

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
Requirements**

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.

WATER SOURCES: 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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 2004, AMUD distributed more than 631 million gallons of water to our customers. AMUD has grown from 5,609 water connections in December 2003 to 5,810 water connections in December of 2004. A number of improvements to our water system have been completed. The new elevated water storage tank at Contrary Creek Road and Mambrino Highway is complete and in service. Approximately 3,575 feet of 10-inch water main was replaced. We have also installed four new fire hydrants and three additional valves throughout the District to improve fire protection and dependability of service.

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/.

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 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. 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. The 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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).

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 concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

The Following Page

The page that follows list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 contaminants.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

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.

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

Explanation of Violations: During the year 2004 there were no violations.

Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Data (UCMR)

We participated in gathering data under the UCMR in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the tables elsewhere in this report. This data may also be found on EPA's web site at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html>, or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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.

Inorganic Contaminants								
Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCGL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2002-2002	Barium	0.034	0.025	0.049	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002-2004	Fluoride	0.400	0.3	0.5	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2002-2004	Nitrate	0.287	0.04	0.58	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2004-2004	Nitrite	0.015	0	0.03	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002-2002	Combined Radium 226-&228	0.025	0	0.4	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
2002-2002	Gross beta emitters	0.075	0	1.2	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2002-2002	Gross alpha	0.575	0	4.1	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants								
Year (Range)	Contaminant	Highest Average	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2003-2003	Di(ethylhexyl)phthalate *	6.350	0	12.7	6	0	ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level								
Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2004	Chlorine	0.938	0.03	5	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts								
Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004-2004	Total Haloacetic Acids	1.555	0	7.3	60	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004-2004	Total Trihalomethanes	8.395	0	44.7	80	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants								
Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004-2004	Dibromomethane	0.750	0	1.5			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004-2004	Chloroform	19.793	4.2	74			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004-2004	Bromoform	10.034	0	10			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004-2004	Bromodichloromethane	4.229	0	7.4			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004-2004	Dibromochloromethane	10.468	0	7.3			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper								
Year (Range)	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant		
2004-2004	Lead	2.0000	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		
2004-2004	Copper	0.1270	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		

Turbidity								
Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant		
2004-2004	Turbidity **	5.10	98.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.		

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) 2004 Average Treated Water TOC								
3.3								

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	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent	Source of Contaminant		
2004	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	(1)	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.			
(1) Two or more coliform found in any single month								
					Fecal Coliform	NOT DETECTED		

Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents (No associated adverse health effects)

Year (Range)	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002-2002	Bicarbonate	379.294	351	415	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2002-2002	Calcium	10.376	1.76	51.9	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002-2002	Carbonate	0.750	0	12	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2002-2002	Chloride	85.882	23	152	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring elements used in water purification: byproduct of oil field activity.
2002-2002	Copper	0.013	0	0.0682	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2002-2002	Iron	0.023	0	0.107	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2002-2002	Lead	1.513	0	2.9	NA	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2002-2002	Magnesium	1.454	0	1.62	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002-2002	Manganese	0.587	0	4.7	50	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002-2002	P. Alkalinity as CaCO3	0.625	0	10	NA	ppm	
2002-2002	pH	8.088	7.5	8.4	NA	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2002-2002	Sodium	237.294	124	327	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2002-2002	Sulfate	79.412	31	93	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2002-2002	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	312.059	288	340	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2002-2002	Total Dissolved Solids	584.353	297	772	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2002-2002	Total Hardness as CaCO3	31.854	4.39	136	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2002-2002	Zinc	12.412	0	65.5	5000	ppb	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

* The organic Di(ethylhexyl)phthalate was retested by the EPA and found to be clear. The cause of the high reading of 6.350 can be caused from a flexible plastic pipe or taking the sample in a plastic bottle.
 ** SWATS water with high Turbidity of 5.1 was not released to the distribution system.