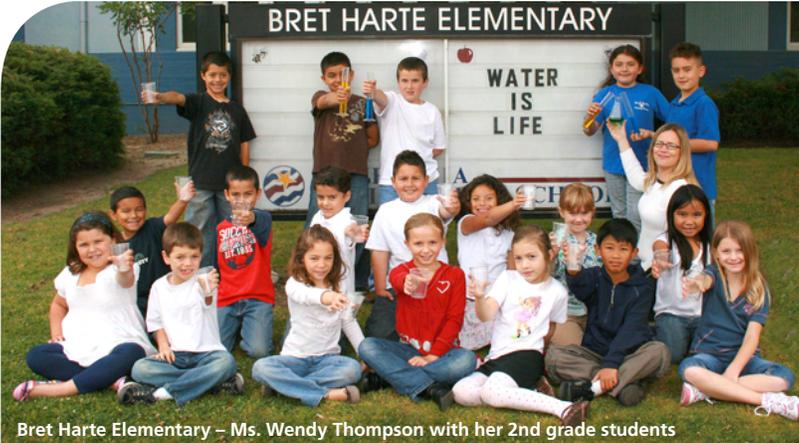


Burbank's Newsletter for Information Regarding Your Water and Power Department.

# Currents



Bret Harte Elementary – Ms. Wendy Thompson with her 2nd grade students



Kidby Family



Joslyn Adult Center

## Annual Water Quality Report

**Burbank Water and Power (BWP) provides water service for the citizens of Burbank.**

The purpose of this report is to share the results of BWP's and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD) sampling efforts and to meet the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. This report compares those tests with State and/or Federal standards and explains the different sources of water that BWP serves to the citizens of Burbank. Together, MWD and BWP, look for more than 162 constituents and are required to list only those constituents that are actually found. Our water consistently meets all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state drinking water standards. One important section of this report includes educational information and precautions for people with health issues that require them to avoid certain contaminants. If you have any questions about this report, please call Tony Umphenour at (818) 238-3500. For questions regarding water conservation, please contact BWP's Conservation Services group at (818) 238-3731 or visit BWP online at [BurbankWaterandPower.com](http://BurbankWaterandPower.com). You can also attend BWP Board meetings held at 164 W. Magnolia (BWP Administration Building). The BWP Board typically meets on the first Thursday of each month at 5:00 p.m. The public is invited to participate in these meetings.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

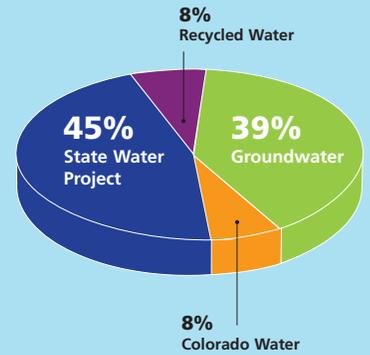
Այս տեղեկագիրը կը պարունակէ կարեւոր տեղեկութիւններ ձեր խմած ջուրին մասին:

Հաճեցէ կարդալ կամ թարգմանել տալ:

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

# Water Sources

The drinking water for Burbank comes from three different sources: local groundwater, the Colorado River, and the State Water Project.

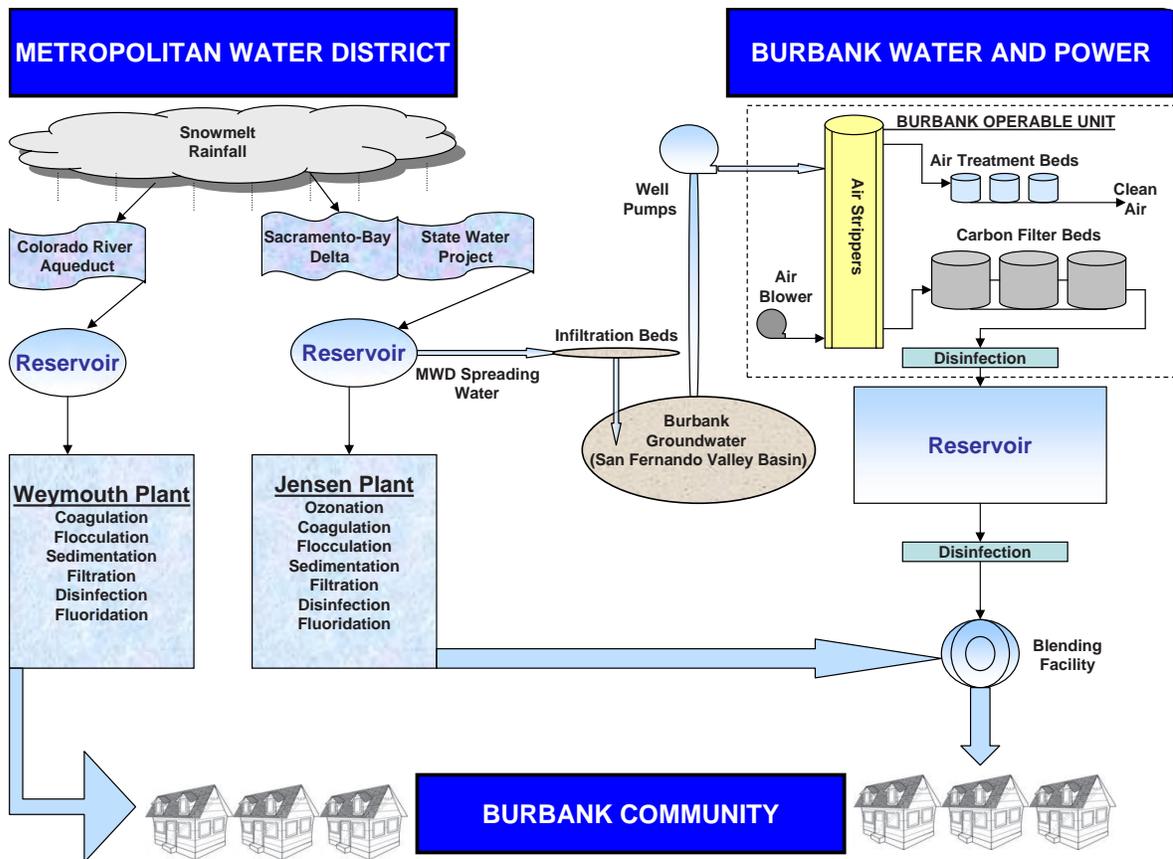


Our groundwater source comes from wells in Burbank and is treated to remove volatile organic contaminants such as trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE) before it is put into our distribution system. Burbank has two treatment facilities, the Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) Plant and the Burbank Operable Unit (BOU) Plant. For the year 2007, 39% of our total water supply came from groundwater, located within the San Fernando Valley Basin.

The Colorado River and the State Water Project are imported water supplies purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD operates treatment facilities for these surface water supplies before delivering it to Burbank. For the year 2007, 45% of the City's water came from the State Water Project and 8% came from the Colorado River Aqueduct.

An additional water resource for the City is recycled water. The use of recycled water improves the sustainability of our water supply, conserves the vital resource of potable water, and expands the drought proof portion of our water supply. It is a reliable supply for the irrigation of our parks and golf courses as well as cooling water at our Power Plant. In 2007, 8% of the city's total water supply came from recycled water.

A source water assessment was completed in December 2002 for both the groundwater and surface water supplies. The groundwater source is considered most vulnerable to the known contaminant plume that resulted in the construction of the BOU Plant. Possible contaminating activities include automobile repair shops, petroleum pipeline, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted discharges, metal plating, underground storage tanks, plastics producer, airport, military installation, and automobile gas stations. The groundwater report is available for public review at the Water Engineering Office located in the BWP Administration Building at 164 West Magnolia Blvd.



# Educational Information

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## *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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (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 (1-800-426-4791).

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.

- **Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.**

- **Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.**

- **Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.**

- **Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.**

- **Radioactive contaminants, that 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, the USEPA and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

**Nitrate:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.



## *Prepare for the Worst, Hope for the Best*

What Burbank is experiencing now is a "perfect storm" scenario for our water resources: very low local rainfall, drought conditions on the Colorado River, reduced Sierra snow pack levels, and most significantly, environmental impacts that dramatically limit water supply. The problems are long term and so must the solutions be.

What we all need to focus on immediately is maximizing the efficient use of our water supply. The less water we use today, the more can be placed in storage for use when conditions may be even more difficult. It truly is a case of making every drop count, consistently. What we are asking for from every Burbank resident is a commitment to this, not just for today, but as a lifestyle change. We absolutely need a paradigm shift in our opinions on the use and value of water.

Weathering these water supply conditions may be a challenge, but with the actions of every one of us, we will succeed!



# 2007 Annual Water Quality Report

## SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

MICROBIOLOGICAL	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest No. of detection	No. of months in violation	Typical Source of Organism
Total Coliform Bacteria (a)	%	5.0%	0%	0.75%	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E coli	(b)	(b)	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (m)	CFU/mL	TT	0	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium (m)	Oocysts/200L	TT	0	TT	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
Giardia (m)	Cysts/200L	TT	0	TT	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Culturable Viruses (m)	P or A /1000L	TT	0	A	NA	Human and animal fecal waste

## SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

CONSTITUENT	No. of samples	Action Level	Public Health Goal	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) (c)(n)	51	15	2	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) (c)(n)	51	1.3	0.17	0.12	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

## DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Running Annual Average	Lowest – Highest (k)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (i)	ppb	80	NA	20	11 – 28	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (i)	ppb	60	NA	3.5	ND – 10	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual (i)	ppm	(4)	(4)	1.95	0.2 – 3.2	Drinking water disinfectant added
Bromate	ppb	(10)	(0)	2.1	ND – 10	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### The following definitions may be helpful in your understanding of our Water Quality Report:

#### Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

#### Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

#### Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

### Footnotes:

(a) MCL for total coliform is no more than 5% of monthly samples are positive.

(b) Fecal coliform / E.coli MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform-positive samples, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2007.

(c) Lead and copper compliance based on 90th percentile being below the Action Level. Samples were taken from customer taps to reflect the influence of household plumbing. 51 homes were sampled in September 2007, none exceeded the action level for lead or copper.

(d) Value shown is the average of the blended water (MWD water and local groundwater).

(e) Aluminum has primary and secondary MCLs.

(f) State MCL for Nitrate of 10 mg/L as N is equivalent to 45 mg/L as Nitrate.

(g) State MCL for Gross Alpha excludes radon and uranium. Compliance is based on adjusted gross alpha where radon and uranium are deducted.

(h) Standard is for Radium-226 and -228 combined.

(i) Compliance is based on Running Annual Average which is the average of the last four quarters.

(j) Hardness in grains/gallon can be found by dividing the ppm by 17.1. 200 ppm is equivalent to 11.7 grains/gallon.

(k) The highest and lowest values from individual source of water.

(l) Results based on 2003 - 2006 monitoring programs.

(m) Metropolitan Water District Treatment Technique for imported surface water.

(n) Burbank Water and Power vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. BWP has received a Lead and Copper monitoring violation from the California Department of Public Health (formerly DHS) for missing a sampling event as part of the Lead and Copper Rule. Therefore, BWP will be required to collect an additional round of lead and copper samples in 2008.

## DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Burbank Water (d)	Lowest – Highest (k)	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS:</b>						
Aluminum (e)	ppb	1000	600	44	ND – 140	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND	ND – 2.6	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	2.6	1.01 – 4.21	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride						
Naturally-occurring	ppm	2	1	0.22	0.1 – 0.29	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive for tooth health
Optimal Fluoride Control Range						0.7 – 1.3
Fluoride						
Treatment-related	ppm	2	1	0.80	0.6 – 1.0	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive for tooth health
Lead	ppb	15	2	ND	ND – 5.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (f)	ppm	10	10	2.2	ND – 5.2	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Nitrate and Nitrite (as N) (f)	ppm	10	10	2.2	ND – 5.2	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
<b>RADIONUCLIDES:</b>						
Gross Alpha Particle						
Activity (g)	pCi/L	15	NA	11	ND – 16	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	NA	2.8	ND – 12	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Combined Radium (h) (l)	pCi/L	5	NA	0.16	ND – 0.34	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (l)	pCi/L	20	.5	6.3	1.1 – 15	Erosion of natural deposits

## DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Burbank Water (d)	Lowest – Highest (k)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (e)	ppb	1000	600	44	ND – 140	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	72	43 – 101	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	<5	<5 – 10	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor	Units	3	NA	<1	<1 – 1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/Cm	1600	NA	650	534 – 876	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	100	61 – 175	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	390	318 – 509	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.14	0.05 – 0.81	Soil runoff

## OTHER PARAMETERS OF INTEREST TO CONSUMERS

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Burbank Water (d)	Lowest – Highest (k)	Typical Source
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	120	80 – 166	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	50	30 – 75	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL=800	ND	ND – 38	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (j)	ppm	NA	NA	200	137 – 268	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	pH units	NA	NA	8.2	7.9 – 8.4	Acidity and alkalinity of water
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	19	14 – 22	Erosion of natural deposits
N- Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NA	3	ND	ND – 3.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination; Industrial processes
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	3.9	3.1 – 4.3	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff/leaching from fertilizer use
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	61	29 – 93	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

## DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Burbank Water (d)	Lowest – Highest (k)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Boron	ppb	NA	AL=1,000	160	120 – 200	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chromium VI	ppb	NA	NA	2.5	0.34 – 4.25	Industrial waste discharge
Vanadium (l)	ppb	NA	AL=50	3.6	ND – 6.3	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge

### Abbreviations:

**AL** = Regulatory Action Level; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **MCLG** = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; **MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; **PHG** = Public Health Goal; **P or A** = Presence or Absence; **ND** = None Detected; **TT** = Treatment Technique; **NA** = Not Applicable; **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units; **NL** = Notification Level; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **µS/cm** = microSiemen per centimeter; **ppb** = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L); **ppm** = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L); **ppt** = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

# Sunny Smiles for Providence High's Solar Cup Team

Congratulations to Providence High School for winning "Hottest Looking Boat" in the Newcomer Class and 3rd Place in Technical Reports at the annual Solar Cup Race. BWP sponsored the Providence team in the Solar Cup program run by the Metropolitan Water District. This year, 41 teams from across southern California participated in the Solar Cup, with solar-powered boats built and raced by teams of students. Yeah Team Kubashaikh!



## About this Power Content Label

California State Law requires Burbank Water and Power to furnish its customers with a POWER CONTENT LABEL on a quarterly basis. The law was enacted to ensure that "Green Power" claims made by energy providers could be verified.



## Take the Heat Seriously

Summer months can bring soaring temperatures. Please help us to meet the energy demands of every Burbank home and business by using energy wisely. Please conserve electricity by turning off all non-essential appliances and equipment between noon and 6:00 pm.

Also, remember to take heat waves very seriously. Seniors, infants and young children, and people with chronic health conditions are most vulnerable to health problems during hot weather and should take extra precautions. Check on elderly family members, neighbors and friends during extremely hot weather to make sure they are safe and comfortable. If it gets uncomfortably warm in your home, consider going somewhere cool, like the mall or movies. Turn off your air conditioning and head out to a cool place where the air conditioning is free to you!

## Power Content Label

Energy Resources	Burbank Power Mix 2007	50% Green Ticket Program*	100% Green Ticket Program*	2007 CA Power Mix** (for comparison)
Eligible Renewable	1%	50%	100%	10%
-Biomass & Waste	<1%	0%	0%	<1%
-Geothermal	<1%	50%	100%	2%
-Small Hydroelectric	<1%	0%	0%	6%
-Solar	<1%	0%	0%	<1%
-Wind	<1%	0%	0%	2%
Coal	42%	21%	0%	32%
Large Hydroelectric	2%	1%	0%	24%
Natural Gas***	31%	16%	0%	31%
Nuclear	5%	3%	0%	3%
Other****	18%	9%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* 50% and 100% of Green Ticket Program are specifically purchased from individual suppliers. Non-renewable resources reflect actual power purchases.

\*\* Percentages are estimated annually by the California Energy Commission based on the electricity sold to California consumers during the previous year.

\*\*\* Natural gas purchases increased from 2006 due to the enhanced use of local generation.

\*\*\*\* Purchases for which no fuel source records were ever given. Other purchases decreased from 2006 due to lower use of electricity spot market.

For specific information about this electricity product, contact Burbank Water and Power. For general information about the Power Content Label, contact the California Energy Commission at 1-800-555-7794 or [www.energy.ca.gov/consumer](http://www.energy.ca.gov/consumer). June 2008

# It Takes a Village....

Even though it may not feel like it – we turn on the tap and out flows water – the reality is that the state of California is in the midst of a serious water supply crisis. We've asked every Burbank citizen to embrace the "20 Gallon Challenge" and cut back water usage by 20 gallons per person per day. We've provided lots of tips on how to achieve this Challenge and have many, many more posted on our website, **BurbankWaterandPower.com**. Please visit us online!

We do want you to know that the City is practicing what we preach. For instance, we recently retrofitted all City bathroom faucets with 1.0 gallon per minute aerators, the same ones that we are providing to Burbank's residents and businesses. This one action alone will save over one million gallons of water annually.

We hope that the search is on at your home and business for water-saving opportunities! The need is great and everyone must be involved in this. We'd love to help you with your search, so if you have questions about water conservation, please contact us. You can send an email to [jmeyer@ci.burbank.ca.us](mailto:jmeyer@ci.burbank.ca.us) or pick up the telephone and dial 818-238-3730 to speak with our Conservation Services staff. Thank you!



Be on the hunt  
for water-saving  
opportunities!



Let BWP Help You

## Save Water and Electricity!



About the same time that you receive this newsletter, you should receive a small box from us containing two energy-saving light bulbs and two water-saving faucet aerators. Please take the five minutes or so necessary to screw in the bathroom faucet aerators and replace two regular incandescent light bulbs with the Energy Star™ light bulbs we are sending you. These simple actions will save water and energy for years to come and will allow you to make a difference today!

*Thank you for your actions to help  
protect the environment!*

# How to Contact Us.

Customer Service: (818) 238-3700

Water Services: (818) 238-3500

Electric Services: (818) 238-3575

Conservation Services: (818) 238-3730

Street Light Outages: (818) 238-3575

After-hours Emergency: (818) 238-3778

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Visit us on-line at:  
**BurbankWaterAndPower.com**

BWP is located at 164 W. Magnolia Boulevard  
and is open Monday through Friday from  
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

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**Solar Cup Team**

Take the Heat **Seriously**

**It Takes a Village...**

**Save Water and Electricity!**

**Important Water-Related Web Links:**

California Department of Public Health (CDPH):  
**www.cdph.ca.gov**

California EPA: **www.calepa.ca.gov**

EPA (Groundwater and Drinking Water):  
**www.epa.gov/safewater**

California Department of Water Resources:  
**www.dwr.water.ca.gov**



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