

2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR BEDFORD WATER WORKS

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is surface water. All of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Coston Water Supply. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance	Date	Violation	Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	80 (N/A)	LRAA 50.0 (20 - 71)	12/31/2020	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (THAA)	60 (N/A)	LRAA 32.00 (20 - 47)	09/30/2020	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (THAA)	60 (N/A)	LRAA 32.00 (20 - 45)	09/30/2020	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th 2.50 (ND - 15)	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Lead leaching from wood pipes and solder
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th 0.294 (0.0198 - 0.316)	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Lead leaching from wood pipes and solder
90+ DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM					
Chlorine (ppm)	MROD=4.0 (MROD=4.0)	RAA 2.3 (1.91 - 2.6)	12/31/2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	RAA 0.68 (0.500 - 0.820)	06/30/2020	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum industries

Note: Contaminants with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

DEFINITIONS

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible, taking into consideration technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- ppb - parts per billion.
- ppm - parts per million.
- pH - a measure of acidity.
- PCII - precursors per filter
- N/A - Not applicable
- ND - Not detected
- RAA - Running Annual Average
- 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.
- 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 contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- SGI - Single Sample Result
- RTCR - Revised Total Coliform Rule

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PURCHASED WATER INFORMATION

Our water system purchases water from the system(s) shown below. Their water quality is as follows:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance	Date	Violation	Source
01 - TWELVE MILE LAKE @ WATER SUPPLY					
01 - TWELVE MILE LAKE @ WATER PLANT					
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGI 0.13	11/12/2019	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Erosion from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from ornamental plants; Runoff from glass manufacturing; Runoff from metal processing
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (0)	SGI 2.00	11/12/2019	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum industries
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGI 0.68	11/12/2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from ornamental plants; Runoff from natural deposits; Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGI 16	01/13/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from ornamental plants; Runoff from natural deposits; Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10 (10)	SGI 0.54	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Arsenic (ppb)	3 (3)	RAA ND	03/11/2020	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon (ppb)	200 (200)	SGI 0.50	02/05/2018	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
02 - THREE MILE LAKE AFTER TREAT @ WTR PLT					
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGI 13	04/13/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from ornamental plants; Runoff from natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10 (10)	SGI 0.9	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dalapon (ppb)	200 (200)	SGI 0.50	05/24/2016	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT			Soil runoff

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- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

GENERAL INFORMATION

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 or potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with HIV/AIDS, organ transplant recipients, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, children, and the elderly, and pregnant women, are particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/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).

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 household plumbing, not from WWSR. It is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of household 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/leadwaterlead>.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains some or all of its water from another public water supply. It is a consecutive water supply, where an originating parent supply provides drinking water to one or more downstream supplies.

Original Supply ID	Original Supply Name
LA6816089	Coston Water Supply

OTHER INFORMATION

Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact BEDFORD WATER WORKS at 712-523-2311.

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