

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. AMUD'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 our Surface Water Advanced Treatment System (SWATS) Plant located in Hood County 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 (EPA) 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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. 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 (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. AMUD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. AMUD has developed an inventory of both district-owned and customer-owned service lines. This inventory has revealed that there are ZERO lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines in the system. The service line inventory is available for review and can be found at our office. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water, and wish to have your water tested, contact AMUD at (817) 326-4720. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Assessment Protection: TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. Access to the TCEQ assessment can be found at <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/print/1110007> and <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/print/1110100>. 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 our District Superintendent, T J Riggio at 817-326-4720.

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 2025, AMUD distributed more than 945 million gallons of water to our customers. AMUD has grown from 9,065 water connections in December 2024 to 9,233 water connections in December 2025. A number of improvements to our water system have been completed. AMUD added 22 new valves and 28 new fire hydrants to our water system during the year. AMUD installed approximately 18,392 linear feet of water pipe in Pecan Plantation and the Acton areas. These improvements will continue to provide our customers with an ample supply of potable water.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan - Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 105,437,289 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 817-326-4720.

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 AMUD or our water quality, please call (817) 326-4720. Learn more about AMUD water system at www.amud.com.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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.

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 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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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.

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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

RAA: Running Annual Average.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

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

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.

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

na: not applicable.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
CHLORINE AND CHLORAMINE	2025	1.99	mg/l	0.03 – 5.9	4 / 4

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of February and June, 1 sample(s) returned as positive for each month	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low- high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2022 - 2024	0.0455	0.00141 - 0.0646	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022 - 2024	2.25	0 - 3.77	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	1408 EAST APACHE TRAIL, GRANBURY	2025	6	5.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	4301 CIMMARON, GRANBURY	2025	16	12.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	5107 FALL CREEK HWY, GRANBURY	2025	15	12.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	8929 BRIERFIELD, GRANBURY	2025	14	5.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1408 EAST APACHE TRAIL, GRANBURY	2025	17	12	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	4301 CIMMARON, GRANBURY	2025	38	22.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	5107 FALL CREEK HWY, GRANBURY	2025	37	22.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	8929 BRIERFIELD, GRANBURY	2025	14	11.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	9/4/2025	2.5	0 - 2.5	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics productions wastes.
BARIUM	9/4/2025	0.058	0.017 - 0.058	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

CHROMIUM	9/4/2025	1.8	0-1.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	1/28/2025	33.3	33.3	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	9/4/2025	9.03	0- 9.03	UG/L	80	0	
FLUORIDE	1/28/2025	0.463	0.463	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	9/4/2025	0.0015	0- 0.0015	MG/L	N/A	0.1	
NITRATE	9/4/2025	1.55	0.0123 - 1.55	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	2/9/2021	1.76	0.02 - 1.76	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 &-228)	10/18/2023	3.2	1.5 - 3.2	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	2	NO	0	December	SWTP CONVENTIONAL	Yes
100.00	2	NO	0.2	December	SWTP MEMBRANE	Yes

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Results	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lithium	2024	72.3	0 - 72.3			ppb	N	Naturally occurring element found in groundwater.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

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.

Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.