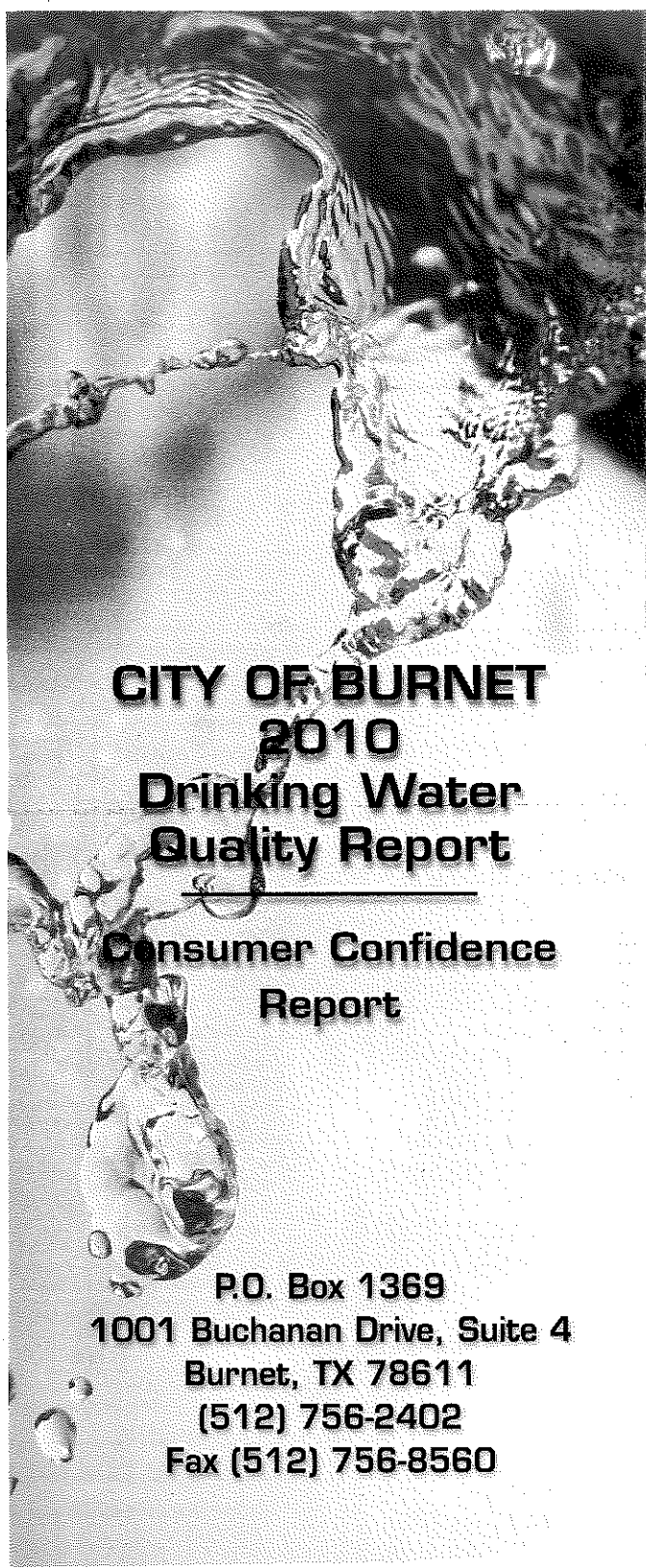


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BURNET, TX

CITY OF BURNET
P.O. Box 1369
1001 Buchanan Drive, Suite 4
Burnet, Texas 78611

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED



**CITY OF BURNET
2010
Drinking Water
Quality Report
Consumer Confidence
Report**

P.O. Box 1369
1001 Buchanan Drive, Suite 4
Burnet, TX 78611
(512) 756-2402
Fax (512) 756-8560

Special Notice: Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

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 800-426-4791

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Burnet is Surface Water. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. 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 source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available 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.

Our Drinking Water is Regulated:

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's in your drinking water.

En Español

Esta informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al **512-715-3202** par hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
OPPORTUNITIES**

**TO LEARN MORE ABOUT FUTURE PUBLIC
MEETINGS (CONCERNING YOUR DRINKING
WATER), OR TO REQUEST TO SCHEDULE
ONE, CALL 512-756-2402.**

Source 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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.

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 can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.

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.

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 micrograms 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 Goal or MCLG – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level: 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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 contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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.

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

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

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

na: Not applicable

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	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	Unit of Measure
2010	Chloroform	3.21	10.9	92.5	ppb
2010	Bromoform	<0.75	<0.5	<1.0	ppb
2010	Bromodichloromethane	14.3	5.7	37.9	ppb
2010	Dibromochloromethane	4.18	1.5	10.2	ppb

Source of Contaminant: 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	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	Unit of Measure
2010	Total Haloacetic Acids	43	40	45	NA	ppb
2010	Total Trihalomethanes	56	53	58	NA	ppb

Source of Contaminant: Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Report (SWMOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure
2010	Chloramines (NH3CL)	1.57	0.5	4.0	4.0	<4.0	ppm

Source of Chemical: Disinfectant used to control microbes.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

YEAR	Contaminant	Range of Levels Detected	Max. Level	MCL	Unit of Measure
2010	Total Haloacetic Acids	13-111	111	60	ppb
2010	Total Trihalomethanes	20.9-141	141	80	ppb

Source of Contaminant: Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Year	Avg. Contaminant	Min. Level	Max. Level	Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Fluoride	0.76	0.76	0.86	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2010	Nitrate	0.15	0.15	0.15	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBACIDES

	Collect Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Dalapon	2010	1.3	0 - 1.3	200	200	ppb	N	Run-off from herbicide used on rights of way
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2010	0.19	0 - 0.19	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories/

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collect Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)*	2010	111	13 - 111	no goal for the total	60	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2010	141	20.9 - 141	no goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

	Collect Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon Emitters	2010	5.2	5.2 - 5.2	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

SECONDARY AND OTHER NOT REGULATED CONSTITUENTS

Year	Constituent	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	Secondary Limit	Unit	Source of Constituent	No associated adverse Health Effects
2010	Bicarbonate	121	121	121	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks (such as limestone).	
2010	Chloride	42	42	42	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element used in water purification, byproduct of oil field activity.	
2010	pH	7.3	6.9	7.5	>7.0	Unit	Measure of corrosivity of water.	
2010	Sodium	19.9	19.9	19.9	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, byproduct of oil field activity.	
2010	Sulphate	45	45	45	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.	
2010	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	99	99	99	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.	
2010	Total Dissolved Solids	227	227	227	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water	

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)

Total organic carbon (TOC) no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

YEAR	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Source Water	6.10	5.47	8.06	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2010	Drinking Water	4.90	4.35	5.45	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2010	Removal Ratio	20%	21%	33%	% removal*	NA

*Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

NO CRYPTOSPORIDIUM MONITORING PERFORMED.

TOTAL COLIFORM: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

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

LEAD AND COPPER

YEAR	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	No. of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Lead	0.002	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Copper	0.16	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of house plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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. 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>."

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 Constituent
2010	Turbidity	0.22	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

VIOLATIONS

HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAs)* Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation END	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE	04/01/2010	06/30/2010	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, SINGLE SAMPLE	01/01/2010	03/31/2010	A water sample 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.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION RULE. The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a drinking problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water. (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation END	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	05/01/2003	01/20/2011	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	09/01/2003	01/20/2011	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHm)* Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation END	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE	04/01/2010	06/30/2010	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, SINGLE SAMPLE	01/01/2010	03/31/2010	A water sample 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.

STEPS TO CORRECT VIOLATIONS: We are working toward chlorine dioxide as our disinfectant.