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, 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 2007, AMUD distributed more than 595 million gallons of water to our customers. AMUD has grown from 6,252 water connections in December 2006 to 6,440 water connections in December of 2007. A number of improvements to our water system have been completed. AMUD has replaced approximately 4,000 feet of 2 inch water mains with new 8 inch water mains and installed new service lines and fire hydrants. AMUD completed construction of 2 new water supply wells located at Pecan Plantation and Main Place. In addition AMUD is in the process of rehabilitating an old well located at the front gate of Pecan Plantation. 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, 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-one 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 sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and will be provided to us this year. This report will describe 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 will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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 lists 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 (MDRLG)
: 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 2007 there were no violations.

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.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromoehloromethane are disinfection byproducts.
There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007 2003	Chloroform	0.7	0	10	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2007 2003	Bromoform	1.48	0	10	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2007 2003	Bromodichloromethane	0.84	0	7.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2007 2003	Dibromochloromethane	1.25	0	7.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCGL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Barium	0.032	0.032	0.032	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2007-2005	Fluoride	0.42	0	0.6	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007-2006	Nitrate	0.31	0.02	1.09	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2007-2004	Nitrite	0.01	0	0.03	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2005-2004	Gross alpha	0.51	0	5.7	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants - TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2007	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.33	0.08	5.6	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	6	0	20.4	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	22.8	0	65.4	80	ppb	By-product 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
2007	Lead	1.7	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
2007	Copper	0.114	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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

Year (Range)	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007 2005	Bicarbonate	365	17	423	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Calcium	2.1	2.1	2.1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007-2005	Carbonate	4	0	11	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2007 2005	Chloride	48	25	211	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Copper	0.011	0.011	0.011	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
2006	Hardness as Ca/Mg	106	106	106	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2006 2005	Iron	0.036	0	0.054	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2005	Lead	0.001	0.001	0.001	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Manganese	0.0072	0.0072	0.0072	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007 2005	P. Alkalinity as CaCO3	3	0	9	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007 2005	pH	8.3	7.7	8.4	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005	Sodium	192	192	192	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007 2005	Sulfate	78	35	103	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007 2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	306	14	357	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2007 2005	Total Dissolved Solids	525	459	587	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Total Hardness as CaCO3	5	5	5	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2005	Zinc	0.056	0.056	0.056	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

Turbidity

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, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Turbidity **	0.38	98.3	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 fecall 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

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA
Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA