



2022 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF BURKBURNETT

Phone Number 940-569-2263

The City of Burkburnett purchases supplemental water from the City of Wichita Falls, TX . The City of Wichita Falls obtains surface water from Lake Arrowhead, Lake Kemp via the Wichita River to lake,

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

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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: Mike Whaley
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
Sources of drinking water are
Ground Water & Purchased Surface Water

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

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.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Mike Whaley, (940) 569-2263.

Opportunities for public participation in decision making about the quality of the water will be held at the regularly scheduled Board of Commissioners meeting. The

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>.

BOC meetings are held every third Monday of every month at 7 PM in the Council Chambers of Burkburnett City Hall. 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/>.

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.
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
ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million
ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms 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 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 - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #16A - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #17A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #18A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #21 - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #22	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #2A - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #3 - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #3A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #4A	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #5 - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #8 - CR705	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
BULLDOG #9	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 #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 #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CAFFEE #6	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 ALLEY #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
CARNES ALLEY #2	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 #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS #4	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS #6	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS #8	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS RODEO #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
ELLIS RODEO #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
FRIENDSHIP TRAIL	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
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
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
PRESCOTT #1	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #2	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #5	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #6	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #7	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #8	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #9	GW	Inactive	Seymour Aquifer
PRESCOTT #10	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
SLAMA GREEN #3	GW	Active	Seymour Aquifer
SW FROM WICHITA FALLS	SW	Active	Lake Kickapoo
CC FROM TX2430001 CITY OF			

2022 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	2022	1.3	1.3	0.1733	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022	0	15	4.9	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

City of Burkburnett Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	8	0 - 12.3	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)	2022	33	4.44 - 45	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*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 Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2022	0.33	0.33 - 0.33	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	06/02/2020	0.395	0.395 - 0.395	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]	2022	28	2.57 - 28.4	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 Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2022	42.2	42.2 - 42.2	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Water Quality Test Results

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2022	2.69		4	4	mg/l	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	04/01/2022	06/30/2022	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.
MCL, SINGLE SAMPLE	07/01/2022	09/01/2022	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.

City of Wichita Falls

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2022	0.68	0 - 0.68	0	1	ppm		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2022	16	8.4 - 17.2	0	60	ppb		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	26	9.08 - 32.4	0	80	ppb		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	2022	0.043	0.033 - 0.043	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
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Fluoride	2022	0.705	0.702 - 0.705	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.13	0.09 - 0.13	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.14	<0.0008 - 0.14	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	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2021	9.5	9.5	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Combined Radium 226/228	2011	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L*	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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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.