

2003 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

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 2003 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. 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?

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 3, 2004 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 arasar@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
2003	Barium	0.0458	0.0458-0.0458	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2003	Nitrate	0.28	0.2800-0.2800	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural " deposits.
2003	Sodium	16.00	16.0000-16.0000	NA	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; By-product of oil field activity.
2003	Fluoride	0.1	0.1000-0.1000	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2002	Gross beta emitters	2.9	2.9000-2.9000	50	0	pci/l	Decay of natural and man- made deposits.

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
2003	Total Trihalomethanes	30.05	26.70 – 36.40	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2003	Total Haloacetic Acid	16.3000	13.80 - 19.00	60	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
2003-2003	Chloroform	12.77	8.3000-15.0000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2003-2003	Bromoform	.2	0.0000-0.6000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2003-2003	Bomodichloromethane	11.73	9.2000-13.7000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2003-2003	Chlorodibromomethane	5.8	3.4000-7.7000	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
2003	Turbidity	0.40	99.00	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2001	Copper	0.0670	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
2001	Lead	0.9000	1	15	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 picograms per liter