

CITY OF BEDFORD

2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

The following is an annual “Consumer Confidence Report” required of all community water systems by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This report contains information on the City of Bedford’s sources of drinking water, its constituents, possible sources of contamination and any health risks associated with contamination. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has assessed our drinking water system and determined that our water is safe to drink. Please read the report carefully and if you have questions call the numbers listed below. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what’s in your drinking water.

To ensure that water is safe to drink, the EPA has set limits on the amount of contamination that is allowed in public water systems. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. However, 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).

THE CITY OF BEDFORD’S WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM HAS BEEN RATED AS A SUPERIOR WATER SYSTEM BY THE TCEQ

City of Bedford’s Water Source

The City of Bedford is supplied with surface water from Lake Arlington through the Trinity River Authority’s Tarrant County Water Supply Project. The City of Bedford also obtains groundwater from the Trinity Aquifer through one deep-water well. During 2009, the groundwater wells were used to supply 8.5 percent of the total water used in the City of Bedford.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for the City of Bedford’s drinking water source. 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 will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/> or you can contact Bill Shelton at (817) 952-2220 for more information.

Contaminants Detected in the City of Bedford’s Drinking Water

The EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 constituents. The attached table contains all of the chemical constituents that have been found in the City of Bedford’s drinking water. Every regulated compound that was detected in the drinking water is listed below. Along with the contaminants detected in Bedford’s drinking water, the table lists the highest contamination level allowed by regulation, maximum contaminant level goals, the maximum amount of contaminant detected and major sources of contamination.

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 not regulated by the State of Texas or the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, these contaminants are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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. 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.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)—The highest level of 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 (MRDLG)—The level

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. This is used for levels of lead and copper in drinking water.

Inorganic Contaminants	Year Tested	MCL	MCGL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2008	2	2	0.0514	0.051-0.051	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2009	4	4	0.17	0.17-0.17	Erosion, Water additive promoting strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	2009	10	10	0.11	0.11-0.11	Runoff from fertilizer use, septic tanks, sewage
Chromium (ppm)	2008	0.1	0.1	0.00107	0.00107-0.00107	Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants	Year Tested	MCL	MCGL	Highest Avg. Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contaminant
Atrazine (ppb)	2009	3	3	<0.11	<0.11-<0.11	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops
Simazine (ppb)	2009	4	4	<0.11	<0.11-<0.11	Herbicide runoff
Disinfection By-Products	Year Tested	MCL	MCGL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2009	60	N/A	24.4	24.4-24.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2009	80	N/A	45.7	45.7-45.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Microbial Contamination	Date Tested	MCL	MCGL	Highest Monthly % Positive Samples	Range Detected	Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	2009	0%	0	0.00	0.0-0.0	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA						
Unregulated Contaminants						
These unregulated contaminants are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.						
Date Tested	Average Level Found	Range Detected	Source of Contaminant			
Chloroform (ppb)	2009	18.9	21.5-16.29	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection		
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2009	15.56	15.9-15.22	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection		
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2009	7.72	8.3-7.14	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection		
Lead and Copper	Date Tested	Action Level	The 90th Percentile	# of sites exceeding AL	Range Detected	Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	Testing waived, not reported, or none detected					Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	Testing waived, not reported, or none detected					Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Turbidity	Date Tested	MCL	Highest Detected	MCLG	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	2009	TT=1 NTU	0.21	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						
The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.						
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
Total Organic Carbon						
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that the water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs) which are reported elsewhere in this report.						
Date Tested	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Source of Contaminant		
Source Water (ppm)	2009	5.6	5	6.9	Naturally present in the environmental	
Drinking Water (ppm)	2009	3.4	2.8	4	Naturally present in the environmental	
Removal Ratio (% removal*)	2009	1.16	1	1.26	N/A	
*Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.						
Secondary and Other Constituents						
Not Regulated						
Date Tested	MCL	Highest Detected	Source of Contaminant			
Aluminum (ppm)	2008	N/A	0.04390	Abundant naturally occurring element		
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2009	N/A	86.0	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone		
Calcium (ppm)	2008	N/A	36.7	Abundant naturally occurring element		
Chloride (ppm)	2009	N/A	17.4	Occurs naturally, byproduct of water disinfection		
Copper (ppm)	2008	N/A	0.00993	Corrosion of household plumbing systems		
Magnesium (ppm)	2008	N/A	4.32	Abundant naturally occurring element		
Manganese (ppm)	2008	N/A	0.00366	Naturally occurring element		
pH (units)	2009	N/A	8.3	Measure of the corrosivity of water		
Sodium (ppm)	2009	N/A	24.3	Erosion of natural deposits		
Specific Conductance @25°C (umhos/cm)	2009	N/A	338.0	Naturally occurring; indicator of dissolved conductive constituents in water.		
Sulfate (ppm)	2009	N/A	40.8	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct		
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	2009	N/A	86.0	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts		
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2009	N/A	203.0	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water		
Total Hardness (ppm)	2008	N/A	110.0	Naturally occurring calcium		
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)						
Notes: The City of Bedford did not test for Radon						
Cryptosporidium Monitoring Information: Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen which may be found in water contaminated with feces. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, it cannot guarantee 100 percent removal nor can the testing methods determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection with nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of contaminated water.						
Our drinking water is obtained from Lake Arlington. Flow from Cedar Creek and Richland Chambers reservoirs is pumped to Lake Arlington to maintain lake levels during dry periods. Samples were collected from all three reservoirs monthly from March 2004 through February 2006 and analyzed for the presence of Cryptosporidium in accordance with the Long Term Stage 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. Of the 72 samples collected, only two samples were found to contain Cryptosporidium at a measurable level of 0.1 organisms per liter of water sampled (one organism in each of the two samples).						