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.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

Our drinking water is regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) according to Federal Drinking Water Standards. These standards require potable water systems in Texas to regularly test drinking water for specific water quality indicators. A summary of the required tests is provided in the following 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 2009, AMUD distributed more than 607 million gallons of water to our customers. As of December 2008, AMUD had 6,648 water connections. Due to the slow economy, the number of water connections decreased for the first time and as of December 2009, AMUD's water connections were 6,625. A number of improvements to our water system have been completed. AMUD purchased a pump station located on Matlock Road from the City of Granbury and is installing a new 12 inch water line to tie our existing pump station to the new pump station. In addition, AMUD has contracted to obtain the City of Granbury's capacity of SWATS water. 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 New 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. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). 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 our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year 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.

Special Notice

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 2008 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
2009 2008	Chloroform	0.32	0	1.89	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2009 2008	Bromoform	0.82	0	4.31	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2009 2008	Bromodichloromethane	0.6	0	3.58	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2009 2008	Dibromochloromethane	1.12	0	5.63	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Year (Range) 2009	Contaminant Non Detected	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure ppb	Source of Contaminant

Inorganic Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCGL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009 2005	Barium	0.034	0.028	0.044	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2009-2005	Chromium	2.4	0	5.8	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2008	Fluoride	0.46	0.13	0.59	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2009	Nitrate	0.26	0	0.78	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2008 2005	Nitrite	0.13	0	0.39	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2005	Antimony	0.1	0	0.6	6	6	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
2009 2005	Gross alpha	0.45	0	5.7	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2009 2005	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.42	0	1.04	6	0	ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2009	Chlorine	2.04	0.43	5.0	4	3	ppm	Disinfectant to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids	2.5	0	7.6	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	8.9	0	18.4	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Total Haloacetic Acids	1.6	0	10.3	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Total Trihalomethanes	5.3	0	21.3	NA	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
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

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. This water supply 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 your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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
2009 2005	Aluminum	0.002	0	0.006	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2008	Bicarbonate	348	28	425	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009 2005	Calcium	6.8	1.4	31.8	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008 2007	Carbonate	1	0	5	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009 2008	Chloride	48	19	234	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2005	Copper	0.006	0.002	0.011	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
2009 2006	Hardness as Ca/Mg	31	5	106	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2009 2005	Iron	0.019	0	0.054	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2009 2005	Lead	0.001	0	0.002	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2005	Magesium	0.6	0	1.9	.NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2005	Manganese	0.003	0	0.0072	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2008	P. Alkalinity as CaCO3	3	0	16	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009 2008	pH	8.5	8.3	8.9	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009 2005	Sodium	183	145	203	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2008	Sulfate	78	36	97	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2008	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	300	28	358	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009 2008	Total Dissolved Solids	529	493	574	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2008 2005	Total Hardness as CaCO3	33	5	87	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2009-2005	Zinc	0.038	0.006	0.081	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
2009	Turbidity	0.70	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

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

Total Coliform 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.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Coliform Bacteria	8	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

***Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.**

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
TOTAL COLIFORM NON-ACUTE MCL – NO FECAL FOUND	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.	10/1/2009 to 10/31/2009	A few of AMUD's routine monthly water samples in October 2009 tested positive with coliform bacteria. Samples were submitted immediately after receiving notice of the positive samples. All repeat samples came back negative - no coliform bacteria was found.	November 2009 AMUD changed chlorination protocol from chloramines to free chlorine. AMUD takes 20 samples a month and have not had any positive coliform samples since October 2009.