1999 to 4988 water connections in December of 2000. AMUD has undertaken at least \$3,215,000.00 in improvements to our water and wastewater systems. Some improvements that have been completed include a new pump station and 12" water line for Mambrino Highway to the Mambrino School. This will provide additional capacity for the school and future growth in the area. In future years this line will be extended into Indian Harbor to provide a second water feed in support of future growth and demand within this area of the District. We also completed installation of the 12" water line in the City of DeCordova which extends from the front gate on Highway 167 throughout the City to improve water delivery within the area. Additionally, we spent over \$96,000 replacing undersized and

leak prone water lines throughout the District. We have installed thirty new fire hydrants and have installed over 100 valves throughout the District to improve fire protection and dependability of service.

To insure water supplies will be adequate to meet growth in the District, we are investing in an additional 2.65 million gallon per day (mgd) capacity in conjunction with the 10 mgd expansion of the Surface Water Advanced Treatment System Plant (SWATS) that is located on Matlock Road.

Other projects currently underway include construction of a 500,000 elevated storage tank on Lusk Branch Road in Acton as well as plans to drill two additional water wells in the Pecan Plantation area.

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, 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 eighteen 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.

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).

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

INORGANICS

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling point	Range of Detective Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2000	Lead	0.0019	0 - 2.6	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits
2000	Barium	0.022	0 - 0.06	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2000	Chromium	0.011	0 - 7	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
2000	Selenium	0.0020	0 - 5.5	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
2000	Nitrate	0.15	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
2000	Copper	0.013	0 - 0	AL=1.3	AL=1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
2000	Fluoride	0.5	0 - 0	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2000	Sodium	173	0 - 0	9,999	9,999	ppm	
2000	Aluminum	0.06	0 - 0	Second	9,999	ppm	
2000	Iron	0.013	0 - 0	0.3	0.3	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling point	Range of Detective Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2000	Turbidity	0.00		0.5	0	NTU	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, cramp, diarrhea and associated headaches.

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling point	Range of Detective Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
	Benzene	0.00	0 - 0	5	0	ppb	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
2000	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.00	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2000	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.00	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2000	Dichloromethane	0.00	0 - 0	5	0	ppb	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
2000	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.00	0 - 0	5	0	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2000	Ethylbenzene	0.00	0 - 0	700	700	ppb	discharge from petroleum refineries
2000	Styrene	0.00	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
2000	Tetrachloroethylene	0.00	0 - 0	5	0	ppb	Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
2000	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.00	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
2000	1,1,2-Trichlorobenzene	0.00	0 - 0	5	3	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2000	TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	31.1	0 - 0	100	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2000	Toluene	0.00	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories
2000	Vinyl Chloride	0.00	0 - 0	2	0	ppb	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
2000	Xylenes	0.00	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
2000	1,1-Dichloroethane	0.00	0 - 0	9,999	9,999	ppb	

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling point	Range of Detective Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2000	Bromomethane (Methyl bromide)	0.00	0 - 0	9,999	9,999	ppb	
2000	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.00	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
2000	Bromoform	15.2	0 - 0	9,999	9,999	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2000	Chloromethane	0.00	0 - 0	9,999	9,999	ppb	
2000	Dichlorodifluoromethane	0.00	0 - 0	9,999	9,999	ppb	
2000	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	0.00	0 - 0	9,999	9,999	ppb	

Unregulated Contaminants

Acton Municipal Utility District did not test for Cryptosporidium

Acton Municipal Utility District did not test for Radon

Water Quality Table Footnotes

During the year 2000, of the 157 possible contaminants, there were only two detects and these detects were all far below the action levels. This table shows the results of tests on our finished water.

Explanation of Violations

During the year 2000 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 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.

Alva Cox 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 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 ww.amud.com