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 and other things you should know about drinking water and AMUD.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED
This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

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-four water wells located throughout our District. These sources are blended throughout the system. The water from Lake Granbury is treated at the Brazos Regional Public Utility Agency SWATS Plant located on Matlock Road off of Highway 167.

SOURCES 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 from human activity.

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 Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

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.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Acton Municipal 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.

Source Water Assessment Protection: The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact T J Riggio.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.

En Español
Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (817) 326-4720.

Overview
In 2016, AMUD distributed more than 751 million gallons of water to our customers. AMUD has grown from 7,264 water connections in December 2015 to 7,394 water connections in December 2016. AMUD is in the process of conducting a Water Distribution Study for future needs. We installed 4 new valves to our water system during the year. AMUD continues to improve its water system, per state and federal regulations, to provide our customers with an ample supply of potable 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 Wednesday of every month, at the 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/.

T J Riggio 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.

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 – 5401 E US 377		GW		
11 – 4822 Wedgefield Rd		GW		
14 – 6626 Indian Wells Rd		GW		
15-P 6000 Donathan Ct		GW		
15-T 6000 Donathan Ct		GW		
16 – 1418 E Apache Trl		GW		
17 – 6700 Cleburne Rd		GW		
18 – 8920 Pleasant Hill Dr		GW		
19 – 6621 Westover Dr		GW		
2 – 5401 E US 377		GW		
20 – 6915 Cottage Ct		GW		
21 – 6513 Pirlie Ct		GW		
22 – 8610 Monticello		GW		
23 – 4320 Cimmaron Trl		GW		
24 – 8805 Claremont Dr		GW		
25 – 6334 Prospect Hill Dr		GW		
26 – 9100 Monticello		GW		
27 – 3306A Main Place		GW		
28 – 7510 Monticello Dr		GW		
29 – 8802 Monticello		GW		
30 – 9706 Ravenna Ct		GW		
31 – 6650 Lusk Branch Ct		GW		
6 – 5501 Thunderbird Ct		GW		
9 – 9210 Monticello		GW		
SW From Brazos Regional PUA SWATS CC From TX1110100 Lake		SW		

DEFINITIONS: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

Level 1 Assessment A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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.

Level 2 Assessment A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

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.

MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).

na: not applicable.

Mrem – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or TT – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
2016	Chlorine and Chloramine	2.0	0	4.34	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

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. ALG's 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	2016	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	0	15	3.9	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

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)	2016	3	0 – 15	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2016	9	0 – 32.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2016	1.9	0 – 1.9	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.06	0.017 – 0.06	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cadmium	2016	2	0 - 19	5	5	ppb	Y	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	2016	1.3	0 – 1.3	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2016	50.3	50.3 – 50.3	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2016	0.55	0.55 – 0.55	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	2	0.0235 – 1.94	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2016	2.5	0 – 2.5	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	2016	0.33	0 – 0.33	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	8/18/2014	1	1 – 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2016	0.6	0 – 0.6	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Turbidity

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2016	Turbidity	0.34	99.	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

Violations Table

Cadmium			
Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE	07/01/2016	09/30/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	10/01/2016	12/31/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2016	01/27/2017	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. None of the lead and copper samples exceeded the limits and customers were notified.