2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Mustang Special Utility District

(940) 440-9561

SPECIAL NOTICE

Immuno-compromised 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 physician or 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Public Participation Opportunities

Board of Directors Meeting:

Date: Fourth Monday of Every Month

Time: 6:00pm

Location: 7985 FM 2931, Aubrey, TX 76227

Phone Number: (940) 440-9561

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

En Español

Éste informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en Español, favor de llamar al tel. (940) 440-9561 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en Español.

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 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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Mustang Special Utility District is Ground Water and Surface Water. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. 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 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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Information about 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. Mustang Special 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.

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 or 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 or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.
N/A:	not applicable.
Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

2011 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	05/24/2011	1.3	1.3	0.00335		ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	05/24/2011	0	0.015	0.000137		ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Avg Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2011	Free Chlorine Residual	1.71	0.63	3.80	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Regulated Contaminants-Disinfection By-Products

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)*	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	05/24/2011	4	0-6.8	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
Antimony	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addiction.
Arsenic	03/28/2011	0.529	0.325-0.529	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	03/28/2011	0.03	0.00823-0.03	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense.
Cadmium	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries.

Chromium	03/28/2011	5.55	0.588-5.55	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	03/28/2011	0.91	0.23-0.91	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	08/10/2011	0.19	0.06-0.19	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	08/10/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	05/24/2011	<0.65	0-0.65	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	03/28/2011	0.871	0-0.871	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	03/28/2011	0.141	0-0.141	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	05/24/2011	1	1-1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha including radon and uranium	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2 , 4 , 5-TP (Silvex)	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide.
2 , 4-D	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	200	ppm	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	40	40	ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.

Chlordane	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	0	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	7	7	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	50	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	400	ppm	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	200	ppm	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	200	200	ppm	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Methoxychlor	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Oxamyl (Vydate)	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

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.	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period.		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1 , 1 , 1-Trichloroethane	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1 , 1 , 2-Trichloroethane	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1 , 1-Dichloroethylene	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1 , 2 , 4-Trichlorobenzene	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1 , 2-Dichloroethane	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1 , 2-Dichloropropane	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
cis-1 ,2-Dichloroethylene	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene	05/24/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	03/28/2011	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.