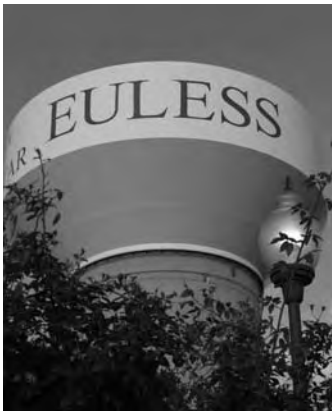

THE CITY OF
EULESS

2006 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) 685-1472 para 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 (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	Piccocuries 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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2002	Barium	0.055	0.041	0.078	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Chromium	6.7	0	20	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2005	Fluoride	0.82	0.1	1.9	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
2006 2005	Nitrate	0.27	0	0.5	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Selenium	0.9	0	2.6	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum, metal refineries and mines; erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2006 2003	Simazine	0.12	0	0.23	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff.
2006 2003	Atrazine	0.38	0	0.76	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year or Range	Disinfectant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2006	Chloramine Residual	1.36	1.2	1.5	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year or Range	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL		Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2006	Total Haloacetic Acids	20.8	12.7	34.3	60		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	Total Trihalomethanes	36	21.9	57.6	80		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane and dibromochloromethane are disinfection products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level			Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2006 2003	Chloroform	9.82	0	29.47			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006 2003	Bromodichloromethane	5.97	0	17.91			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006 2003	Dibromochloromethane	2.01	0	6.03			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Site # Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2004	Lead	0.8	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Copper	0.035	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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 orgamisms. 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	Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2006	Turbidity	0.20	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

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	Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2006	Total Coliform Bacteria	2	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

** Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% or more of the monthly samples.*

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

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Year	Constituent	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	Secondary Limit	Measurement	Source of Constituent
2002	Aluminum	0.033	0	0.099	50	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2005	Bicarbonate	256	100	540	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2002	Calcium	18.2	1.8	50.9	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2005	Carbonate	4	0	11	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2006 2005	Chloride	60	25	120	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2002	Copper	0.017	0	0.041	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2002	Iron	0.013	0	0.022	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2002	Lead	0.001	0	0.004	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Magnesium	1.4	0	4.1	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2005	P. Alkalinity as CaCO3	3	0	9	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2006 2005	pH	7.9	7.6	8.4	7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2002	Sodium	229	16	351	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006 2005	Sulfate	70	52	95	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct/ byproduct of oil field activity.
2006 2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	216	82	461	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2006 2005	Total Dissolved Solids	433	216	822	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2002	Total Hardness as CaCO3	52	4	144	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.