The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. 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.

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.

The concentration of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

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

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.

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 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.

ppb: micrograms per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm: milligrams per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

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

Scientific definitions and measures used throughout this report are found on the following page.
2017 Water Quality Test Results City of Burkburnett

Disinfection By-Products Collection Date Range of Individual Samples MCLG MCL Units Violation Likely Source of Contamination

 Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)
 2017 12 0 – 24.1 80 ppb N By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)
 2017 25 0 – 27.5 80 ppb N By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants Collection Date Range of Levels Detected MCLG MCL Units Violation Likely Source of Contamination

Barium 02/29/2016 0.19 0.19 – 0.19 2 ppm N Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Chromium 02/29/2016 1.8 1.8 – 1.8 100 ppm N Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride 2017 0.709 0.709 – 0.709 4 ppm N Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] 2017 0.065 0.065 – 0.065 1 ppm N Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Barium 02/29/2016 0.19 0.19 – 0.19 2 ppm N Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Chromium 02/29/2016 1.8 1.8 – 1.8 100 ppm N Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride 2017 0.709 0.709 – 0.709 4 ppm N Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] 2017 0.065 0.065 – 0.065 1 ppm N Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants Collection Date Range of Levels Detected MCLG MCL Units Violation Likely Source of Contamination

Combined Radium 226/228 02/29/2016 1.5 1.5 – 1.5 5 pCi/L N Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual Year Average Level Range of Levels Detected MDL MDLXG Unit of Measure Violation Y/N Source in Drinking Water

Chloramines 2017 2.72 1 – 4 ppm N Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Nitrates [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.

Vioations Type Violation Begin Violation End Violation Explanation

MCL SINGLE SAMPLE 07/01/2017 09/30/2017 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.

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. Mark Southard, Purification Superintendent, with the City of Wichita Falls can be reached at (940) 691-1153.

Regulated Contaminants – Wichita Falls, TX

Inorganic Contaminants Collection Date Range of Levels Detected MCLG MCL Units Violations Likely Source of Contamination

Barium 2017 0.02 0.030 – 0.050 2 ppm N Groundwater from Edwards Aquifer, man-made deposits.

Chromium 2017 1.1 1 – 1.1 100 ppm N Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Cyanide 2017 76.3 76.3 – 76.3 200 ppm N Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride 2017 0.07 0.84 – 0.87 4 ppm N Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] 2017 0.07 0.07 – 0.08 1 ppm N Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants Collection Date Range of Levels Detected MCLG MCL Units Violations Likely Source of Contamination

Beryllium analogs 2017 6.4 6.4 – 6.4 50 pCi/L N Decay of man-made and natural deposits.

Cobalt Radionuclides 2017 0.05 0.05 – 0.05 1 pCi/L N Decay of man-made and natural deposits.

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.

Total Organic Carbon

Limit (Treatment Technique) Level Detected Violation Likely Source of Contamination

Highest single measurement 1 NTU 0.29 NTU N Soil runoff

Lowest monthly % reading (NTU) 0.3 NTU 50% N Soil runoff

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.

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 (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 teléfono (940) 569-2263.