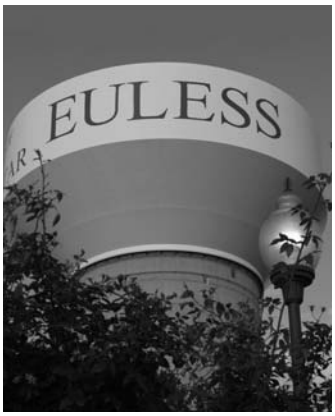

THE CITY OF
EULESS

2009 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) 685-1626 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Special Notice
You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; undergone organ transplants; 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.

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 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 & 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. This information describes 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 allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/. 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 health risk. 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

This page lists 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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2009 2008	Barium	0.045	0.039	0.051	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2008	Chromium	1.1	1.1	1.1	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel/pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2008	Fluoride	1.48	0.17	1.95	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
2009	Nitrate	0.03	0	0.11	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2005	Gross beta emitters	1.03	0	3.1	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Organic Contaminants – TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year or Range	Disinfectant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2009	Chlorine Residual, Free	2.31	0.5	4	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
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids	5.8	0	28.6	60		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	8.5	0	50	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		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			Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2009	Chloroform	5.43	0	16.29			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Bromodichloromethane	5.07	0	15.22			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Dibromochloromethane	2.38	0	7.14			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level			Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2009	None detected	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A

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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Site # Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2009	Lead	1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Copper	0.137	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
2009	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 hardier 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
2009	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
2009 2008	Aluminum	0.025	.0006	0.044	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2008	Bicarbonate	311	86	408	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009 2008	Calcium	19.4	2.2	36.7	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2005	Carbonate	4	0	11	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009 2008	Chloride	91	17	124	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2008	Copper	0.006	0.002	0.01	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2009 2008	Hardness as Ca/Mg	51	7	110	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2009 2008	Magnesium	2.6	0.9	4.3	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2008	Manganese	0.0025	0.0014	0.0037	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2008	Nickel	0.001	0	0.003	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2008	P. Alkalinity as CaCO3	12	0	22	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009 2008	pH	8.5	8.3	8.7	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009	Sodium	177	24	329	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2008	Sulfate	263	41	750	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct/ byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2008	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	333	86	440	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009 2008	Total Dissolved Solids	927	203	1770	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2009 2008	Zinc	0.003	0	0.006	5	Ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

For additional information, call the City of Euless at (817) 685-1588 or visit www.EulessTx.gov/Water.

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