



2000

# Annual Water Quality Report



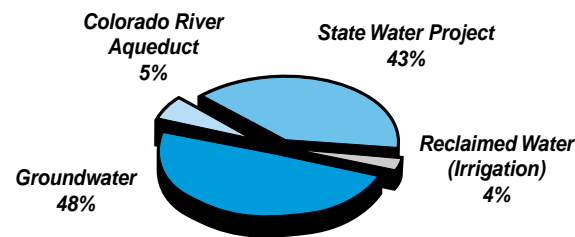
**Water service for the citizens of Burbank** is provided by Burbank Water and Power (BWP). Last year, over 1,300 water samples were tested for over 80 contaminants. This report will compare those tests with State standards and will explain the different sources of your City water. If you have any questions 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.

## Water Sources

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

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 2000, 48% of our total water supply came from groundwater.



**2000 WATER SOURCE PERCENTAGES**

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 delivering it to Burbank. For the year 2000, 43% of our water supply came from the State Water Project and 5% 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 cooling water at our Power Plant. In 2000, 1,013 acre-feet of reclaimed water were used, representing 4% of the city's total water supply.

## Educational Information

**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.

## Further Information

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services 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.

**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).

**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) 238-3731.

### En Español

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

Information on the City's water quality as well as other information regarding your water or electric service can be found on the BWP website:

[www.BurbankWaterAndPower.com](http://www.BurbankWaterAndPower.com)



# Testing Results

## Nitrate.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 parts-per-million (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels can also increase the risk of a particular kind of anemia in pregnant women. If you are pregnant or caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

## 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 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%	3.2%	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	.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
<b>PRIMARY</b>						
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS</b>						
Trichloroethylene	ppb	5	0.8	0.17	ND - 1.1	Metal degreasing site discharges and other factories
Total Trihalomethanes (f)	ppb	100	NS	36	15 - 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>						
Aluminum (g)	ppm	1	NS	0.13	ND - 0.19	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	50	NS	2.1	ND - 3.0	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	1	(2)	0.11	ND - 0.11	Discharges from oil and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	50	2.5	6.75	ND - 20	Discharge from electroplating, textile manufacturing; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.56	0.13 - 0.56	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive for tooth health.
Nitrate (as N) (h)	ppm	10	10	5.7	ND - 8.70	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
<b>RADIONUCLIDES</b>						
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	NS	4.76	1.52 - 6.29	Erosion of natural deposits
Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	NS	4.69	ND - 6.62	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Combined Radium (i)	pCi/L	5	NS	1.04	ND - 2.93	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	NS	7.13	ND - 13.38	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>SECONDARY</b>						
Aluminum (g)	ppm	0.2	NS	.13	ND - 0.189	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	69	30 - 81	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NS	1	1 - 1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	NS	740	457 - 833	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	151	46 - 169	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NS	437	251 - 488	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (Monthly)	NTU	5	NS	2.69	0.4 - 2.69	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppm	5.0	NS	0.06	ND - 0.06	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

**Table 4 - Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

Sodium mg/L	ppm	NS	NS	67	35 - 76	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (j)	ppm	NS	NS	207	111 - 230	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium mg/L	ppm	NS	NS	59	23 - 59	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium mg/L	ppm	NS	NS	21	13 - 22	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium mg/L	ppm	NS	NS	3.5	2.6 - 3.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent chromium	ppb	NS	NS	5.2	ND - 16	Discharge from electroplating, textile manufacturing; erosion of natural deposits
Radon	pCi/L	NS	NS	ND	ND - 119	Erosion of natural deposits

## Table Footnotes

- MCL for total coliform is that no more than 5% of monthly samples are total coliform positive. For year 2000, a total of 1,217 samples were taken with 8 positives. Highest month was 3.2% positive in January.
- 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.
- 33 homes were sampled in November, 2000. None exceeded the action level for lead.
- 33 homes were sampled in November, 2000. None exceeded the action level for copper.
- Value shown is highest of the annual averages of the four sources (Valley, GAC, MWD Weymouth, MWD Jensen).
- Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) compliance is based on running quarterly average, the highest of which was 36 ppb for the fourth quarter.
- 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.
- State MCL for Nitrate of 10 mg/L as N is equivalent to 45 mg/L as Nitrate. 5.7 ppm as N is therefore equivalent to 25.3 ppm as Nitrate.
- Standard is for Radium-226 and -228 combined.
- Hardness in grains/gallon can be found by dividing the ppm by 17.1. 207 ppm = 12.1 grains/gallon.

## Table Abbreviations

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 (equivalent to mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion (equivalent to µg/L)
pCi/L	picoCurries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)
µmho/cm	micromhos per centimeter
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity in water).