

*City of Bridgeport  
Infrastructure Services  
Department*

# 2007

## 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.

**We Welcome Public Participation**  
To learn about or schedule future public meetings concerning your drinking water please call us at (940)683-3470

**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 con-taminants 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).

**En Espanol**  
Este informe icluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (940) 683-3470 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en espanol.

## 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 Pages

The pages that follows list 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

Bromoform, chloroform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point of distribution.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of contaminant
2007	Chloroform	2.3	2.3	2.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2007	Bromodichloromethane	1.3	1.3	1.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

### Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of contaminant
2006	Barium	0.076	0.076	0.076	2	2	ppm	D scharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion on natural deposits.
2007	Fluoride	0.19	0.19	0.19	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate	0.08	0.08	0.08	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Gross beta emitters	3.6	3.6	3.6	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

### Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Report (SWMOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum, and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRLD	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2007	Chloramines	2.43	0.91	4.13	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

### Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of contaminant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	10.3	7.1	18.1	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	10.6	3.7	19.5	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

## 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	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Turbidity	0.30	100	0.3	NTU	Soil Run-off

## Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that 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.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Source Water	6.00	3.45	13.57	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2007	Drinking Water	3.87	2.56	6.52	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2007	Removal Ratio	1.10	.50	1.99	% removal	N/A

## Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly # of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Coliform Bacteria	11	0	Presence	Naturally present in the environment

\* 2 or more coliform samples found in any single month

**Fecal Coliform**      REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

## Violations

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
REPEAT COLIFORM MONITORING MAJOR NO REPEAT SAMPLES	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period we did not collect the proper number of repeat samples.	9/1/2007 to 9/30/2007	A misunderstanding of message received from lab as to how many samples were positive. It was the cities understanding only one sample tested positive. Positive samples were due to improper collection technique.	Retrained personnel on proper collection techniques. Flushed system daily and collected proper number of repeat samples.
Total Coliform Non Acute MCL- No Fecal Found	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this is was a warning of potential problems.	7/1/2007 to 7/31/2007	Construction in area, adverse weather conditions, and improper collection technique. Sample site had been vacant for over a month.	The City changed the sample site and instructed collection personnel on proper collection of samples.
Total Coliform Non Acute MCL- No Fecal Found	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this is was a warning of potential problems.	9/1/2007 to 9/30/2007	Positive samples were due to algae and collection personnel not allowing enough time for flushing.	Flushed system (entire neighborhood) follow up samples tested good.

## Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents

(No Associated Adverse Health Effects)

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of constituent
2007	Chloride	11.25	6.00	6.118	30	ppb	Absent, naturally occurring element.
2007	Chloride	11.25	6.00	14.0	NA	ppm	Corrosion of lead based lead based preservatives.
2006	Chloride	30.2	13.2	30.2	NA	ppm	Absent, naturally occurring element.
2007	Chloride	19	7.0	20	300	ppm	Absent, naturally occurring element, used in water purification by product of oil field activity.
2006	Copper	0.00	0.000	0.000	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
2007	Total Dissolved Solids	125	125	125	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2006	Manganese	7.1	7.1	7.1	NA	ppm	Absent, naturally occurring element.
2006	Manganese	0029	0029	0029	05	ppb	Absent, naturally occurring element.
2006	Nickel	002	002	002	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2007	pH	7.8	7.5	7.8	7	unit	Measure of conductivity of water.
2006	Sulfate	2.0	2.0	2.0	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, byproduct of oil field activity.
2007	Sulfate	4	4	4	500	ppm	Naturally occurring, common industrial byproduct, byproduct of oil field activity.
2007	Total Alkalinity as Calcium	11.0	11.0	11.0	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2007	Total Dissolved Solids	125	125	125	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2006	Total Hardness as Calcium	11.0	11.0	11.0	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2006	Zinc	0.07	0.07	0.07	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

### Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of contaminant
2007	Lead	5.3	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.101	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

#### Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

"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. This water supply 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>.

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