

**2017 Consumer Confidence
 Report for Public Water System
 CITY OF BURKBURNETT
 TX2430005
 Phone Number 940-569-2263**

Local
 Postal Customer

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017

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.

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

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.

Avg: 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information About Source Water City of Burkburnett

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/15/2016	1.3	1.3	0.1626	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/15/2016	0	15	2.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2017 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 (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.

CITY OF BURKBURNETT
provides ground water
from the Seymour
Aquifer located in
Wichita County

2017 Water Quality Test Results City of Burkburnett

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2017	12	0 – 24.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	25	0 – 27.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	02/29/2016	0.19	0.19 – 0.19	2	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	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	0.709	0.709 – 0.709	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]	2017	13	0.484 – 17.3	10	10	ppm	Y	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	02/29/2016	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation Y/N	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2017	2.72	1 – 4	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

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	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	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2017	0.053	0.036 - 0.053	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2017	1.1	1 - 1.1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2017	76.3	0 - 76.3	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2017	0.67	0.64 - 0.67	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]	2017	0.14	0.07 - 0.14	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	09/22/2015	0.065	0.065 - 0.065	1	1	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	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2017	8.4	8.4 - 8.4	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

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	0.29 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	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.