

2007 Drinking Water Quality Report
For The
CITY OF MOUNT PLEASANT

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye información importante acerca del agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios acerca de este reporte en español, por favor llame al tel. (903) 575-4000 para hablar con una persona hispano parlante.

Know the Facts about Your Drinking Water

It is the goal and responsibility of The City of Mount Pleasant to provide you a safe and reliable source of potable water. This report is a summary of the quality of the drinking water you received in the year 2007 as well as the sources of that water.

Some of the information in this report may seem complex. It is. We have attempted to provide it in an understandable format, but if you have any questions please call (903) 575-4135.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) monitor our compliance and the analysis presented in this report were formulated by using the data from the most recent required testing. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

The bottom line is our water meets or exceeds every federal and state regulation

Where do we get our drinking water?

Mount Pleasant uses surface water from three sources. Primary supply comes from Lake Bob Sandlin and Lake Cypress Springs and emergency pumping capabilities are available at Lake Tankersley. The City in cooperation with the Titus County Water District and Franklin County Water District participates in monitoring water quality in these lakes.

What You Can Expect From Your Drinking Water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Special Notice to At-Risk Populations

You 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. 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 (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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. If you would like additional information about secondary constituents or their levels please call 572-4132.

Questions?

If you have questions about your drinking water the City of Mount Pleasant will have a public forum August 5th, 2008 at 6 pm in the City Hall Council Chambers 501 N. Madison Ave.

Additional information can be obtained from:

Anthony Rasor, Director of Utilities

1412 N. Washington

Phone (903) 575-4133 FAX (903) 577-1411 e-mail arasor@mpcity.org

How Well Did We Treat The Water?

About the Following Tables

The Tables that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

Inorganics

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	Barium	0.0373	0.0373-0.0373	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Nitrate	0.12	0.12-0.12	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Sodium	24.6	24.6-24.6	NA	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; By-product of oil field activity.
2007	Fluoride	0.14	0.14 - 0.14	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2005	Gross beta emitters	3.1	3.1 – 3.1	50	0	pci/l	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Disinfectant Residuals

Year	Constituent	Highest Average	Range of Detects (low-High)	MRDL	MCLG	Units	Source
2007	Chloramines	2.52	2.4 – 2.65	4	0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control Microbes

Organics - Not Detected

Disinfection By-Products

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	41.3	30.3 – 51.9	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2007	Total Haloacetic Acid	8.15	0 – 22.2	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Arsenic

Year	Constituent	Highest Level of any sampling point	Range of Detects (low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Units	Source
2005	Arsenic	.002	.002-.002	10	0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards: run off from glass and electronics production waste.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2007	Chloroform CHCl3	19.71	19.71 – 19.71	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2007	Bromoform CHBr3	2.45	2.45 – 2.45	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2007	Bromodichloromethane CHBrCl2	22.8	22.8 – 22.8	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2007	Dibromochloromethane CHBr2Cl	16.7	16.7 – 16.7	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

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	Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2007	Turbidity	0.20	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

Total Organic Carbon

Year	Constituent	Low	High	Average	Source Water Levels
2007	Total Organic Carbon	3.02	4.56	3.72	Naturally Occurring- No health effects directly associated.

Source Water Assessment

TCEQ completed an assessment of the City of Mount Pleasant water source and the results indicated that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptible and previous information. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on the City of Mount Pleasant source water assessment and protection efforts at our system please contact Anthony Razor at (903) 575-4133.

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2007	Copper	0.0387	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
2007	Lead	0.001	1	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

"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>."

Total Coliform - Not Detected

Fecal Coliform - Not Detected

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) -The highest contaminant level permissible in drinking water.

MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

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 which a water system must follow.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pci/l - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (f.lg/l)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	Aluminum	0.072	0.072	0.072	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007	Bicarbonate	23	23	23	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Calcium	8.6	8.6	8.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007	Chloride	20	20	20	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Copper	0.028	0.028	0.028	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2007	Hardness as Ca/Mg	46	46	46	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2005	Magnesium	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Nickel	0.001	0.001	0.001	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2007	pH	8.6	8.6	8.6	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005	Sodium	25	25	25	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007	Sulfate	42	42	42	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	23	23	23	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2007	Total Dissolved Solids	125	125	125	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Total Hardness as CaCO3	43	43	43	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2005	Zinc	0.009	0.009	0.009	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.