



2009 Annual Drinking WATER QUALITY REPORT (Consumer Confidence Report)

FOR
BARTONVILLE WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION
817-430-3541
www.bartonvillewater.com

Bartonville Water Supply Corporation's Drinking Water: Quality You Can Count On

Bartonville Water Supply Corporation (BWSC) is pleased to present our **2009 Drinking Water Quality Report**. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your drinking water and the services we deliver to you every day.

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water.

BWSC's current water sources consist of ten (10) wells that are often referred to as ground (below the surface) water and treated water we purchase from the Upper Trinity Regional Water District (UTRWD). UTRWD's water comes from lakes and goes through an extensive treatment process prior to distribution to its customers. BWSC principally provides water service to 2,100 connections in a 20+ square mile area which includes the Towns of Bartonville, Double Oak, Copper Canyon and some unincorporated portions of south central Denton County. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes 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 contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Your Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

BWSC's Board of Directors and Staff are pleased to report that our "Superior" rated drinking water system is safe and meets federal and state requirements. As required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (T.C.E.Q.) has assessed our system and made this determination. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. EPA required tests and is presented in the attached pages. However, if you have any questions about this report or any other issue concerning your water utility, please contact Jim Leggieri, General Manager or Eric Laird, Water Superintendent for the corporation. They can be reached by calling the office at (817) 430-3541. We want you to be informed about your water quality.

Public Participation Opportunities

If you want to learn more about BWSC, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings or call our office to request to schedule one. Unless rescheduled, the Board of Directors meetings are held at 7:00 p.m. on the third Monday of every month at the office at 1911 E. Jeter Rd. in Bartonville, TX, 76226. All meeting agendas, with time and date, are posted at the office. If you have questions or comments, please call the office at (817) 430-3541. You may also visit our web site at www.bartonvillewater.com for more information.

Health Related Issues

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. Immunocompromised 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).

Bartonville WSC: The Future

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, BWSC is now constructing specific system improving capital projects necessary to deliver superior service to our customers. For additional news and information, you can visit us at www.bartonvillewater.com or read our quarterly newsletter.

Commitment

Bartonville Water Supply Corporation is committed to excellence in all that we do. Now and in the future, the Board of Directors and Staff will continue to strive for excellence in water quality and service. We endeavor to produce superior results and ask that our members help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

If there are any questions pertaining to this report or the BWSC system, please contact the office at (817) 430-3541.

Assurance of Quality in Our Drinking Water

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. All of these sources, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants or constituents. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity and in some cases radioactive material. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants. In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems.

The FDA also regulates bottled water but not as closely as the EPA regulates public water supplies. It is important to remember that the presence of constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would need to drink two (2) liters of water everyday at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) that are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The State of Texas, not the EPA, regulates the taste and odor, called **secondary constituents**. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, **secondary constituents** are not required for this report but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. **Remember**, when drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800) 426-4791**.

BWSC routinely monitors the constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables in this report show the results of our monitoring in accordance with regulations for the period of January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009.

Water Constituents Detected for 2009

Bartonville Water Supply Corporation's well water and the treated surface water purchased from the Upper Trinity Regional Water District were each tested for up to the 97 possible federally regulated or monitored constituents with no violations noted. The results are listed in the following Table I (BWSC) and Table II (UTRWD)

TABLE I
Bartonville Water Supply Corporation

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Avg Level	Min Level	Max Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008 to 2005	Fluoride	1.06	0.28	1.7	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2009 to 2007	Nitrate	0.17	0	0.53	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Barium	0.038	0.038	0.038	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Avg Level	Min Level	Max Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Atrazine	0.03	0	0.18	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Avg Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2009	Chloramine Residual	1.2	0.2	2.5	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for disinfection by-products -- waived or not yet sampled.

Disinfectant By-Products

Year	Contaminant	Avg Level	Min Level	Max Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Total Haloacetic Acids	5.5	5.5	5.5	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Total Trihalomethanes	23	23	23	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Avg Level	Min Level	Max Level	Unit of Measure	Sources of Contaminant
2009	Chloroform	31.33	18.31	48.1	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Bromoform	0.97	0	1.94	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Bromodichloromethane	14.25	12.58	15.2	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Dibromochloromethane	6.04	1.63	9.63	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead	2.9	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.175	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Turbidity	0.20	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Total Coliform - Reported Monthly Tests Found No Coliform Bacteria.

Fecal Coliform - Reported Monthly Tests Found No Fecal Coliform Bacteria.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No Reporting Required)

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Avg Level	Min Level	Max Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2008 to 2005	Bicarbonate	343	94	548	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Carbonate	9	0	14	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2008 to 2005	Chloride	54	21	201	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
2008 To 2005	P. Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	14	0	21	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2008 to 2005	pH	8.7	8.0	8.8	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2008 To 2005	Sulfate	74	41	87	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
2008 to 2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	355	94	471	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salt.
2008 to 2005	Total Dissolved Solids	582	216	781	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2009	Calcium Magnesium	26 3	26 3	26 3	NA NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2009	Zinc	0.011	0.011	0.011	5	ppm	Zinc: Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.
2009	Sodium	33	23	42	NA	ppm ppm	Sodium: Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Copper	0.003	0.003	0.003	1	ppm	Copper: Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2009	Manganese	0.0022	0.0022	0.0022	.05	ppm	Manganese: Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009	Nickel	0.002	0.002	0.002	NA	ppm	Nickel: Erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Aluminum	0.013	0.013	0.013	.05	ppm	Aluminum: Abundant naturally occurring element.

TABLE II
Upper Trinity Regional Water District Purchased Treated Surface Water

Date	Substance	Max Amount in UTRWD Water	Range in UTRWD Water	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
Regulated at the Treatment Plant						
6/9/2009	Fluoride (ppm)	0.29	N/A	4.0	4.0	Water additive; natural geology.
6/9/2009	Nitrate (ppm)	0.50	N/A	10.0	10.0	Fertilizer runoff; septic tanks; wastewater plant effluent; animal waste runoff.
10/9/09	Turbidity (ntu)	0.19	0.05-0.19	0.3*	N/A	Soil runoff.
<i>*Treatment Technique: MCL is achieved through coagulation, flocculation and filtration.</i>						
Regulated in the Distribution System						
6/9/09	Total THM's (ppb)	31.7	N/A	80	0	Disinfection by-product.
6/9/09	Total HAA's (ppb)	11.50	N/A	60	0	Disinfection by-product
Radioactive Contaminants						
6/9/2009	Beta Emitters (pCi/L)	2.3	N/A	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
6/9/2009	Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0.6	N/A	15	0	
6/9/2009	Radium 228 pCi/L	0.76	N/A	5	0	
Unregulated Contaminants						
4/29/08	N-nitrosodimethylamine (ppb)	0.0028	0.0025-0.0028	NA	NA	Nitrosamines are chemical byproducts from the manufacture of numerous products including rubber, leather, plastics. Foods such as bacon and malt beverages may also contain nitrosamines.

Definitions:

- **EPA** - Environmental Protection Agency
- **FDA** - Food and Drug Administration
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)** - a measure of radioactivity.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **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 risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)*** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Turbidity** - Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease - causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Bartonville Water Supply Corporation
1911 E. Jeter Road
Bartonville, Texas 76226-9401
Metro (817) 430-3541 Fax (817) 430-3526
www.bartonvillewater.com

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