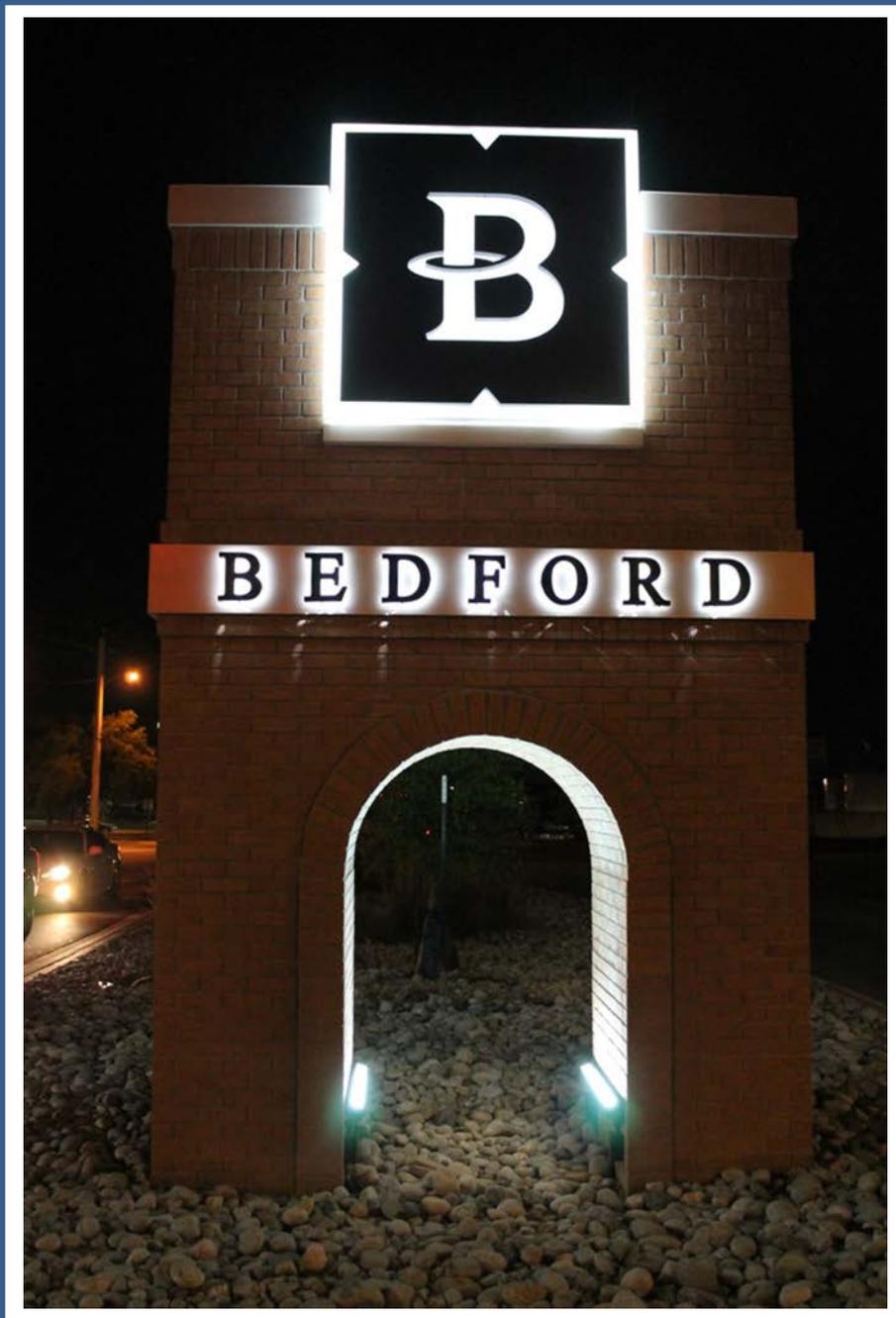


City of Bedford Water Quality Report 2015



Our Drinking Water is Safe!

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements.

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 two deep-water wells. For 2015, the City purchased 2,229,998,000 gallons wholesale water from the Trinity River Authority (TRA) and pumped 131,012,000 gallons from city wells.

Source Water Assessment Results

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections 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 **Dan Mitchell at (817) 952-2200** 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 processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems). Pesticides and herbicides (which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses).

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.

Exceedance of Fluoride Secondary Constituent Level

This information regarding fluoride is an added requirement by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality as per 30 Texas Administrative code §290.118(g).

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by the City of Bedford has a fluoride concentration of 2.06 mg/L.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please call **Dan Mitchell City of Bedford Utility Manager at (817) 952-2200**. Some home treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-Help.

Please also note that wells can contain levels of naturally occurring fluoride that are greater than the level recommended by the CDC for preventing tooth decay. The City of Bedford does not add any fluoride to its drinking water that is provided to residents.

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:**

You 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; 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 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 canuna 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 (HAAS)*	2015	18	0 - 34.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	31	0 - 47.8	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
Antimony	04/02/2012	0.297	0.297 - 0.297	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	04/02/2012	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	01/09/2012	0.1952	0.1952 - 0.1952	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	04/02/2012	0.0409	0.0409 - 0.0409	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	04/02/2012	4.53	4.53 - 4.53	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2014	52.6	52.6 - 52.6	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Selenium	04/02/2012	2.73	2.73 - 2.73	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	04/02/2012	0.015	0.015 - 0.015	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Fluoride	01/22/2015	2.06	2.06 - 2.06	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.269	0 - 0.269	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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	06/14/2013	1.3	1.3	0.366	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	06/14/2013	0	15	3.32	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper Rule								
Lead and Copper Rule								
The lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primary by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper plumbing materials.								
Violation Type	Violation Begin		Violation End		Violation Explanation			
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2013		06/12/2014		We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the			
Coliform Bacteria								
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform	Highest No.	Fecal Coriform	Total No. of Positive	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination		
0	0% of monthly samples are positive	0		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.		
Turbidity	Date Tested	MCL	Highest Detected	MCLG	Turbidit	Source of Contaminant		
Turbidity (NTU)	2015	TT = 1 NTU	0.26	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.								
Radioactive Contaminants								
*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)								
Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant	
Combined Radium 226/228	2015	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Disinfectant Change								
Chemical Name	Date Used	Average level of quarterly	Lowest single sample result	Highest single sample result	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source of Chemical
Chloramine	2015	*2.5 mg/L	*0.5 mg/L	*4.1	*4 mg/L	*4 mg/L	mg/L	Water additive used to control microbes.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Avg:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal of MCLG:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

MFL:

na:

NTU

pCi/L:

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

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. 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.

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidencing that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

not applicable.

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

picoCuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Trinity River Authority of Texas

These substances are regulated or are required to be monitored in drinking water. None of the detected substances exceeded the regulated limits in 2015 or the analysis which was most recently performed under reduced sampling requirements for substances unlikely to exceed limits.

Table A. Regulated Contaminates

Contaminant	Collection Date or Range	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Antimony	06/15/2015	0.22	0.22 - 0.22	6	6	ppb	No	Naturally occurring element.
Barium	06/15/2015	0.041	0.041 - 0.041	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate	2015	9.29	<5 - 9.29	0	10*	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
*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 2015.								
Chromium (Total)	06/15/2015	0.68	0.68 - 0.68	100	100	ppb	No	Naturally occurring element.
Cyanide	06/15/2015	67	67 - 67	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	06/15/2015	0.498	0.498 - 0.498	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	06/15/2015	0.324	0.324 - 0.324	10	10	ppm	No	Run-off from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio*	2015	1.54	1.00 - 1.54	None	TT=1.0	None	No	Naturally present in the environment.
*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	2015	0.26	0.12 - 0.26	0	TT=1.0	NTU	No	
% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	2015	Lowest was 100	100 - 100	100	TT= 95	%	No	

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL TESTING IS PERFORMED BY THE RECEIVING WATER SYSTEMS.

Table B. Unregulated Contaminants

"Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted."

Contaminant	Collection Date or Range	Average	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Bromodichloromethane	07/20/2015	11.4	11.4 - 11.4	ppb		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	07/20/2015	1.36	1.36 - 1.36	ppb		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	07/20/2015	13.6	13.6 - 13.6	ppb		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	07/20/2015	4.02	4.02 - 4.02	ppb		By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Constituent	Collection Date or Range	Highest	Range of Levels Detected	Secondary Limit	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
Acetone	07/20/2015	11.2	11.2 - 11.2	None	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Aluminum	06/15/2015	86	86 - 86	200	ppb	No	Abundant naturally occurring element
Bicarbonate (as Calcium carbonate)	06/15/2015	96.5	96.5 - 96.5	None	ppm	No	Erosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
Calcium	06/15/2015	35.6	35.6 - 35.6	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	06/15/2015	15.1	15.1 - 15.1	300	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification; By product of oil field activity.
Conductivity @ 25°C	06/15/2015	338	338 - 338	None	µmhos/cm	No	Ability of water to conduct electricity due to electrolytes.
Copper	06/15/2015	9.7	9.7 - 9.7	1000*	ppb	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
*This secondary limit is for Copper as a nuisance contaminant, apart from the primary list because it can stain fixtures and impart a bitter metallic taste to drinking water							
Magnesium	06/15/2015	3.66	3.66 - 3.66	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	06/15/2015	7.3	7.3 - 7.3	50	ppb	No	Naturally occurring element.
Nickel	06/15/2015	0.91	0.91 - 0.91	None	ppb	No	Naturally occurring element.
Potassium	06/15/2015	4.83	4.83 - 4.83	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element.
pH	2015	8.8	7.1 - 8.8	>7.0	pH Unit	No	Measure of the corrosivity of water.
Sodium	06/15/2015	23	23 - 23	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element; By-product of oil field activity
Sulfate	06/15/2015	38.4	38.4 - 38.4	300	ppm	No	Naturally occurring constituent; Common industrial by product; By-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity (as Calcium carbonate)	06/15/2015	96.5	96.5 - 96.5	None	ppm	No	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
Total Dissolved Solids	06/15/2015	184	184 - 184	1000	ppm	No	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness (as Calcium carbonate)	06/15/2015	104	104 - 104	None	ppm	No	Naturally occurring soluble Calcium and Magnesium deposits.

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)