Federally Regulated or Monitored Contaminants

Substance Sampled 2005-08	Range of Detections	Cleburne Water Average	Maximum Contaminant Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Possible Source
Detected Inorganic Contaminants					
Barium (ppm)	0.027-0.062	0.046	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	0-3.8	1.8	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	0.18 –0.99	0.72	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	0.08 - 0.33	0.18	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226 &228 pCi/L	0-0.22	0.04	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross beta emitters (pCi/L)	0-4.3	1.87	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Disinfection By-Products *(Samples collected in 2008)*					
Total Trihalo-methanes (ppb)	11.5-22.7	17.9 Avg.	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2.4-21.4	13.6 Avg.	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Constituents Affecting Disinfection					
Chlorine Residual	2.57-3.19	2.99	4.0	<4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) in	4.60-6.08	5.58	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Organic Carbon in	3.02-4.37	3.78	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment.
%Removal of Total	27.5-40.0	29.31	NA	NA	NA
Unregulated Contaminants—Disinfection By-Products *(Samples collected in 2004-2008)*					
Chloroform	0-10.2	4.98 Avg.	N/A	There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to the dis-	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloro-methane	0-7.02	2.88 Avg.	N/A		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloro-methane	0-3.2	1.24 Avg.	N/A		By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Regulated at the Customer's Tap *(Samples collected in 2007)*

Substance	Range of Measurement	90th Percentile	Action Level (AL)	# Sites Exceeding AL	Possible Source
Lead (ppb)	1.0-1.6	1.4	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	0.008-0.184	0.179	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. leaching from wood preservatives.

Treatment Requirement

Substance	Single Highest Measurement	Lowest Monthly % Samples Meeting Limits	Limits	Possible Source
Turbidity (NTU)*	0.60	96.00	0.3	Soil runoff.

City of Cleburne
Water Utilities
P.O. Box 677
Cleburne, TX 76033

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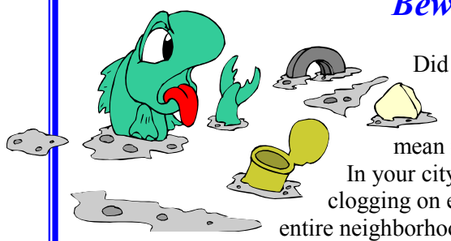
En Español: Este reporte le avisa que el departamento de agua de la ciudad de Cleburne continua a proveer agua sana y segura. Para solicitar una copia en español, por favor llame al 645-0946 o al www.ci.cleburne.tx.us.

Printed on recycled paper

Beware of backup! Don't damage your drain!



Did you know that fats, oils, grease and food scraps can block an entire city sewer system and cause sewer backups and overflows when they are placed down a drain? In your home, your drain or toilets will clog up and run over which can mean an emergency visit from the plumber. Homeowners beware: This can be costly! In your city main sewer lines can clog up. This is due to grease clogging on more grease, clogging on even more grease in your city sewer mains! City sewage can then back up into entire neighborhoods, businesses and even overflow from manholes. Sooner or later, this sewage has nowhere else to go and will be overflowing into streets, parks, yards and storm drains. Now the fats, oils and grease have contaminated local waters, including drinking water. Being exposed to untreated wastewater is a public health hazard! You can help prevent this costly and unsanitary overflow by following some simple steps.

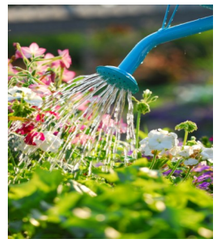
DO

- Place a trashcan in your bathroom for solid wastes. Disposable diapers and personal hygiene products do not belong in the sewer system. Flushing waste also wastes water.
- Place table scraps in trashcans or garbage bags for disposal with solid waste. If possible, place vegetables and fruits in a compost pile to create a wonderful natural soil amendment.
- Pour excess grease into a container (such as a coffee can) with paper towels or absorbent materials. Then wrap it in paper and place it in the garbage.
- Use a paper towel to soak up small amounts of cooking oil from pots, plates, and pans before washing.
- Use clay kitty litter to absorb large amounts of cooking oil before placing it in the trash.
- Filter, freeze, and reuse large amounts of cooking oil for the preparation of another meal.

DO NOT

- Pour grease, fats, oils, and food scraps from cooking down kitchen sinks, drains, toilets, or storm drains.
- Use the toilet as a trashcan.
- Use the garbage disposal or food grinder. Grinding food up before rinsing it down the drain does not remove fats, oils and grease; it just makes the pieces smaller. Even non-greasy food scraps can plug your home's sewer lines. So don't put food of any kind down the drain.
- Run water over dishes, pans, fryers, and griddles to wash oil and grease down the drain.
- Put any of these items down your drain, toilet, or sink: Kitchen grease, cooking oil, paints, paper towels or other paper products, fats, kitty litter, disposable diapers, or grinds (egg shells, peelings, etc). These items belong in the trashcan.

Don't Waste Our Water!

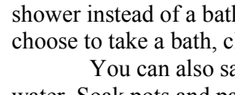


As summer temperatures rise, rainfall decreases, and drought approaches, it becomes more important than ever to conserve our water. Texans now spend more than one billion dollars each year on new or expanded water supply and wastewater treatment facilities just to keep up with growth and to replace worn-out systems. Add in population increase and long-dry seasons and you get more demand than supply. Water is a limited and fragile resource and by managing it efficiently during our hot and dry seasons, you can not only help to preserve the water supply for future generations, you can save money on water and energy bills!

In urban areas of Texas about 25 percent of the water supply is used for watering our plants, lawns and gardens. The truth is most lawns get more than twice the amount of water than needed. Much of the water is never put to good use by the plants. Some water is lost to runoff by being applied too rapidly and some water evaporates from exposed unmulched soil. The greatest waste of water however, is applying too much water too often.

For lawns, the key to watering is to apply the water infrequently, yet thoroughly. This will create a deep, well-rooted lawn that efficiently uses water stored in the soil. When watering your lawn apply one inch of water as rapidly as possible without runoff. This one inch should be plenty and will last your lawn about a week during the summer. To save even more money include any rainfall when adding up to that one inch of water.

Trees, shrubs, and garden plants need more frequent watering when first planted. Consider using mulch around new plants to reduce water evaporation from the soil surface. Once established plants can then be weaned to tolerate less frequent watering. Weaning your plants properly will allow them to develop deep roots so they can weather a drought. Established trees and shrubs will benefit from once-a-month, thorough, supplemental watering during drought times.



Other outdoor watering tips include watering the lawn or garden during the coolest part of the day. Early morning is usually the best. The wind is calmer and the temperature is lower so less water is lost to evaporation. Never water between 10:00am and 6:00pm when evaporation is at its peak. Watering late in the evening can be harmful since the lawn tends to stay wet all night making it more susceptible to disease. Make sure your sprinklers are set to water only the lawn or garden, not the street or sidewalk. Also, when using a hose to water, control the flow with an automatic shut-off nozzle. This will definitely prevent wasteful runoff.

Conserve water in your home too! About 75 percent of your indoor water use takes place in the bathroom. When not in use, turn off the faucet. Do not just let the water run while brushing your teeth or shaving. When bathing, consider a short shower instead of a bath. This usually saves water. You may also think about installing a low-flow showerhead. If you choose to take a bath, close the drain before starting the water and only fill the tub half-full. Bathe small children together.

You can also save water in the kitchen! When washing dishes, fill a basin or pan to rinse them instead of running water. Soak pots and pans before you wash them. Operate your garbage disposal only when necessary because they are water wasters and can contribute to sewer blockages. When using your dishwasher or washing machine make sure you wash full loads. Newer machines come in water-saving models and can cut water use by 25 percent. They may be no more expensive than non-conserving models when you consider the water and energy you save.

You can make a difference in water conservation. Every drop does count. Make sure you are a part of conserving Texas' most precious natural resource. As our population grows the demand for water will increase. Meeting that demand will be a costly challenge, but working together we can save money and protect our environment!

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. Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption. No fecal or other coliform bacteria were found in any of the tests of the City of Cleburne water distribution system in 2008.

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 1-800-426-4791. More information about other contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the hotline.

City of Cleburne 2008 Water Quality Report

Our Drinking Water Exceeds All Federal Drinking Water Requirements

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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants. In Cleburne our drinking water is obtained from surface water and ground water sources including Lake Pat Cleburne, Lake Aquilla and wells in the Twin Mountain-Travis Peak formation of the Trinity Aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided 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 will allow us to focus our source water assessment and protection efforts. For information on source water protection efforts contact us at (817) 645-0946.

Although nature can clean many contaminants by filtering water through vegetation, soil and bedrock, with larger volumes of runoff more impurities are carried into our creeks, rivers, lakes and oceans. Natural filtering systems are unable to remove these heavier loads so it is up to each of us to prevent pollution through our daily acts at home and work. Never dispose of liquid or chemical wastes by pouring them onto the ground or into the toilet. Recycle oil at area auto parts stores. Properly use, store, then dispose of hazardous household chemicals at waste collection event.

This report is a summary of the sources and quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests. The EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 contaminants. The table on the following page lists those regulated or monitored contaminants found in your drinking water. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about your drinking water.

In addition to regulated or monitored contaminants, 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 concern so they are not required to be reported here. However, they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. The table below shows the levels for some common constituents in parts per million. Most of these occur naturally in the environment and some are in the pipes of our water delivery system. Other constituents are measured to assure that adequate disinfection can occur. Measurements for chlorine residuals, Total Organic Carbon (TOC), and turbidity (reported on other table) are closely followed to make sure organic matter does not prevent disinfection, create high levels of disinfection byproducts, and ensures that your drinking water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. City water meets all state requirements.

This report is also available on line in Spanish and English at www.ci.cleburne.tx.us, and as always public participation on drinking water supply issues, both quality and quantity, is welcomed at our City Council Meetings held the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month in the Council Chambers of City Hall at 10 N. Robinson Street.

Constituent	Average Level	Range of Detections	Secondary Limit	Constituent	Average Level	Range of Detections	Secondary Limit
Aluminum	0.017	0-0.034	0.05	**Manganese**	0.0019	0-0.0039	0.05
Bicarbonate	265	108-396	NA	**Iron**	0.004	0-0.012	0.3
Calcium	9.5	1.8-22.4	NA	**Sodium**	162	61-222	NA
Chloride	31	20-40	300	**Sulfate**	95	42-176	300
Copper	0.002	0.002-0.003	1	**Zinc**	0.009	0-0.02	5
Magnesium	1.4	0-3.2	NA	**Total Dissolved Solids**	413	174-578	1000
P. Alkalinity as CaCo3	3	0-21	NA	**Total Hardness as CaCO3**	4	4-4	NA
Hardness as Ca/Mg	72	15-124	NA	**Total Alkalinity as CaCO3**	233	108-325	NA

Definitions of the Terms Used in the Tables

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.*

Action Level (AL) *- The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) *- Measure of the clarity in drinking water; the lower the better.* ***Must be <0.5 NTU in 95% of monthly samples.***