



City of Bridgeport, Texas
2003 Drinking Water
Quality Report

**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 using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

We welcome your comments

For questions or concerns about water quality call 683-2230 or 683-5906.

The Water Department is part of the 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.

CITY OF BRIDGEPORT
900 Thompson Street
Bridgeport TX 76426



Inorganics							
Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2003	Arsenic	2.7	2.7000-2.7000	50	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Run off from orchards; Run off from glass and electronics production wastes.
2003	Barium	0.0665	0.06650-0.06650	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2003	Fluoride	0.2	0.2000-0.2000	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2003	Selenium	6.8	6.8000-6.8000	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2002	Gross Beta emitters	4.6	4.6000- 4.6000	50	0	pci/l	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

NA = MCL not applicable – not regulated. Special Monitoring Requirement.

Organics NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Disinfection By- Products NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Unit of Measure	
2003-2003	Chloroform	32	32.000-32.000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2003-2003	Bromoform	1.3	1.300-1.300	ppb	
2003-2003	Bromodichloromethane	29	29.000-29.000	ppb	
2003-2003	Dibromochloromethane	16	16.000-16.000	ppb	

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	Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2003	Turbidity	.30	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
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2001	Lead	9.6000	1	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2001	Copper	0.5740	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Total Coliform NOT DETECTED

Fecal Coliform NOT DETECTED

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. 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

En Español: Este informe incluye información importante con respecto a la calidad de agua nosotros proporcionamos a nuestros clientes. Para solicitar que una copia de este informe en el español llame por favor 683-5906.

Where do we get our drinking water? Our drinking water is obtained from Lake Bridgeport, a surface water source. TNRCC will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. The source water assessment process will be completed in three years. It is important to protect your drinking water by protecting your water source.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

About The Attached Table

The attached table contains all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents, which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

DEFINITIONS:

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.

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.

Treatment Technique - 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)

- a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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