

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 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, the Environmental Protection Agency 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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 City of Euless.

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 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 at (800) 426-4791.

***For additional information,
call the City of Euless at (817) 685-1580
or visit www.euless.org.***

We encourage public interest and participation in our community’s decisions affecting drinking water. Regular City Council meetings take place on the 2nd & 4th Tuesdays of the month, at 7 p.m. at 201 N. Ector Dr. The public is welcome.

More community water quality information is available on the World Wide Web at www.waterdata.com.

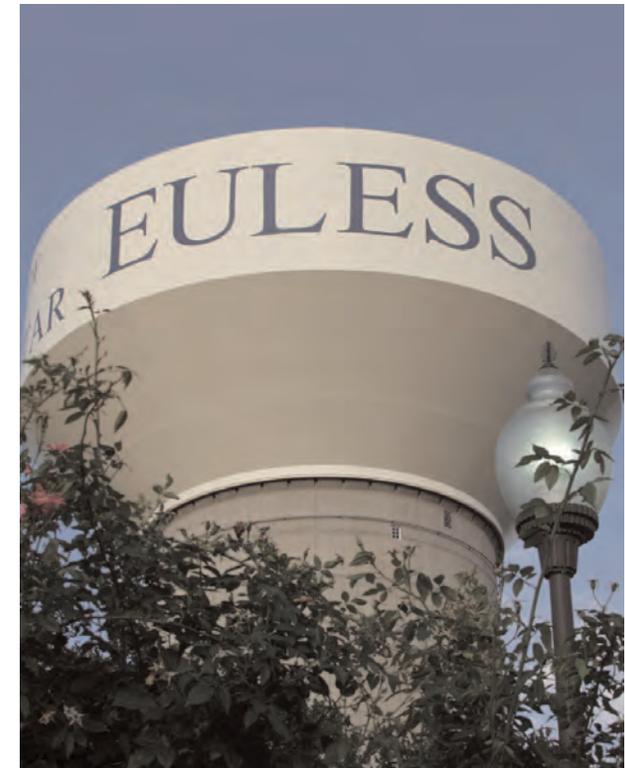
*The City of Euless is a member of the following associations:
American Water Works Association
Texas Water Utilities Association*



City of Euless

2003 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 teléfono (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 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.

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.

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

The City of Euless tested for many other compounds, however, none were detected.

The City of Euless did not test for Radon.

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Regulated compounds								
Barium	07/10/2002	ppm	02	02	0.047	.041 - .047	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride	07/10/2002	ppm	04	04	2.1	.3 – 2.1	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth	NO
Nitrate	06/09/2003	ppm	10	10	0.1	.03 - .1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Selenium	07/10/2002	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	03/13/2002	ppm	0.2	n/a	0.099	n/a	Naturally occurring	NO
Bicarbonate	06/09/2003	ppm	n/a	n/a	567	138 - 567	Naturally occurring; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Calcium	07/10/2002	ppm	n/a	n/a	1.79	n/a	Naturally occurring; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Chloride	02/16/1999	ppm	300	n/a	139	25 - 139	Naturally occurring	NO
Copper (1)	08/08/2001	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.0552	0023 - .0662	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Iron	03/13/2002	ppm	0.3	n/a	0.022	.017 - .022	Naturally occurring	NO
Lead (2)	07/31/2001	ppb	15	0	0.0037	.003 - 0.0092	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Magnesium	03/13/2002	ppm	n/a	n/a	4.13	n/a	Naturally occurring; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Sodium	07/10/2002	ppm	n/a	n/a	351	16.3 - 351	Naturally occurring	NO
Sulfate	07/10/2002	ppm	300	n/a	116	52- 116	Naturally occurring	NO
Total Alkalinity	06/09/2003	ppm	n/a	n/a	113	113	Naturally occurring	NO
Total Dissolved Solids	07/10/2002	ppm	1000	n/a	877	199 -877	Naturally occurring	NO
Total Hardness	03/13/2002	ppm	n/a	n/a	144	4.46 - 144	Presence of calcium and magnesium	NO
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (3)	2003	NTU	01	0	0.3	n/a	Soil runoff	NO
Coliform	2003	percentage	5 %	0	3.3%	0 - 3.3%	Naturally present in the environment	NO
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Atrazine	06/09/2003	ppb	03	03	0.58	0.58 - 0.58	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	NO
Simazine	06/09/2003	ppb	04	04	0.19	0.19 - 0.19	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	NO
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	06/09/2003	ppb	80	0	78.2	<8 - 78.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HAA's [Haloacetic acids]	06/09/2003	ppb	60	0	36	<2 - 36	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Radiochemical Contaminants								
Gross Beta (4)	04/08/1999	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	06/09/2003	ppb	NR	NR	8.8	.2 - 8.8		
Chloroform	06/09/2003	ppb	NR	NR	28	2 - 28		
Bromodichloromethane	06/09/2003	ppb	NR	NR	20	2 - 20		
Bromoform	06/09/2003	ppb	NR	NR	0.5	0.2 - 0.5		
Monochloroacetic Acid	2003	ppb	NR	NR	2.6	<2 - 2.6		
Dichloroacetic Acid	2003	ppb	NR	NR	17	1.6 - 17		
Trichloroacetic Acid	2003	ppb	NR	NR	7.3	4.7 - 7.3		
Dibromoacetic Acid	2003	ppb	NR	NR	2.2	1.4 - 2.2		
Bromochloroacetic Acid	2003	ppb	NR	NR	7	5.3 - 7		

There were no violations found

Key To Table

AL	Action Level	MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter mg/l	ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter ug/l
TT	Treatment Technique	pCi/l	picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity	mrem/yr	millirems per year
MNR	Monitoring Not Required	NR	Not Regulated	n/a	not applicable