2011 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF BURKBURNETT

Phone Number 940-569-2263

PWS ID Number: TX2430005

PWS Name: CITY OF BURKBURNETT

BURKBURNETT Texas

You're Home Now!

June, 2012

The source of drinking water used by the City Of Burkburnett is Ground Water and Purchased Surface Water

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2011

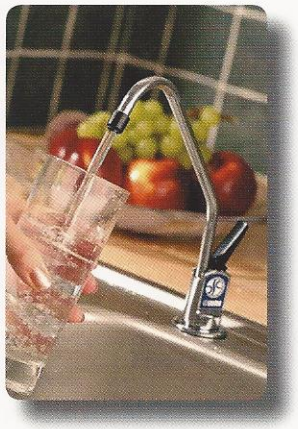
This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

For more information regarding this report contact: Mike Whaley, 940-569-2263

Information about Secondary Contaminants

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Immuno-compromised 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/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 (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 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.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(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://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Further details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

Information on Sources of 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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

Definitions

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 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 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.
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.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	milligrams per later or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	not applicable.
Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

2011 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	06/23/2011	1.3	1.3	0.168	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	06/23/2010	0	15	5.8	2	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
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)*	2010	4	0 - 28.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2012	4	0 - 18.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2010	0.26	0.26 - 0.26	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2010	2.18	2.18 - 2.18	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2010	0.44	0.44 - 0.44	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminium
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2010	13	0 - 13.1	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Advisory - 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.								
Thallium	2010	0.087	0.087 - 0.087	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

City of Burkburnett Drought Contingency Plan
Stage 2 Restrictions

- **Stage 2 Restrictions**

Irrigation of landscaped areas with hose-end sprinklers or automatic irrigation systems shall be limited to:

Sundays and Thursdays for customers with street address ending in an even number (0,2,4,6 or 8)

Saturdays and Wednesdays for customers with street address ending in odd numbers (1,3,5,7 or 9)

Irrigation of landscaped areas is limited to the hours of 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 a.m. on designated watering days

Irrigation of landscaped areas is permitted anytime by means of hand-held hose, a faucet bucket or watering can of five (5) gallons or less, or drip irrigation systems.

Use of water to wash any motor vehicle, motorbike, boat, trailer, airplane or other vehicle is prohibited except on designated watering days between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. Such washing shall only be done with a hand-held bucket or hand-held hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses.

Vehicle washing may be done at any time on the immediate premise of a commercial car wash or commercial service station.

Use of water to fill, refill, or add to any indoor or outdoor pools, wading pools, or Jacuzzi-type pools is prohibited except on designated watering days between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m.

Operation of any ornamental fountain or pond for aesthetic purposes is prohibited except where necessary to support aquatic life or where such fountains or ponds are equipped with a recirculation system.

Use of water from hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting, related activities, or other activities necessary to maintain public health, safety, and welfare, except that use of water from designated fire hydrants for construction purposes may be allowed under special permit from the City of Burkburnett.

Use of water for the irrigation of golf course between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. unless the facility uses a source other than that provided by the City of Burkburnett.

All restaurants are prohibited from serving water to patrons except upon request of the patron.

The following uses of water are defined as non-essential and are prohibited:

Wash down of any sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking lots, tennis courts, or other hard-surfaced areas

Use of water to wash down buildings or structures for purposes other than immediate fire protection

Use of water for dust control

Flushing gutters or permitting water to run or accumulate in any gutter or street

Failure to repair a controllable leak within a reasonable period after having been given notice directing the repair of such leak

- **Stage 2 restrictions will begin on June 25th**
- **Notices will be provided:**

Newspaper
Website
Utility Bill
Consumer Confidence Report

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City of Burkburnett
501 Sheppard Rd.
Burkburnett, Texas 76354

2011 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report)
CITY OF BURKBURNETT
Phone Number 940-569-2263

PRESORTED
STANDARD MAIL
BURKBURNETT, TX
PERMIT #1

POSTAL CUSTOMER
BURKBURNETT, TEXAS 76354

A leaking toilet can fill an olympic sized pool in just 6 months!

It's easy to ignore. After all, you don't see any puddles. But that running toilet is wasting an astounding amount of water. In fact a leaking toilet can waste up to 90,000 gallons of water each month. At that rate you could fill an olympic sized swimming pool in as little as 6 months. Keeping your toilet well maintained is probably the easiest and cheapest way to start saving water or splurge on a low-flow toilet. You could save as much as an additional 80 gallons of water a day!

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