

## **2000 Drinking Water Quality Report** For The **CITY OF MOUNT PLEASANT**

### **En Espanol**

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favorde llamar al tel. (903) 575-4000 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

### **Know the Facts About Your Drinking Water**

The City of Mount Pleasant Water Departments goal and responsibility is to provide you a safe and reliable source of drinking water. This report is a summary of the quality of the drinking water you received in the year 2000 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 Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) 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.

Drinking water standards and regulations continue to become stricter. Our challenge is to meet these stricter requirements with improved knowledge and technology. We strive to constantly improve certification and training methods for our operations staff as well as the mechanical technologies at our treatment facility.

The bottom line is our water meets or exceeds every federal and state regulation. The City of Mount Pleasant produced 2.5 billion gallons of water last year without any reporting, treatment or monitoring violations.

### **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. The TNRCC will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. The source water assessment process will be completed within three years. It is important to protect your drinking water by protecting your water source.

### **What You Can Expect From Your Drinking Water?**

ALL 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).

As water travels over the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from animal waste or human activity.

To insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and TNRCC impose regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public systems.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices.

### **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 constituents, which can cause taste, odor or color, are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. We have not reported specific levels of these constituents here but will gladly provide that information if you request it. These parameters are often important to industrial water users.

Color in the distribution system is often created by an aging infrastructure and we are in the process of replacing the aging and undersized lines in our distribution system.

Taste and odor problems may occur in any lake for a number of reasons. Algae growth, change in temperature, flooding, or just excessive rainfall and even dry weather or drought can create the conditions for the formation of tastes or odors.

### **Questions?**

If you have questions about your drinking water the City of Mount Pleasant will have a public forum on Tuesday August 7, 2001 at 6p.m. in the City Hall Council Chambers 501 N. Madison Ave.

Additional information can be obtained from:

Robert Bolen, Director of Utilities

1412 N. Washington

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

## How Well Did We Treat The Water?

About the Following Pages.

The pages 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
2000	Barium	0.061	0.0610-0.0610	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2000	Nitrate	0.19	0.1900-0.1900	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural " deposits.
2000	Selenium	3.2	3.2000-3.2000	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
1999	Gross beta emitters	3.3	3.3000-3.3000	50	0	pci/l	Decay of natural and man- made deposits.

### Organics

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2000-2000	Toluene	0.0017	0.0000-0.0026	1	1	ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories.

### THM

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2000	Total Trihalomethanes	52.31	43.40-71.50	100	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

### Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2000-2000	Chloromethane	3.47	0.0000-5.5000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2000-2000	Chloroform	24.33	12.0000-31.0000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2000-2000	Bromoform	2.63	2.1000-3.0000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2000-2000	Bomodichloromethane	24.33	14.0000-30.0000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2000-2000	Chlorodibromomethane	17.33	11.0000-21.0000	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
2000	Turbidity	0.29	100	0.5	NTU	Soil Runoff

**Lead and Copper**

Year	Constituent	The 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1998	Copper	0.0280	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
1998	Lead	3.900	1	15	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Fecal Coliform Not Detected****Definitions**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (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 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 (µg/l)

**ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

**ppq** - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter