



THE CITY OF  
**EULESS**

2010 Annual Water Quality Report  
 Consumer Confidence Report  
 (817) 685-1588 | [www.Eulesstx.gov/Water](http://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.*



**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 Eules 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 side. 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:

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, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and 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.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**Where do we get our drinking water?**

The source of drinking water used by the City of Eules is Purchased Surface Water. 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 is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWWW/>. 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 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.

**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. 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>. The City of Eules is a member of the American Water Works Association and the Texas Water Utilities Association.

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	Barium	0.0388	0.0388	0.0388	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Chromium	1.09	1.09	1.09	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel/pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Fluoride	1.91	1.91	1.91	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
2009	Nitrate	0.44	0	0.44	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Beta/photon emitters	4.6	4.6	4.6	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

**Organic Contaminants – NONE FOUND**

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	Highest Level Detected	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2010	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	8	0	14	60	No goal for the total.	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
2010	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	22	0	44	80	No goal for the total.	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts - WAIVED**

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
2010	Chloroform	26.93	26.93	26.93			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Bromodichloromethane	24.50	24.50	24.50			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Dibromochloromethane	11.56	11.56	11.56			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Bromoform	1.15	1.15	1.15			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Total Organic Carbon - Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that the water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs) which are reported elsewhere in this report.								
Year or Range	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2010	Source Water	5.2	4.3	6.1			ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2010	Drinking Water	3.3	2.6	3.9			ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2010	Removal Ratio	1.17	1.0	1.41			%removal	N/A

\*Removal ratio is the percent TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

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	MCLG	Site # Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Measurement	Source of Contaminant	
2010	Copper	0.137	1.3	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		
2010	Turbidity	0.29	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.		

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated								
Year	Constituent	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	Secondary Limit	Measurement	Source of Constituent	
2008	Aluminum	0.0439	0.0439	0.0439	50	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.	
2010	Bicarbonate	105	105	105	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.	
2008	Calcium	36.7	36.7	36.7	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.	
2010	Chloride	22.7	22.7	22.7	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.	
2008	Copper	0.00993	0.00993	0.00993	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	
2008	Hardness as Ca/Mg	110	110	110	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.	
2008	Magnesium	4.32	4.32	4.32	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.	
2008	Manganese	0.00366	0.00366	0.00366	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.	
2009 - 2008	P. Alkalinity as CaCO3	12	0	22	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.	
2010	pH	8.1	8.1	8.1	7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.	
2010	Sodium	30.6	30.6	30.6	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.	
2010	Sulfate	51.8	51.8	51.8	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct/ byproduct of oil field activity.	
2010	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	105	105	105	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.	
2010	Total Dissolved Solids	247	247	247	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.	

**Abbreviations**

- NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL Million Fibers per liter, a measure of asbestos
- pCi/ 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
- ppq Parts Per Quadrillion or Picograms Per Liter
- N/A Not applicable.

**Definitions:** The above 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 permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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 allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.  
**Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.  
**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.  
**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.