

2006 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report)

City of Burburnett

OUR DRINKING WATER 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 is in your drinking water.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Our drinking water is obtained from **Ground and Surface** water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: ALLUVIAL and ARROWHEAD AND KICKAPOO. The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this report. If we receive or purchase water from another system, their susceptibility is not included in this assessment. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o' discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (940)-569-2263 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

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. 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 (800-426-4791).

About the Following Pages:

The pages that follow 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 for up to 97 contaminants.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

DATE
August 21, 2006

TIME
7:00 P.M.

LOCATION
501 Sheppard Rd
City Hall

CONTACT
940-569-2263

ALL DRINKING WATER MAY CONTAIN CONTAMINANTS

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottle 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 Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 (ug/L)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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.

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.

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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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 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.

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.

INORGANICS CONTAMINANTS

| YEAR | CONTAMINANT | AVERAGE LEVEL | MINIMUM LEVEL | MAXIMUM LEVEL | MCL | MCLG | UNIT OF MEASURE | SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|------|-----------------|---|
| 2005 | Arsenic | 1 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | ppb | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| 2005 | Barium | 0.129 | 0.018 | 0.239 | 2 | 2 | ppm | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2005 | Fluoride | 0.85 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2005-2002 | Nitrate | 5.93 | 1.08 | 20.72 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2005 | Selenium | 3.1 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 50 | 50 | ppb | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |
| 2005 | Gross alpha | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 15 | 0 | pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2005 | Gross beta emitters | 11 | 5.6 | 11 | 50 | 0 | pCi/L | Decay of natural and manmade deposits. |

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS: TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL: Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly

Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

| YEAR | DISINFECTANT | AVERAGE LEVEL | MINIMUM LEVEL | MAXIMUM LEVEL | MRDL | MRDLG | UNIT OF MEASURE | SOURCE OF CHEMICAL |
|------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|-------|-----------------|--|
| 2005 | CHLORINE | 3 | 0.69 | 3.82 | 4 | <4.0 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

| YEAR | CONTAMINANT | AVERAGE LEVEL | MINIMUM LEVEL | MAXIMUM LEVEL | MCL | UNIT OF MEASURE | SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT |
|------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|-----------------|--|
| 2005 | Total Trihalomethanes | 19.5 | 8 | 31.9 | 80 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2005 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 17.3 | 8 | 25.8 | 60 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

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

| YEAR | CONTAMINANT | AVERAGE LEVEL | MINIUM LEVEL | MAXIMUM LEVEL | UNIT OF MEASURE | REASON FOR MONITORING |
|------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| 2005 | Chloroform | 4.7 | 2.2 | 7.2 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2005 | Bromoform | 2.55 | 0.7 | 4.4 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2005 | Bromodichloromethane | 5.45 | 5.4 | 5.5 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2005 | Dibromochloromethane | 6.85 | 3.7 | 10 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

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 LEVELS | UNIT OF MEASURE | SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT |
|------|-------------|----------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 2005 | Turbidity | 0.3 | 100% | 0.3 | NTU | Soil runoff. |

LEAD AND COPPER

| YEAR | CONTAMINANT | THE 90TH PERCENTILE | NUMBER OF SITES EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL | ACTION LEVEL | UNIT OF MEASURE | SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT |
|------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|--|
| 2004 | Lead | 5.4000 | 1 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2004 | Copper | 0.1670 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives. |

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 CONTIMANANT |
|------|-------------------------|--|-----|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2005 | TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA | 1 | * | 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.

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR NITRATE:

Because the highest reported nitrate level on this report is above 5 ppm, but below the MCL, this information is required by the EPA:

"Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advise from your health care provider."

SECONDARY AND OTHER NOT REGULATED CONSTITUENTS (No associated adverse health effects)

| YEAR | CONSTITUENT | AVERAGE LEVEL | MINIMUM LEVEL | MAXIMUM LEVEL | SECOND LIMIT | UNIT OF MEASURE | SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT |
|------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---|
| 2005 | Bicarbonate | 213 | 371 | 371 | NA | ppm | Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone. |
| 2005 | Calcium | 42.7 | 59.1 | 59.1 | NA | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2005 | Carbonate | 5 | 2 | 8 | NA | ppm | Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone. |
| 2005 | Chloride | 82 | 103 | 103 | 300 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2005 | Copper | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.013 | NA | ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| 2005 | Magnesium | 22.8 | 37.5 | 37.5 | NA | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2005 | P. Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ | 5 | 2 | 7 | NA | ppm | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| 2005 | pH | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 7 | units | Measure of corrosivity of water. |
| 2005 | Sodium | 74 | 75 | 75 | NA | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2005 | Sulfate | 29 | 27 | 31 | 300 | ppm | Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2005 | Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ | 179 | 304 | 304 | NA | ppm | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| 2005 | Total Dissolved Solids | 358 | 194 | 504 | 1000 | ppm | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
| 2005 | Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ | 199 | 194 | 301 | NA | ppm | Naturally occurring calcium. |
| 2005 | Zinc | 23.9 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 5 | ppb | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry. |