

**TRA Radionuclide's**

Contaminant	Collection Date or Range	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Beta/photon emitters	6/23/2008	4.6	4.6 - 4.6	0*	50*	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

\*MCLG and MCL are given in exposure units of millirem/year (set at 0 and 4, respectively) but samples are measured in activity units of picoCuries/Liter (pCi/L).  
EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be of concern for Beta particles

Notes: Trinity River Authority of Texas (TRA) water source for City of Bedford

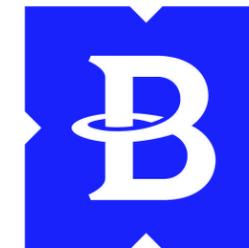
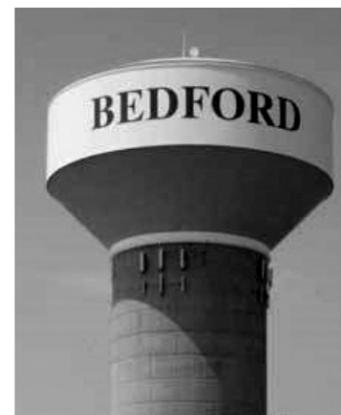
Units:

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams of contaminant per liter of water (mg/L)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms of contaminant per liter of water (µg/L)

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)



# City of Bedford 2013 Water Quality Report

**This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented on the attached page. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.**

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**City of Bedford's Water Source**

The source of drinking water used by the City of Bedford is purchased surface water supplied from the Trinity River Authority's Tarrant County Water Supply Project. The raw water source is Lake Arlington. The City of Bedford also obtains groundwater from the Trinity Aquifer through one deep-water well. For 2013, the City purchased 2,394,765,000 gallons wholesale water from the Trinity River Authority (TRA) and pumped 221,277,000 gallons from a city well.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for the City of Bedford's drinking water source is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the City's drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in this assessment will allow the City of Bedford to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/> or you can contact Kenneth Overstreet at (817) 952-2220 for more information.

**Contaminants Detected in the City of Bedford's 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. 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 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), and Radioactive contaminant (which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities). Many constituents, such as calcium and sodium, 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 concerns. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

**Required Additional Health Information for Lead**

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. The City of Bedford is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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>.

**Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, People with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:**

Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised individuals such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk of infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

**En Español**

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (817) 952-2200 – para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

**Questions/Comments**

If there are any questions or concerns regarding this Consumer Confidence Report, you can contact the City of Bedford Public Works Department at (817) 952-2200.

**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)*	2013	18	0 - 21.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	27	0 - 33.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	4/2/2012	0.297	0.297 - 0.297	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	4/2/2012	0.733	0.733 - 0.733	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Asbestos	1/9/2012	0.1952	0.1952 - 0.1952	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	4/2/2012	0.0409	0.0409 - 0.0409	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	4/2/2012	4.53	4.53 - 4.53	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4/2/2012	2	2-2	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2013	0.12	0.01 - 0.12	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	4/2/2012	2.73	2.73 - 2.73	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	4/2/2012	0.015	0.015 - 0.015	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

**Lead and Copper**

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	0.366	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2013	0	15	3.32	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coriform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive	1.8		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**Unregulated Contaminants**

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Units	Source of Contaminant
2013	Chloroform	8.27	7.1	9.91	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2013	Bromodichloromethane	6.77	5.2	9.51	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2013	Dibromochloromethane	2.6	2.6	5.3	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2013	Bromoform	NaN	NaN	NaN	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**Turbidity**

Contaminant	Date Tested	MCL	Highest Detected	MCLG	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	2012	TT = 1 NTU	0.22	0	0.3	Soil Runoff/Plant Decay

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.

**Radionuclides**

\*MCLG and MCL are given in exposure units of millirem/year (set of 0 and 4 respectively), but samples are measured in activity units of picoCuries/Liter (pCi/L)  
EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.

Contaminant	Date Tested	MCL	MCGL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contaminant
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	2008	50	0*	4.6	4.6 - 4.6	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Disinfectant Change

Chemical Name	Date Used	Average level of quarterly data	Lowest single sample result	Highest single sample result	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source of Chemical
Sodium Hypochlorite	Nov-13	*2.2 mg/L	*1 mg/L	*2.6	*4 mg/L	*3.0 mg/L	mg/L	DCC Inc., 2929 Storey Lane
Liquid Ammonium Sulfate (LAS)	*Levels after mixture							Dallas, Texas 75220

**TRA Regulated Contaminates**

Contaminant	Collection Date or Range	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	7/24/2013	0.833	0.833 - 0.833	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
Altrazine	1/22/2013	0.22	0.22 - 0.22	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from domestic lawn and agricultural row crop application.
Barium	7/24/2013	0.0396	0.0396 - 0.0396	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate	7/5/1905	5.7	<5 - 5.7	0	10*	ppb	No	By- product of drinking water ozonation.
Chromium	7/24/2013	0.461	0.461 - 0.461	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	1/22/2013	0.16	0.16 - 0.16	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	7/24/2013	0.154	0.154 - 0.154	10	10	ppm	No	Run-off from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Simazine	1/22/2013	0.12	0.12 - 0.12	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio*	2013	1.03	1.00 - 1.03	None	TT=1.0	None	No	Naturally present in the environment.

\*Compliance is based on Running Annual Average of monthly averages for Bromate at the end of each quarter, which was less than 5 ppb for each quarter in 2013.

\*Removal ratio is the percent TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC removal required by TCEQ

Turbidity								Soil Runoff.
Highest single measurement	2013	0.25	0.09 - 0.25	0	TT=1.0	NTU	No	
% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	2013	Lowest was 100	100 - 100	100	TT= 95	%	No	

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated**

Constituent	Collection Date or Range	Highest	Range of Levels Detected	Secondary Limit	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
Aluminum	7/24/2013	35.7	35.7 - 35.7	50	ppb	No	Abundant naturally occurring element
Bicarbonate (as Calcium carbonate)	1/22/2013	86	86 - 86	None	ppm	No	Erosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
Calcium	7/24/2013	23.7	23.7 - 23.7	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	1/22/2013	19.4	19.4 - 19.4	300	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification; By product of oil field activity.
Conductivity @ 25°C	1/22/2013	329	329 - 329	None	µmhos/cm	No	Ability of water to conduct electricity due to electrolytes.
Magnesium	7/24/2013	3.74	3.74 - 3.74	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	7/24/2013	5.8	5.8 - 5.8	50	ppb	No	Naturally occurring element.
Nickel	7/24/2013	0.636	0.636 - 0.636	None	ppb	No	Naturally occurring element.
pH	2013	9.2	7.4 - 9.2	>7.0	pH Unit	No	Measure of the corrosivity of water.
Sodium	01/22/2013 07/24/2013	25.9	23.8 - 25.9	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element; By-product of oil field activity
Sulfate	1/22/2013	43	43 - 43	300	ppm	No	Naturally occurring constituent; Common industrial by product; By-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity (as Calcium carbonate)	1/22/2013	86	86 - 86	None	ppm	No	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
Total Dissolved Solids	1/22/2013	202	202 - 202	1000	ppm	No	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness (as Calcium carbonate)	7/24/2013	74.6	74.6 - 74.6	None	ppm	No	Naturally occurring soluble Calcium and Magnesium deposits.