

PRESORTED
 STANDARD MAIL
 BURKBURNETT, TX
 PERMIT #1

**POSTAL CUSTOMER
 BURKBURNETT, TEXAS 76354**

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).



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.

**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. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year.

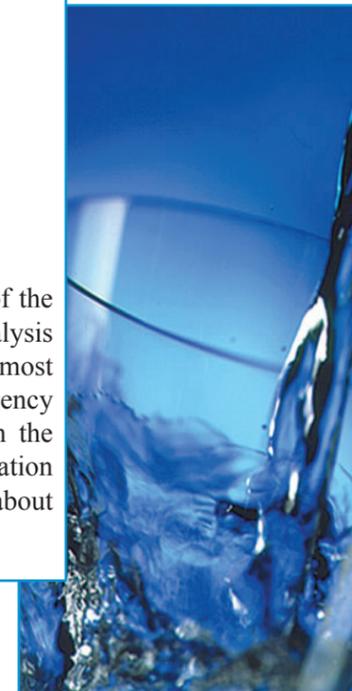


The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us: 940-569-2263.

**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.



**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 17, 2009

TIME

7:00 P.M.

LOCATION

501 Sheppard Rd

City Hall

CONTACT

940-569-2263

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
2008	Chloroform	2.78	0	5.7	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Bromoform	0.33	0	1.3	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Bromodichloromethane	2.73	0	6.5	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Dibromochloromethane	2.65	0.6	6.7	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution Systems Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts: Waived Or Not Yet Sampled

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
2008	Turbidity	0.4	99%	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
2007	Lead	3.7000	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.1750	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.

TOTAL COLIFORM: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.
FECAL COLIFORM: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

INORGANICS CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	CONTAMINANT	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	MCL	MCLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2005	Barium	0.239	0.239	0.239	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Fluoride	0.5	0.5	0.5	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from
2008	Nitrate	3.27	1.53	4.12	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Gross alpha	0.7	0	1.4	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Gross beta emitters	2	0	4	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and manmade 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 CHEMICAL
2008	CHLORAMINE RESIDUAL	2.57	1	4	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

YEAR	CONTAMINANT	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	MCL	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2008	Total Trihalomethanes	3.8	0	23.2	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Total Haloacetic Acids	1.2	0	9.6	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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 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
2008	Bicarbonate	367	367	367	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Calcium	59.1	59.1	59.1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008	Chloride	120	120	120	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Copper	0.013	0.013	0.013	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2005	Magnesium	37.5	37.5	37.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Nickel	0.002	0.002	0.002	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2008	pH	7.3	7.3	7.3	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005	Sodium	75	75	75	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2008	Sulfate	1	1	1	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2008	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	301	301	301	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2008	Total Dissolved Solids	484	484	484	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Total Hardness as CaCO3	301	301	301	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2005	Zinc	0.024	0.024	0.024	5	ppb	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

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).



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.

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.

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

Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

"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 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>."