

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Summary

Our Drinking Water is Regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist, which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with TCEQ to achieve solutions. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.



Water Sources: 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

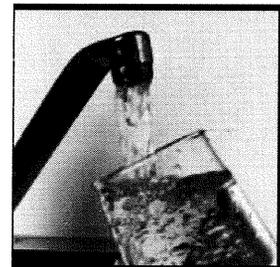
Where do we get our drinking water? Our drinking water is obtained from surface water sources. It comes from the WEST FORK TRINITY BELOW BRIDGEPORT RES. TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this report. If we receive or purchase water from another system, their susceptibility is not included

in this assessment. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available for safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

All drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health based 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



Secondary Constituents:

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) 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 concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Abbreviations

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no 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 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 contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

About the following data

The data that follows lists all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires that water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of contaminant
2004 2004	Chloroform	41.000	41	41	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004 2004	Bromodichloromethane	25.000	25	25	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004 2004	Dibromochloromethane	6.800	6.8	6.8	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of contaminant
2004 2004	Barium	0.072	0.0724	0.0724	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion on natural deposits.
2004 2004	Fluoride	0.100	0.1	0.1	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2004 2004	Nitrate	0.040	0.04	0.04	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage erosion of natural deposits.
2004 2004	Selenium	3.500	3.5	3.5	50	50	ppm	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2002 2002	Gross beta emitters	4.600	4.6	4.6	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Organic Contaminants NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Disinfection Byproducts

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of contaminant
2004 2004	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	64.125	37.4	96.5	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004 2004	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	110.700	95.4	144.5	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Year (Range)	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of contaminant
2004 2004	Lead	5.8000	1	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2004 2004	Copper	0.5280	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of contaminant
2004 2004	Turbidity	0.30	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Month	Raw TOC	Treated TOC	% Removed	% Required Removed
January	6.79	3.48	51	45
February	7.02	3.48	50	45
March	25.50	3.79	85	50
April	20.70	3.29	84	50
May	17.70	2.96	83	50
June	7.25	3.01	58	45
July	6.12	2.76	45	55
August	5.58	3.06	45	45
September	5.66	3.50	38	45
October	10.40	3.32	68	50
November	5.91	3.01	49	45
December	10.00	3.13	69	50

Total Coliform Not Detected

Fecal Coliform Not Detected

Violations

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
MCL VIOLATION - TOTAL HAA5	Some people who drink water containing HAAs in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	10/1/2004 to 12/31/2004	HAA5 is a disinfectant byproduct that is created when the bacteria and organic matter found in our lake is destroyed, making our water safe to drink.	In process of training personnel on how to monitor and regulate Ammonia (LAS) Sulfanate injection in order to control nitrates and nitrits.
MCL VIOLATION - TOTAL TTHM	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	10/1/2004 to 12/31/2004	TTHM is a disinfectant byproduct that is created when the bacteria and organic matter found in our lake is destroyed, making our water safe to drink.	In process of training personnel on how to monitor and regulate Ammonia (LAS) Sulfanate injection in order to control nitrates and nitrits.

**Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents
(No Associated Adverse Health Effects)**

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of constituent
2004 2004	Aluminum	177.000	177	177	50	ppb	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004 2004	Bicarbonate	138.000	138	138	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2004 2004	Calcium	41.100	41.1	41.1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004 2004	Chloride	34.000	34	34	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2004 2004	Copper	0.003	0.0026	0.0026	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2004 2004	Magnesium	7.990	7.99	7.99	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004 2004	Nickel	1.200	1.2	1.2	NA	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
2004 2004	pH	7.200	7.2	7.2	NA	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2004 2004	Sodium	26.000	26	26	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2004 2004	Sulfate	30.000	30	30	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2004 2004	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	113.000	113	113	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2004 2004	Total Dissolved Solids	229.000	229	229	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2004 2004	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	135.000	135	135	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

We Welcome Public Comments

For questions or concerns about the water quality call 683-2230 or 683-2929.

The Water Department is part of your city government. The City Council meets the first and third Tuesday at 7:00 p.m. each month. Call 683-5906 with additional questions regarding meetings.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (940) 683-5906 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.



U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
BRIDGEPORT, TX
STD BLK
PERMIT NO. 12
ZIP CODE 76426

CITY OF BRIDGEPORT
900 THOMPSON ST.
BRIDGEPORT, TEXAS 76426

