

2016 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF BURKBURNETT

Phone Number 940-569-2263

PWS ID Number: TX2430005

PWS Name: CITY OF BURKBURNETT



This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Lawrence Cutrone

Phone: 940-569-2263

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.

Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (940) 569-2263.

**CITY OF
BURKBURNETT**
**Sources of drinking
water are
Ground Water &
Purchased Surface
Water**

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

Sources of Drinking Water

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.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural 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 may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public

water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicated that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Lawrence Cutrone, Director of Public Works, (940) 569-2263. Opportunities for public participation in decision making about the quality of the water will be held at the regularly scheduled Board of Commis-

sioners meeting. The BOC meetings are held every third Monday of every month at 7 PM in the Council Chambers of Burkburnett City Hall.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>.

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

Information About Source Water Assessments

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location	Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
BULLDOG #10	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #11	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #13	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #14 - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #16A - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #17A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS #6	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #18A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #21 - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS #8	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #22	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS RODEO #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #2A - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS RODEO #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #3 - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	FRIENDSHIP TRAIL	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #3A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD H #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #4A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD H #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #5 - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD H #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD H #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #8 - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD T #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #9	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD T #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD T #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD T #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	MARTON #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	MARTON #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #6	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	MARTON #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	MCCLURE #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #8	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	MCCLURE #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #9	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	MCCLURE #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #10	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	MCCLURE #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #6	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT #6	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT #8	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES #6	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT #9	GW	Inactive	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES #6A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT #10	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES ALLEY #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	SLAMA #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES ALLEY #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	SLAMA #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
COOPER #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	SLAMA GREEN #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
COOPER #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	SLAMA GREEN #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
COOPER #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	SLAMA GREEN #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
COOPER #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	SW FROM WICHITA FALLS	SW	Active	Lake Kickapoo

CC FROM TX2430001 CITY OF

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.1626	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	0	15	2.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na: not applicable.

mrrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion- or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million –or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

City of Burburnett Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2016	8	0 - 16.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	28	0 - 39.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2016	0.19	0.19 - 0.19	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2016	1.8	1.8 - 1.8	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	5/12/2014	0.482	0.482 - 0.482	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminium factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.	2016	9	4.23 - 9.4	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2016	0.8	0 - 0.8	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2016	2.62	1.0	4.0	4.0	.5	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2015	08/29/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. For corrective action, The City of Burburnett is monitoring its sampling schedule more closely to ensure that all sampling deadlines are met.
Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	02/08/2016	02/08/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. For corrective action, The City of Burburnett has and will ensure public notice of all mandated notices of violations by the assigned deadline.



City of Burkburnett
 501 Sheppard Rd.
 Burkburnett, Texas 76354

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 EDDM RETAIL

2016 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF BURKBURNETT
 Phone Number 940-569-2263

Local
 Postal Customer

The City of Burkburnett purchases supplemental water from the City of Wichita Falls, TX2430001. The City of Wichita Falls obtains surface water from Lake Arrowhead, Lake Kemp via the Wichita River to lake, Lake Kickapoo, and the Wichita Falls Secondary Terminal. The City of Burkburnett will irregularly

purchase supplementary water from the City of Wichita Falls to increase the available water supply during times of high usage on the City of Burkburnett's water system. Mark Southard, Purification Superintendent, with the City of Wichita Falls can be reached at (940) 691-1153.

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria - Wichita Falls, TX

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper - Wichita Falls, TX

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.1626	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	0	15	2.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants - Wichita Falls, TX

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	8	0 - 16.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	28	0 - 39.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2016	0	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	2016	0	0 - 0	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.025	0.017 - 0.025	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2016	0.63	0.4 - 0.63	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2016	7.22	0 - 7.22	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2016	0.71	0.59 - 0.71	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2016	0.28	0.17 - 0.28	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.07	0 - 0.065	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2016	1.2	0 - 1.2	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2015	9.2	5.6 - 9.2	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	06/21/2011	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2015	1.3	0 - 1.3	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity Wichita Falls, TX

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.44 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	98.9%	N	Soil runoff

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.