



2012 Annual Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

(817) 685-1588 | www.EulessTx.gov/Water

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.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. The City of Euless is a member of the American Water Works Association and the Texas Water Utilities Association.

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.

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.

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 that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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.

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 system's business office.

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; persons who have 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. 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 source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=> Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>.

Coliform Bacteria							
MCLG	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	1.6 percent of samples were positive		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.	

Lead and Copper								
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	The 90 th Percentile	Action Level	Site # Over Action Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2012	1.3	0.227	1.3	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2012	0	1.41	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5*)	2012	11	0 – 26.9	No goal	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes	2012	27	0 – 56	No goal	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2011	0.0621	0.0621-0.0621	2	2	ppb	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2011	0.599	0.599-0.599	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel/pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2012	1.92	1.92-1.92	4	4.0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Nitrate* (measured as Nitrogen)	2012	0.445	0-0.445	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	2012	0.3	0-0.3	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Thallium	2011	0.093	0.093-0.093	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics; glass & leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2011	2	2-2	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Abbreviations

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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 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.

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.

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.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

MFL: Million Fibers per Liter (a measure of asbestos)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/l: Picocuries Per Liter, a measure of radioactivity

ppm: Parts Per Million or Milligrams Per Liter – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppb: Parts Per Billion or Micrograms Per Liter – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppt: Parts per Trillion or Nanograms Per Liter (ng/L)

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

N/A: Not Applicable.