

WATER CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE REPORT
FOR 2013



This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water systems. For more information, please contact the City Superintendent at 785-654-2414.

During the 2013 calendar year, neither the City of Burlingame or the City of Osage City, from which we purchase water from had any violations of drinking water regulations.

This Consumer Confidence Report may also be viewed on the City of Burlingame website at:

WWW.BURLINGAMEKS.COM

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Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). Your water comes from:

SOURCE NAME	SOURCE WATER TYPE
CC From Osage City, City of	Surface Water

To learn more about your drinking water, please attend any of the regularly scheduled City Council meetings that are held on the first and third Monday of each month in the City Hall Council Chambers.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lesson the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 sources water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, 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 can come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products or industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, a level below a known health risk

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest allowed contaminant level

SMCL - Secondary maximum Contaminant Level, recommended level for non-regulated contaminants

AL - Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

TT - Treatment Techniques, a required process to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

ND - non-detects, contaminant is not present.

ppm - Parts per million = mg/L

ppb - Parts per billion = ug/L

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter, measure of radio activity in water

mrem/yr - Millirems per Year, radiation absorbed by the body.

MPA - An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame. Monthly, quarterly and yearly.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, measure of water clarity.

RAA - Running Annual Average

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 2 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2013 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1-December 31, 2013. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.

Testing Results for the City of Burlingame

Microbiological - No detected results were found in the calendar year of 2013.

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. Your water system 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>.

Lead and Copper Testing

Monitoring Period - 2011

Lead AL = 15 ppb

Copper AL = 1.3 ppm

90th percentile lead value = 2

90th percentile copper value = 0.616

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2013 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.



Contaminate	Monitoring	Results	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
HALOACETIC ACIDS	2013	4	16	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TRIHALOMETHANES	2013	6	23	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminate	Test Date	Water System	Results	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	07/01-2013	City of Osage City	0.91	0.91	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	05/14-2013	City of Osage City	0.065	0.065	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
FLOURIDE	05/16-2013	City of Osage City	0.73	0.6-0.73	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
NITRATE	06/04-2013	City of Osage City	0.29	0.29	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
CHROMIUM	05/14-2013	City of Osage City	1.8	1.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills

Secondary Contaminates	Test Date	Water System	Results	Range	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	05/14-2013	City of Osage City	153	117-153	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	05/14-2013	City of Osage City	0.033	0.033	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	05/14-2013	City of Osage City	44	44	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	05/14-2013	City of Osage City	17	17	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	05/14-2013	City of Osage City	410	410	UMHO/CM	1500
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CAC03)	05/14-2013	City of Osage City	150	150	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	05/14-2013	City of Osage City	9.1	9.1	MG/L	150
METOLACHLOR	06/12-2011	City of Osage City	0.42	0.42	ppb	-
PH	05/14-2013	City of Osage City	7.6	7.6	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	05/14-2013	City of Osage City	3.8	3.8	MG/L	100
SILICA	05/14-2013	City of Osage City	0.85	0.85	MG/L	50
SODIUM	05/15-2013	City of Osage City	21	21	MG/L	100
SULFATE	05/14-2013	City of Osage City	54	54	MG/L	250
TDS	05/14-2013	City of Osage City	510	510	MG/L	500