**2024 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 2024. 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 Erin Marshall, 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 15, 2025 at 6:30 pm in** the City Hall Council Chambers 501 N. Madison Ave. (903-575-4000) Additional information can be obtained from:

 Erin Marshall, Director of Utilities Phone (903) 575-4000 or e-mail emarshall@mpcity.org

***Inorganic Contaminants***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Constituent | Highest Level at Any Sampling Point | Range of Detected Levels | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Violation | Source of Constituent |
| 2024 | Barium | 0.061  | 0.061 - 0.072 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| 2024 | Nitrate(as Nitrogen) | 0.247 | 0.0636-0.247 | 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. |
| 2024 | Fluoride | 0.1 | 0.055 - 0.0906 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N |  Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2024 | Arsenic | Less than Detectable Limit | .001 | .01 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| 2024 | Cyanide | 84.2 |  .054 | 200 | 0 | ppb | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2024 | Selenium | 0 | 0 | .05 | 0 | ppm | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |
| 2024 | Thallium | .001 | .001 | .002 | 0 | ppm | N | Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories. |
| 2024 | Chromium | Less than Detectable Limit | 0.001 | .10 | .10 | ppm | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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** | 2024 | 0.1 | 0-0.1 | 3 | 3 | ppb | N | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Unregulated Contaminant** | **Collection Date** | **Highest level Detected** | **Range of Individual Samples** |  | **Health Based Ref Concentration (Ug/l)** | **Units** |  | **Health Information Summary** |
| **PFBA** | 2024 | 0.0123 | 0.0059-0.0123 |  | 6 | Ug/l |  | This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations. |

***Turbidity***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  2024 | Level Detected | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Highest Single Measurement | 0.24 | 1 NTU | N | Soil runoff. |
| Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits | 100% | 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 |
| 2024 | Total Organic Carbon(ppm)-Source Water | 5.6 | 4.95-6.38 | N/A | N/A |
| 2024 | Total Organic Carbon(ppm)Drinking Water | 3.35 | 2.73-3.81 | 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 |
| 2024 | Total Trihalomethanes | 65 | 28.7-104 | 80 | No goal for total | ppb |  N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2024 | Total Haloacetic Acid | 31 | 9.4-49.9 | 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 Fecal Coliform Bacteria***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform MCL | Highest Number Positive Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |  | Maximum ContaminantLevel Goal | Total Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|  0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 1 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |  | 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***](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)***."***

**Lead service line inventory statement**

A copy of the most up to date Lead and Copper Inventory Report is available through a link on our city website at

<https://mpcity.net/utilities> and a hard copy is available at the Water office. The inventory is actively being worked on, and unknown lines are updated as they are identified.

***Disinfectant Residuals Distribution***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Constituent | Average | Highest | Lowest | MRDL | MCLG | Units | Source |
| 2024 | Chloramines | 2.1 | 2.8 | .5 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

***Radioactive Contaminants***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Constituent | Highest  | Range | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Source |
| 2023 | 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 2024, our system lost an estimated 141,430 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.