

City of Euless Texas

Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018

www.eulesstx.gov/water

817-685-1581



Our Drinking Water Is Safe!

The Euless Annual Water Quality Report is created to provide you with important information about your drinking water. The City of Euless is a Public Water System and our drinking water either meets or exceeds all federal requirements as mandated by the EPA.



Euless drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, is supplied by the Trinity River Authority (TRA) from Cedar Creek Lake and Richland Chambers Lake, as well as by Euless Water Wells which tap into the Trinity Aquifer. As water travels over land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants.

This 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 (800) 426-4791.

Throughout this report you will notice many of the contaminants have two different numbers. That is because the City of Euless measures water from our water wells as well as from TRA, in addition to locations throughout our City.

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) 685-1586 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

There are a lot of technical descriptions (beginning with the abbreviations listed below) in this report so we've tried to make it as user friendly as possible. These definitions are created by the EPA and are used across the nation by water providers about contaminants in the water system. A contaminant is anything in the water such as naturally occurring elements like zinc or calcium or water additives such as chloride.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, prompts the water system to reduce the concentration of that contaminant.

Conductivity: measures the water's ability to conduct electricity, which provides a measure of what is dissolved in water. A higher conductivity value indicates that there are more chemicals dissolved in the water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the goal 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 contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million Fibers per Liter - a measure of asbestos.



mrem: Millirems per Year - a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

N/A: Not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units – used to measure water turbidity or water clarity using a nephelometer.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: Parts per Billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppm: Parts per Million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

TT: Treatment Technique - A process to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity: Turbidity is the clarity of water and it is an important factor in water quality.

$\mu\text{mhos/cm}$: Micromhos per centimeter. Resistance, which is an electrical measurement expressed in ohms, is the opposite of conductivity. Conductivity is then expressed in reciprocal ohms. A more convenient unit of measurement in the chemical analysis of water is micromhos.

How to Read Your Water Quality Report

The T.C.E.Q. water source assessment is available at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/SWAP/index_swa.html

The Highest level of contaminant found during sampling

The range from lowest to highest levels of contaminants detected

The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the highest level of a contaminant allowed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The Maximum Contaminant Level is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Substance 1	6/14/2018	.01	.01 - .03	3	3	ppm	No	Runoff from Herbicide used on crops
Substance 2	2018	.05	.05 – .05	10	1000	ppb	No	Natural occurring element

Samples are taken throughout the year

Parts per million; one ppm is same as moving one inch on a 16 mile trail

Parts per billions; one ppb is the same as adding a pinch of salt to a 10 ton bag of potato chips

Any violation of contaminant levels are reported to the public.

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.



Regulated Contaminants

The EPA identifies contaminants to regulate in drinking water to protect public health. The agency sets regulatory limits for the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. These standards are required by the Safe Water Drinking Act.

Regulated Contaminants									
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Arsenic	6/14/2018	Euless	1.1	1.1 - 1.1	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
Antimony (Total)	6/14/2018	Euless	.001	.001 - .001	.006	.006	ppb	No	Naturally occurring element
Atrazine	6/14/2018	TRA	0.3	0.3 - 0.3	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
	6/14/2018	Euless	0.1	0.1 - 0.1					
Barium	6/14/2018	TRA	0.04	0.040 - 0.040	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
	6/14/2018	Euless	0.036	0.036 - 0.036					
Bromate	2018	TRA	6.44	<5 - 6.44	0	10*	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*Compliance based on Running Annual Average of monthly averages for Bromate at the end of each quarter, which was less than 5 ppb for each quarter in 2018.									
Chromium	6/14/2018	Euless	1.2	1.2 - 1.2	100	100	ppb	No	
Cyanide	6/14/2018	TRA	69.5	69.5 - 69.5	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
	1/3/2017	Euless	0.02	0.02 - 0.02					
Fluoride	6/14/2018	TRA	0.378	0.378 - 0.378	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
	6/14/2018	Euless	2.04	2.04 - 2.04					
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	6/14/2018	TRA	0.080	0.080 - 0.080	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
	6/14/2018	Euless	0.107	0.107 - 0.107					
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	2018	Euless	0.05	0.05 - 0.05	10	1000	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Simazine	6/14/2018	TRA	0.11	0.11 - 0.11	4	4	ppm	No	Herbicide runoff.
	6/14/2018	Euless	0.06	0.06 - 0.06					
Total Organic Carbon Removal ratio*	2018	TRA	1.37	1.01 - 1.37	None	TT=1.0	None	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Zinc	6/14/2018	Euless	.005	.005 -.005	5	5	Mg/l	No	Naturally occurring element
*Removal ratio is the percent TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC removal required by TCEQ.									
Turbidity <small>highest single measurement</small>	2018	TRA	0.24	0.10 - 0.24	0	TT=1.0	NTU	No	Soil runoff. Good indicator of water quality & filtration.
% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	2018	Lowest was 100		100 - 100	100	TT=95	%	No	
Haloacetic Acids (Haa5*)	10/2/2018	Euless	30	30 - 30	60	60	UG/L	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	7/10/2018	Euless	40	40 - 40	80	80	UG/L	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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.									



Regulated Contaminants Continued

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.	3.3 % of samples were positive			0	4	N	Naturally present in the environment.	

Radionuclides									
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Beta/photon emitters	5/11/2017	5.2	5.2 – 5.2	0*	50*	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	

*MCLG and MCL are given in exposure units of millirem/year (set as 0 and 4 respectively), but samples are measured in activity units of picoCuries/Liter (pCi/L). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles

Radioactive Contaminants									
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Combined Radium 226/228	1/03/2017	1	1 – 1	0	5	PCI/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Because these contaminants are not regulated, there is not a Maximum Contaminant Level or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal.

Unregulated Contaminants									
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected		Units	Likely Source of Contamination			
Bromodichloromethane	9/12/2018	TRA	10.1	10.1 – 10.1	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.			
	10/2/2018	Euless	14.1	14.1 – 14.1					
Chloroform	9/12/2018	TRA	11.6	11.6 – 11.6	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.			
	10/2/2018	Euless	17.5	17.5 – 17.5					
Dibromochloromethane	9/12/2018	TRA	4.24	4.24 – 4.24	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.			
	10/2/2018	Euless	8.25	8.25 – 8.25					

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest	Range of Levels Detected	Secondary Limit	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Acetone	9/12/2018	TRA	6.7	6.7 – 6.7	None	ppb	No	No
	9/12/2018	Euless	5.0	5.0 – 5.0				
Aluminum	6/14/2018	TRA	55	55 - 55	200	ppb	No	Abundant naturally occurring element.
	6/14/2018	Euless	5	5 - 5				
Bicarbonate [as Calcium carbonate]	6/14/2018	TRA	92.2	92.2 – 92.2	None	ppm	No	Erosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Calcium	6/14/2018	TRA	35.3	35.3 – 35.3	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element.
	6/14/2018	Euless	2.1	2.1 – 2.1				
Chloride	6/14/2018	TRA	22.6	22.6 – 22.6	300	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element. Used in water purification; By-product of oil field activity.
	6/14/2018	Euless	106	106 - 106				
Conductivity @ 25°C	6/14/2018	TRA	377	377 – 377	None	µmho/cm	No	Ability of water to conduct electricity due to electrolytes.
	6/14/2018	Euless	1510	1510 – 1510				
Copper	6/14/2018	TRA	32	32 – 32	1000*	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing.
	6/14/2018	Euless	12	12 – 12				
*This secondary limit is for Copper as a nuisance contaminant, apart from the primary list because it can stain fixtures and impart a bitter metallic taste to drinking water.								
Magnesium	6/14/2018	TRA	4.59	4.59 – 4.59	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element.
	6/14/2018	Euless	0.777	0.777 – 0.777				
Manganese	6/14/2018	TRA	20.0	20.0 – 20.0	50	ppb	No	Naturally occurring element.
	6/14/2018	Euless	1.9	1.9 - 1.9				
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	9/12/2018	TRA	0.6	0.6 – 0.6	None	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
	6/14/2018	Euless	0.5	0.5 – 0.5				
Nickel	6/14/2018	TRA	2.1	2.1 – 2.1	None	ppb	No	Naturally occurring element.
	6/14/2018	Euless	1.0	1 – 1				
Potassium	6/14/2018	TRA	4.5	4.5 – 4.5	None	ppm	No	Naturally occurring element.
	6/14/2018	Euless	1.21	1.21 – 1.21				
pH	2018	TRA	8.9	7.1 – 8.9	>7.0	pH unit	No	Measure of the corrosivity of water.
	2018	Euless	8.3	7.1 – 8.9				
Sodium	6/14/2018	TRA	30.2	30.2 – 30.2	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element. By-product of oil field activity.
	6/14/2018	Euless	341.0	341 – 341				
Silver	6/14/2018	TRA	0.002	0.002 – 0.002	None	ppm	No	Naturally occurring element.
	6/14/2018	Euless	0.001	0.001 – 0.001				
Sulfate	6/14/2018	TRA	52.1	52.1 – 52.1	300	ppm	No	Naturally occurring constituent; Common industrial by-product; By-product of oil field activity.
	6/14/2018	Euless	171	171 – 171				
Total Alkalinity [as calcium carbonate]	6/14/2018	TRA	92.2	92.2 – 92.2	None	ppm	No	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
	6/14/2018	Euless	445	445 – 445				
Total Dissolved Solids	6/14/2018	TRA	180	180 – 180	1000	ppm	No	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
	6/14/2018	Euless	847	847 – 847				
Total Hardness [as Calcium carbonate]	6/14/2019	TRA	107	107 - 107	None	ppm	No	Naturally occurring soluble Calcium and Magnesium deposits.
	6/14/2018	Euless	8.45	8.45 – 8.45				

Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents

At times there are other “constituents” or concentrations of substances found in drinking water that cause a change to our typical taste, color and odor. Most secondary constituents are naturally occurring and are not cause for health concern. We report information about these secondary constituents to help you in making a determination about the taste, odor and appearance of your water.



Lead, Copper and Chlorine

If present, elevated levels of lead can lead to 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 private plumbing. We monitor drinking water at customer taps. If action levels for lead or copper are exceeded, we will inform the public about steps you must take to protect your health.

Lead and Copper								
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	The 90th Percentile	Action Level	Site # Over Action Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	0.28	1.3	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	1.9	15	1	ppb	No	Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Annual Chlorine Residual								
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest	Range of Levels Detected	Secondary Level	Units	Violation	Explanation of Chlorine Residual	
Chlorine Residual Annual Average 2.14	1-2018 to 12-2018	Eules	0.7 – 4.0	4.0	Mg/l	No	The presence of a Chlorine Residual in drinking water indicates that a sufficient amount of chlorine was added initially to the water during treatment to inactivate the bacteria and some viruses; and that the water is protected from recontamination during storage before delivery. The presence of a Chlorine Residual in drinking water is correlated with the absence of disease-causing organisms, and thus is a measure of the quantity of water.	

You may request 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 1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Water Conservation

To help keep our environment green, all Euless residents should refrain from watering their lawn between the hours of 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Watering during these times puts a heavy strain on water demands and may counteract healthy lawn growth. For how often to water your lawn, please refer to the chart below and find your grass type. You should also be mindful of your water usage indoors as well, as even little things such as a dripping faucet can add up to an estimated 2 gallons of water per hour. Conserving water not only helps you keep your own cost low, but also helps all of us keep Euless looking good.



Type of Grass	How often to Water
Common Bermuda	Every 8 to 10 days
Hybrid Bermuda	Every 5 to 8 days
St. Augustine	Every 4 to 5 days
Buffalo grass	Every 2 to 5 weeks

Reclaimed Water

The City of Euless in an effort to conserve water constructed a water pipeline to bring reclaimed water to the City. But what is reclaimed water? Wastewater, which is created from everyday household activities such as washing dishes, flushing toilets, showering, and washing machines is treated for harmful contaminants and becomes recycled water also known as "reclaimed water." The City of Euless uses reclaimed water for irrigation of its baseball fields, golf courses, and even some apartment landscapes. Reclaimed water does not take away from the drinking water supply and is just another way Euless is helping to conserve water while keeping our City looking FabEuless!



Cease the Grease

We all love crispy fries or a juicy steak, but there is always that nasty clean up. Grease and oils are not only gross to look at, but also have a nasty habit of clogging up drains. It may not seem like it, but when grease or oil cools it makes a sludgy material that grows larger and blocks water from moving through the pipeline. To prevent this inconvenience from happening to you, here are a few ways to stop greasy build up. Remove oils and grease with a paper towel from all dishes and pans before washing. Once grease or cooking oil has cooled, pour into a container such as an old food can, let it cool and dispose of it in the trash. Never pour oil or grease directly down the drain. Your garbage disposal does not destroy grease and with the addition of food scraps, may clog your pipes faster. Don't let grease clog up your pipes and cease the grease!



Don't Feed the Storm Drain

Have you ever looked at a storm drain? I mean really looked at it? If you have, you may have noticed a few curious things about the water around it. The water is a strange murky color, there's an empty soda bottle, a slice of bread, last month's People magazine, a bacteria colony, and you get my point. All these possible contaminants may not seem like that big of a problem, but these may affect the cleanliness of our creeks and the quality of Eules's water. To combat this, here are some things you can do to stop this from happening.

- Never put anything directly in the storm drain (this includes natural items such as leaves or dirt)
- Never throw litter in streets or down storm drains
- Choose non-toxic chemicals for your lawn and garden
- Compost grass clippings and leaves
- Sweep, do not wash, fertilizer and soil off driveways and walkways
- Never allow pet waste to wash into storm drains
- Repair oil leaks from motor vehicles immediately
- Do not hose spilled brake fluid, oil, grease, and antifreeze into the street



These may seem like common knowledge actions, but small changes can be multiplied by everyone in our community. Remember to feed your family, friends, and pets, but don't feed the storm drains.

Ask Ruben

Ruben Cardenas has worked for the City of Euless for almost 20 years and has been the Water Foreman for six years.

Why are fire hydrants sometimes left running?

"We call this process flushing. Fire hydrants are mainly used for fire protection, but they also can be used to remove sediment from the system or to maintain proper chlorine levels."

Why is my water occasionally cloudy/milky?

"Cloudy/milky water is due to air in the lines. This sometimes happens and can be fixed by letting your faucet run or letting the water sit for a bit."

How often is water checked for safety?

"Every day we go strategically throughout the City and take enough samples from around Euless to properly represent the City. After that the samples are sent off to a lab to be tested. State regulations require that 60 samples a month are checked. However, we take the required samples along with additional ones."

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.

