



2004 Annual Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o' discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (817) 685-1471 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities:

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.

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 by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented on the opposite site. We hope this helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water. Listed are all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

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 and ground water sources. It is supplied by Trinity River Authority (Cedar Creek and Richland Chambers Lakes) and Euless water wells (Trinity Aquifer). 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 detection 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.

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 the 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).

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.

Definitions:

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 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 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 a water system must follow.

Abbreviations

NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/l	Picocuries Per Liter, a measure of radioactivity
ppm	Parts Per Million or Milligrams Per Liter
ppb	Parts Per Billion or Micrograms Per Liter
ppt	Parts per trillion or Nanograms Per Liter
ppq	Parts Per Quadrillion or Picograms Per Liter
MFL	Million Fibers per liter, a measure of asbestos

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

The City of Euless is a member of the American Water Works Association and the Texas Water Utilities Association.

Year Range	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants								
2002-2003	Barium	0.044	0.041	0.047	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2002-2004	Fluoride	1.2	0.3	2.1	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2004-2004	Nitrate	0.145	0.06	0.23	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2002-2004	Selenium	1.3	0	2.6	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2002-2002	Combined Radium	0.75	0	1.5	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants

2004-2004	Simazine	0.200	0.2	0.2	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff.
2004-2004	Atrazine	0.495	0.93	0.93	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

2004	Chloramine	1.1975	0.3	2.0	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
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Disinfection Byproducts

2004-2004	Total Haloacetic Acids	15.45	<6	35.9	60		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2004-2004	Total Trihalomethanes	23.45	<8	53.9	80		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

2004-2004	Chloroform	31.55	23.1	40			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2004-2004	Bromodichloromethane	11.60	8.0	15.2			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2004-2004	Dibromochloromethane	3.15	0.6	5.7			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2004-2004	Bromochloroacetic	2.85	0	5.7			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Year Range	Contaminant	the 90th percentile	# of sites exceeding action level	action level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
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Lead and Copper

2004-2004	Lead	0.00034	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits.
2004-2004	Copper	0.0155	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Year Range	Contaminant	highest single measurement	lowest monthly % of samples meeting limits	Turbidity limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
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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.

2004	Turbidity	0.31		99.44	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.
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Year Range	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
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Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

TOC values are from monthly samples of the raw source water until Jan 2004 to allow for completion of capital improvements. There are no health effects directly associated with it.

2003	Total Organic Carbon	5.2	4.4	6.4		ppm	Naturally occurring.
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Year	Contaminant	Highest monthly % of positive samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
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Coliforms

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. Fecal Coliform bacteria and, in particular, E. coli, are members of the Coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal Coliform bacteria (E. coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material. The following table indicates whether total Coliform or fecal Coliform bacteria were found in the monthly drinking water samples submitted for testing by your water supplier last year.

2004	Total Coliform Bacteria	1.9		*	presence	Naturally present in environment.
					Fecal Coliform	- none detected.

* Presence of Coliform bacteria is in 5% of the monthly samples.

Year Range	Constituent	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
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Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Data (UCMR)

We participated in gathering data under the UCMR in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the tables elsewhere in this report. This data may also be found on the EPA's web site at www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html, or you can call the Safe Water Drinking Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents (no associated adverse health effects)

2002-2002	Aluminum	49.5	0	99	50-200	ppb	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002-2004	Bicarbonate	235.5	100	567	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as Limestone.
2002-2002	Calcium	1.79	1.79	1.79	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002-2002	Chloride	61	17	139	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element used in water purification. Byproduct of oil field activity
2002-2002	Copper	0.018	0.01	0.041	1.0	ppm	Corrosion of house hold plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2002-2002	Iron	0.195	0.017	0.022	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron/steel water delivery; equipment or facilities
2002-2002	Lead	2.15	0	4.3	NA	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
2002-2002	Magnesium	2.075	<1	4.13	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element .
2004-2004	PH	7.85	7.47	8.23	NA	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2002-2004	Sodium	175.5	0	351	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
2002-2004	Sulfate	80	44	116	300	ppm	Naturally occurring. Common industrial and oil field activity byproduct.
2004-2004	Total Alkalinity	41	0	82	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral
2002-2004	Total Dissolved Solids	254	193	877	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2002- 2003	Total Hardness	110	4.46	124	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring element.