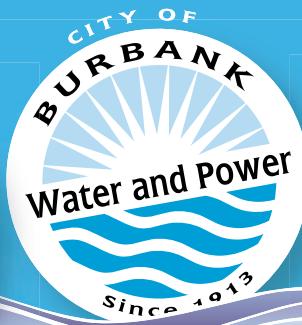


Burbank Annual Water Quality Report



Water is Life . . . Please Use Water Wisely

Water Supply

Water service for the citizens of Burbank is provided by Burbank Water and Power (BWP). Last year, over 1,300 water samples were tested for over 80 contaminants. This report will compare those tests with State standards and will explain the different sources of your City water. If you have any questions about this report, please call Leighton Fong at (818) 238-3500.

The Burbank Water and Power Board meets the first Thursday of each month at 5:00 PM at the BWP Administration Building (164 W. Magnolia Blvd). Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

En Español

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

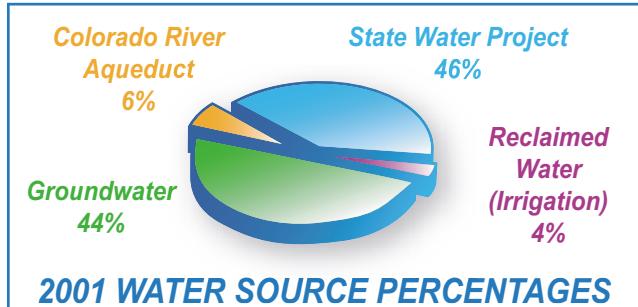
Հայերեն

Այս տեղեկագիրը կը պարունակէ կարելոր տեղեկութիւններ ձեր խմած ջուրին մասին: Հաճեցեք կարդալ կամ թարգմանել տալ:

Water Sources

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

The groundwater in Burbank is treated to remove volatile 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 Plant and the Burbank Operable Unit Plant. For the year 2001, 44% of our total water supply came from groundwater.



The Colorado River and the State Water Project are imported supplies the City purchases from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD operates treatment facilities for these surface water supplies before delivery to Burbank. For the year 2001, 46% of our water supply came from the State Water Project and 6% came from the Colorado River Aqueduct.

An additional water resource for the City is reclaimed water. It is a reliable supply for the irrigation of our parks and golf courses as well as for cooling water at our Power Plant. In 2001, 878 acre-feet of reclaimed water were used, representing 4% of the city's total water supply.

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 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *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*, which 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, 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, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services develop 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.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding water quality please contact our Water Division at (818) 238-3500.
For questions regarding Water Conservation please contact our Conservation Services at (818) 238-3730.

Testing Results

Table 1 - Sampling results showing the detection of coliform bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest No. of detection	No. of months in violation	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (a)	5.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0	Naturally present in the environment

Table 2 - Sampling results showing the detection of lead and copper

Constituent	No. of samples collected	Action Level	PHG	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) (b) (c)	33	15	2	3.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) (b) (d)	33	1.3	0.17	0.15	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Table 3 - Detection of Regulated Contaminants

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Burbank Water (e)	Lowest - Highest	Typical Source of Contaminant
PRIMARY						
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS						
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE) (f)	ppb	13	13	ND	ND - 1.1	Leaking underground gasoline storage tanks and pipelines
Toluene	ppb	150	150	ND	ND - 1.1	Metal degreasing site discharges and other factories
Total Trihalomethanes (g)	ppb	100	NS	42	19 - 70	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Aluminum (h)	ppm	1	NS	0.13	ND - 0.24	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	50	NS	ND	ND - 2.3	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	1	(2)	0.05	ND - 0.11	Discharges from oil and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	50	NS (i)	8.6	ND - 13.9	Discharge from electroplating, textile manufacturing; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.45	0.12 - 0.50	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive for tooth health.
Nitrate (as N) (j)	ppm	10	10	4.8	ND - 6.8	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
RADIOMINUCLEIDES (k)						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	NS	4.8	1.5 - 6.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	NS	4.7	ND - 6.6	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Combined Radium (l)	pCi/L	5	NS	1.0	ND - 2.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	NS	7.1	ND - 13.4	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY						
Aluminum (h)	ppm	0.2	0.6	.13	ND - 0.24	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	79	24 - 85	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NS	1	1 - 2	Naturally occurring organic materials
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE) (f)	ppb	5	13	ND	ND - 1.1	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	μmho/cm	1600	NS	832	480 - 880	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	175	43 - 191	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NS	500	259 - 528	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

Table 4 - Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Sodium mg/L	ppm	NS	NS	79	32 - 83	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (m)	ppm	NS	NS	234	111 - 253	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium mg/L	ppm	NS	NS	56	23 - 61	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium mg/L	ppm	NS	NS	24	12 - 25	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium mg/L	ppm	NS	NS	3.9	2.8 - 4.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent chromium	ppb	NS	NS	11.5	ND - 14	Discharge from electroplating, textile manufacturing; erosion of natural deposits
Radon	pCi/L	NS	NS	ND	ND - 119	Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

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

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 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.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard. MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Table Footnotes

- a. MCL for total coliform is that no more than 5% of monthly samples are total coliform positive. For year 2001, a total of 1,389 samples were taken with 4 positives. Highest month was 1.8% positive in May.
- b. Lead and copper amounts based on 90th percentile being below the Action Level. Samples were taken from customer taps to reflect influence of household plumbing.
- c. 33 homes were sampled in November, 2000. None exceeded the action level for lead.
- d. 33 homes were sampled in November, 2000. None exceeded the action level for copper.
- e. Value shown is highest of the annual averages of the four sources (Valley, GAC, MWD Weymouth, MWD Jensen).
- f. MTBE has a primary MCL of 13 ppb and a secondary MCL of 5 ppb. A PHG of 13 ppb was set in March, 1999.
- g. Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) compliance is based on running quarterly average, the highest of which was 42 ppb for the fourth quarter.
- h. Aluminum has a primary MCL of 1.0 ppm and a secondary MCL of 0.2 ppm. A PHG of 0.6 ppm was set in April, 2001.ed.
- i. A PHG of 2.5 ppb was withdrawn Nov. 2001
- j. State MCL for Nitrate of 10 mg/L as N is equivalent to 45 mg/L as Nitrate. 4.8 ppm as N is therefore equivalent to 21.3 ppm as Nitrate.
- k. Radioactivity based on GAC samples in 2000.
- l. Standard is for Radium-226 and -228 combined.
- m. Hardness in grains/gallon can be found by dividing the ppm by 17.1. 207 ppm = 12.1 grains/gallon.ed.

ABREVIATIONS

AL	Action Level
NS	No Standard
ND	None Detected
mg/L	milligrams per Liter (equivalent to ppm)
μg/L	micrograms per Liter (equivalent to ppb)
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
pCi/L	picoCurries per Liter (radioactivity)
μmho/cm	micromhos per centimeter
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units