

2015 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF BURKBURNETT

Phone Number 940-569-2263

PWS ID Number: TX2430005

PWS Name: CITY OF BURKBURNETT



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 allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

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/>

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

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: Gordon W. Smith, CPM - Director of Public Works
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.

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

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>

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	COOPER #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #11	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #13	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #14 - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #16A - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #17A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #18A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #21 - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #22	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #2A - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #3 - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #3A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	ELLIS #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #4A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	FRIENDSHIP TRAIL	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #5 - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #6 - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #8 - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDON #9	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	HURD	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	MARTON #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #6	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	MARTON #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	MARTON #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #8	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	MCCLURE	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #9	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	MCCLURE	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #10	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	MCCLURE	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	MCCLURE	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	MCCLURE	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES #6	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES #6A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT #6	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	PRESCOTT #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES #8	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	SLAMA #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
COOPER #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	SLAMA #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
COOPER #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	SLAMA GREEN #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
COOPER #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer	SLAMA GREEN #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
				SW FROM WICHITA FALLS	SW	Active	Lake Kickapoo

2015 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	08/21/2014	1.3	1.3	0.12	0	ppm	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/21/2014	0	15	11	3	ppb	Y	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.

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.

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.

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

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)*	2015	7	0 - 18.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	27	3.4 - 64.7	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	2/22/2011	0.26	0.26 - 0.26	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2/22/2011	2.18	2.18 - 2.18	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)	2015	13	0.309 - 12.5	10	10	ppm	Y	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	2/22/2011	0.087	0.087 - 0.087	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites, drug factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	5/18/2010	2.1	21. - 2.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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	2015	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. Steps to Correct this Action: TCEQ and City Staff are testing 30 sites citywide on annual basis. Consumers will receive notification of sample results.
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	04/01/2015	11/03/2015	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. Steps to Correct this Action: The report were sent to the consumers, but not within the 30 day requirements. Reporting information was sent to TCEQ to confirm delivery. Staff will have future reports to the consumers within the 30 day requirement.
PUBLIC EDUCATION (LCR)	12/01/2013	07/16/2015	07/16/2015 We failed to adequately educate you regarding the health problems associated with and sources of elevated lead levels in our water system. Steps to Correct this Action: Education brochures and a Public Notice was mailed to the consumers. Reporting information was sent to TCEQ to confirm delivery.

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]

Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, SINGLE SAMPLE	10/01/2015	12/31/2015	A water sample showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated. Steps to Correct this Action: City Staff made immediate repairs to treatment equipment operation valves. Additional water samples were collected and those samples resulted in the City of Burburnett to be in compliance with State and Federal Regulations.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines And Free Chlorine	2015	2.56	1.00	4.00	0.2	4.00	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.



City of Burkburnett
501 Sheppard Rd.
Burkburnett, Texas 76354

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Local
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