

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

- (1) and (2) – Copper and Lead “detected levels” are calculated as 90th percentiles.
- (3) – Turbidity values are based on the maximum daily readings. Samples are analyzed at the treatment plant every two hours.
- (4) – The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/yr. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.
- (5) – Unregulated monitored compounds maximum detected levels are an average of all samples taken. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established standards. The purpose of monitoring is to assist EPA in determining whether future regulation is warranted.

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. 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).

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor or color of drinking water, please contact the system’s business office.

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 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 include:

(A) Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or Immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those having undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We encourage public interest and participation in our community’s decisions affecting drinking water. Regular city council meetings take place on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 201 N. Ector Dr. at 7 p.m. The public is welcome.

For additional information,
call the City of Euless at 817-685-1580.

The City of Euless is a member of the following associations:
American Water Works Association
Texas Water Utilities Association

More community water quality information is available on
the World Wide Web at <http://www.waterdata.com>.



City of Euless 2002 Annual Water Quality Report

National Primary Drinking Water
Regulation Compliance



Este reporte incluye información importante sobre
el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español,
favor de llamar al telefono 817-685-1471.

This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by the City of Euless. It meets the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements for "Consumer Confidence Reports" and contains information on the source of our water, its constituents and the health risks associated with any contaminants. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulatory requirements. Safe water is vital to our community. Please read this report carefully and, if you have any questions, call the numbers listed on the back of this brochure.

The City of Euless drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking water standards.

Water Source

The City of Euless is supplied by surface water from the Trinity River Authority. These waters originate from Cedar Creek and Richland Chambers Lakes. It is pumped to the Trinity River Authority's Mosier Valley water treatment plant. After treatment, the water is pumped through three transmission lines to various parts of our city. The City of Euless also pumps water from the Trinity Aquifer through the use of three wells. This water source is drawn from a depth of 1,500 to 1,800 feet. The water is contained between two layers of solid rock and is naturally purified, therefore making it a reliable source of water for treatment and distribution.

What Does This Table Mean?

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

Key To Table	
AL = Action Level	MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	n/a = not applicable
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units	TT= Treatment technique
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l)	
pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	
mrem/yr = millirems per year	MNR = monitoring not required
NR = not regulated	

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Regulated compounds								
Barium	7/10/02	ppm	2	2	.047	.041-.047	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride	2/5/02	ppm	4	4	2.1	.7-2.1	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth	NO
Nitrate	3/13/02	ppm	10	10	.27	.03-.27	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Selenium	7/10/02	ppb	50	50	2.6	n/a	By-product of copper mining; Naturally occurring in surface and ground water	NO
Minerals, Metals and other commonly found constituents								
Aluminum	3/13/02	ppm	.2	n/a	.099	n/a	Naturally occurring	NO
Bicarbonate	2/5/02	ppm	n/a	n/a	567	123-567	Naturally occurring; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Calcium	3/20/01	ppm	n/a	n/a	50.9	1.7-50.9	Naturally occurring; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Chloride	2/16/99	ppm	300	n/a	139	17-139	Naturally occurring	NO
Copper (1)	8/8/01	ppm	1.3	1.3	.0552	.0023-.0662	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Iron	3/13/02	ppm	0.3	n/a	.022	.017-.022	Naturally occurring	NO
Lead (2)	7/31/01	ppb	15	0	.0037	.003-.0092	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Magnesium	3/13/02	ppm	n/a	n/a	4.13	n/a	Naturally occurring; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Sodium	7/10/02	ppm	n/a	n/a	351	16.3-351	Naturally occurring	NO
Sulfate	2/5/02	ppm	300	n/a	95	50-95	Naturally occurring	NO
Total Alkalinity	3/13/02	ppm	n/a	n/a	101	101	Naturally occurring	NO
Total Dissolved Solids	2/5/02	ppm	1000	n/a	501	199-501	Naturally occurring	NO
Total Hardness	3/13/02	ppm	n/a	n/a	144	4.46-144	Presence of calcium and magnesium	NO
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (3)	2002	NTU	0.5	0	.3	n/a	Soil runoff	NO
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Atrazine	4/24/02	ppb	3	3	1.06	.2-1.06	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	NO
Simazine	4/24/02	ppb	4	4	0.25	<0.20-0.25	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	NO
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	4/24/02	ppb	100	0	54.4	0-54.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Radiochemical Contaminants								
Gross Beta (7)	4/8/99	pCi/l	4 mrem/yr	0	4.2 pCi/l	n/a	Decay of natural and man made deposits	NO
Unregulated Monitored Compounds (5)								
Dibromochloromethane	9/30/02	ppb	NR	NR	4.5	2.3-4.5		
Chloroform	9/30/02	ppb	NR	NR	18	14-18		
Bromodichloromethane	9/30/02	ppb	NR	NR	12	8.2-12		
Formaldehyde	1998	ppb	NR	NR	7.4	6.5-8.6		
Glyoxal	1998	ppb	NR	NR	1.6	<1-3.0		
Monochloroacetic Acid	2002	ppb	NR	NR	.3	0-2.5		
Dichloroacetic Acid	2002	ppb	NR	NR	13.43	2.3-30.6		
Trichloroacetic Acid	2002	ppb	NR	NR	9.24	1.8-21.2		
Dibromoacetic Acid	2002	ppb	NR	NR	.78	<1-1.9		
Bromochloroacetic Acid	2002	ppb	NR	NR	3.77	<1-6.9		
Chlorate	1998	ppb	NR	NR	172	<20-310		
Bromate	1998	ppb	NR	NR	0.2	<0.2-0.2		
Chloropicrin	1998	ppb	NR	NR	1.0	0.6-1.6		
Cyanogen Chloride	1998	ppb	NR	NR	9.1	6.7-11.7		
Chloral Hydrate	1998	ppb	NR	NR	1.4	1.1-1.8		
Bromochloroacetonitrile	1998	ppb	NR	NR	2.0	1.5-2.5		
Dibromoacetonitrile	1998	ppb	NR	NR	1.3	0.9-1.5		
Dichloroacetonitrile	1998	ppb	NR	NR	2.7	2.2-3.1		
1,1-Dichloropropanone	1998	ppb	NR	NR	1.7	1.2-2.1		
1,1,1-Trichloropropanone	1998	ppb	NR	NR	1.1	<0.5-1.8		

There were no violations

The City of Euless tested for many other compounds, however none were detected. The City of Euless did not test for Radon.