2014 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, 2015

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://gis3tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc= Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.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, 2014

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 pickup 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 EPAs 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
BULLDOG #10	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #11	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #13	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #14	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #16A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #17A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #18A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #21	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #22	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #2A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #3A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #4A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #6	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #8	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #6	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #8	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #9	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BURK #10	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES #6	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES #6A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES #8	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
COOPER #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
COOPER #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
COOPER #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
COOPER #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
ELLIS RODEO #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS RODEO #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS #9	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS #8	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS #6	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
FRIENDSHIP TRAIL	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
HURD T# 1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
HURD T# 2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
HURD T# 3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
HURD T# 4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
HURD T# 5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
HURD H# 1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
HURD H# 2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
HURD H# 3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
HURD H# 4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
MARTON #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
MARTON #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
MARTON #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
MCCLURE #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
MCCLURE #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
MCCLURE #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
MCCLURE #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
MCCLURE #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #8	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #9	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #6	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
SLAMA #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
SLAMA #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
SLAMA GREEN #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
SLAMA GREEN #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
SW FROM WICHITA FALLS	SW	Active	Lake Kickapoo

2014 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.

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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.
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	05/22//2014	1.3	1.3	0.14	0	ppm	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	05/22//2014	0	15	9.4	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 once 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 Burkburnett 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)*	2014	**18**	0 - 21.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	**36**	2.3 - 43.5	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	2011	0.26	0.26-0.26	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2011	2.18	2.18-2.18	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	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 aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	2.54	1.09 – 2.54	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Violation Tables

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
PUBLIC EDUCATION (LCR)	12/01/2013	2014	We failed to adequate educate you regarding the health problems associated with and sources of elevated lead levels in our water system. Corrective Action has been taken: The City of Burkburnett has worked with TCEQ to come into full compliance. An additional 120 samples were collected and tested to ensure compliance with State and Federal regulations. The three consumers with higher lead content have been notified and counselled on corrective measures to lower the lead in their water. Higher lead and copper content in water are mainly caused from corrosion in the internal plumbing of the household especially on older homes

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	04/23/2014	04/26/2014	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. Corrective Action has been taken: The City of Burkburnett has worked with TCEQ to come into full compliance. An additional 120 samples were collected and tested to ensure compliance with State and Federal regulations. The three consumers with higher lead content have been notified and counseled on corrective measures to lower the lead in their water. Higher lead and copper content in water are mainly caused from corrosion in the internal plumbing of the household especially on older homes.

City of Burkburnett
501 Sheppard Rd.
Burkburnett, Texas 76354

2014 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

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

POSTAL CUSTOMER
BURKBURNETT, TEXAS 76354

City of Burkburnett found elevated levels of lead in drinking water at three residential homes on May 2nd, 2014. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Burkburnett Texas State Water System ID # TX2430005 on or before July 1st, 2015.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and the City of Burkburnett are concerned about lead in your drinking water. Although most sinks had low levels of lead in the drinking water, some had high lead levels above the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb), or 0.015 milligrams of lead per liter of water (mg/L).

Please note, this is not a violation under federal or state law, it does however, prompt the City of Burkburnett to have post Lead Public Education and if found to have a high level reading in subsequent sampling, a program in place to minimize lead in your drinking water by the end of December 2015. This program may include adding corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, and if necessary replacing lead service lines. If you have any questions about how we are carrying out the requirements of the lead regulation, please give us a call at the City of Burkburnett, 940-569-2263. This document explains the simple steps you can take to protect you and your family by reducing your exposure to lead in drinking water while in the City of Burkburnett homes(s).

Health Effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Drinking water is one possible source of lead exposure. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure in the work place and exposure from certain hobbies (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes). Lead is found in some toys, some playground equipment, and some children's metal jewelry.

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of infants who drink baby formulas and concentrated juices that are mixed with water. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead. Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or the wearing away of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome plated brass faucets, and in some cases, pipes made of lead that connect your house to the water main (service lines). In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and in 2011 restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials to 0.25%.When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon after returning from work or school, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

1. Run water to flush out lead. Run water for 15 – 30 seconds to flush lead from interior plumbing or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours.

2. Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Don't use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.

3. Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.

4. Look for alternative sources or treatment of water. You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or NSF website for information on performance standards for water filters.

5. Get your child's blood tested. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead, if you are concerned about exposure.

What Happened and What is Being Done

Routine sampling was completed in May 2014. Three samples from residential homes exceeded the action level. Additional sampling has been performed and the City of Burkburnett is in full compliance with State and Federal Regulations. The residences in which the exceedance occurred have also been notified and counseled regarding steps to lower the lead content in their drinking water which is commonly caused by corrosion of internal plumbing, especially on older homes.