



## 2007 Annual Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report (817) 685-1588

*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 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 second & fourth Tuesdays of the month, at 7 p.m. in Euless City Hall, 201 N. Ector Dr. The public is welcome. (817) 685-1400.

### **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.

### **Water Sources:**

Drinking water sources (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, 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 & 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). A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by TCEQ and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts, 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 Safe 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	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

Inorganic Contaminants										
Year or Range		Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Measurement	Source of Contaminant	
2007	2005	Fluoride	0.84	0.16	1.9	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.	
2007		Nitrate	0.16	0	0.47	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	

Organic Contaminants										
Year or Range		Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Measurement	Source of Contaminant	
2007	2003	Simazine	0.17	0	0.33	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff.	
2007	2003	Atrazine	0.53	0	1.06	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	
2007		Chlorine Residual, Free	1.57	0.5	3.4	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.	

Disinfection Byproducts										
Year or Range		Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Measurement	Source of Contaminant	
2007		Total Haloacetic Acids	18.1	7.8	30	60		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2007		Total Trihalomethanes	41.3	26.7	70.2	80		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts										
This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA requires the data to be reported here.										
Year or Range		Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Measurement	Source of Contaminant	
2007		Total Haloacetic Acids	14.1	0	31.8	N/A		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2007		Total Trihalomethanes	41.2	0	78.2	N/A		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	MCL	MCLG	Measurement	Source of Contaminant	
2007	2003	Chloroform	9.75	0	29.26			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2007	2003	Bromodichloromethane	8.16	0	24.47			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2007	2003	Dibromochloromethane	3.79	0	11.38			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	

Lead and Copper									
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 home plumbing. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a> .									
Year	Contaminant	The 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Site # Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Measurement	Source of Contaminant			
2007	Lead	1.9	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.			
2007	Copper	0.133	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 organisms. 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			
2007	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 harder 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				
2007	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			
2007	2005	Bicarbonate	251	87	540	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.		
2006	2005	Carbonate	4	0	11	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.		
2007	2005	Chloride	58	20	120	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.		
2007		Hardness as Ca/Mg	116	116	116	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.		
2007	2005	P. Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	3	0	9	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.		
2007	2005	pH	8	7.8	8.4	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.		
2007	2005	Sulfate	71	55	95	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct/ byproduct of oil field activity.		
2007	2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	217	87	461	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.		
2007	2005	Total Dissolved Solids	430	209	822	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.		

For additional information, call the City of Euless at (817) 685-1588 or visit [www.euless.org/water](http://www.euless.org/water).  
 The City of Euless is a member of the American Water Works Association and the Texas Water Utilities Association.