2023 Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report
For The
CITY OF MOUNT PLEASANT

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 supply of potable drinking water. This report is a summary of the quality of the drinking water you received in the year 2023. Some of the information in this report may seem complex. We have attempted to provide it in an understandable format, but if you have any questions please call (903) 575-4000. The analysis in this report was made using data from the most recent U. S. Environmental Protection agency (EPA) required tests. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Where do we get our drinking water?
Mount Pleasant can use surface water from three sources. Primary supply currently used comes from Lake Bob Sandlin and Lake Cypress Springs and emergency pumping capabilities are available at Lake Tankersley. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our water sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system please contact Anthony Rasor, Director of Utilities at 903-575-4000. For more information about our water sources please refer to the following URL: http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=.   Some of this information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.state.tx.us/DWW/ .

Sources of Drinking Water
The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water 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.

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 water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

SPECIAL NOTICE to At-Risk Populations
You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immuno-compromised individuals such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those 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 for infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium 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, secondary constituents 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 903-575-4000.

Public Participation Opportunities
If you have questions about your drinking water the City of Mount Pleasant will have a public forum July 18, 2024 at 6:30 pm in the City Hall Council Chambers 501 N. Madison Ave. (903-575-4000)   Additional information can be obtained from:
 Anthony Rasor, Director of Utilities   Phone (903) 575-4000 or e-mail arasor@mpcity.org

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCL G	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2023	Barium	0.066	0.065 - 0.066	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	0.487	0.027 - 0.487	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	0.0219	0.0219-0.0219	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Fluoride	0.08	0.058 - 0.138	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2023	Arsenic	Less than Detectable Limit	.001	.01	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2023	Cyanide	.054	.054	No MCL	0	ppm	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Selenium	0	0	.05	0	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2023	Thallium	.0	.0	.002	0	ppm	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2023	0.1	0-0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Turbidity

2023	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	0.7	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	99%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water; it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Total Organic Carbon - Naturally present in the environment. The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Year	Constituent	Average	Detected Range	MCL	MCLG
2023	Total Organic Carbon (ppm)-Source Water	5.26	4.8-5.99	N/A	N/A
2022	Total Organic Carbon (ppm)Drinking Water	3.28	2.74-3.83	N/A	N/A

Disinfection By-Products

Year	Constituent	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2023	Total Trihalomethanes	62	25.1-91.7	80	No goal for total	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2023	Total Haloacetic Acid	30	11.2-32.3	60	No goal for total	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Local Running Annual Average (LRAA) – the individual sample sight's annual average concentration level.

Total Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform MCL	Highest Number Positive Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Fecal Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Violation	MCLG	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2022	Copper	0.0825	1	N	1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
2022	Lead	0	2	N	0	0.015	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below.
"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 system 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."

Disinfectant Residuals Distribution

Year	Constituent	Average	Highest	Lowest	MRDL	MCLG	Units	Source
2023	Chloramines	2.24	3.1	.52	4	4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source
2019	Combined Radium 226/228			0	5	PCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Beta/photon emitters	5.5	5.5-5.5	0	50	PCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Water Loss
In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2023, our system lost an estimated 4,930,994 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 903-575-4000.

Definitions

Coliforms: are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

E. coli: are mostly harmless bacteria that live in the intestines of people and animals and contribute to intestinal health. However, eating or drinking food or water contaminated with certain types of E. coli can cause mild to severe gastrointestinal illness. Some types of pathogenic (illness-causing) E. coli, such as Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC), can be life-threatening.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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.
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.
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.
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.
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Abbreviations
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)   **ppm -** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) -or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
  ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (f.lg/l) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter   **ppq -** parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter   **MFL** – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L- picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)   **n/a**- not applicable   **mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na: not applicable.   **Treatment Technique or TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.