

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

In 1996, the United States Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act to require all water suppliers to distribute a Consumer Confidence Report to every water customer in the system. The City of Mesquite strives to provide high quality drinking water that is both safe and reliable and is proud to provide the following report to our customers. The City of Mesquite water system maintains a "superior" water system rating with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Mesquite is a member of the North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) which supplies water to over 35 cities across North Texas. The primary source for Mesquite's water is SURFACE water. Water is delivered from Lavon Lake and is supplemented by water from Lake Texoma, Jim Chapman Lake, Lake Tawakoni and the East Fork Raw Water Supply Project (Wetland). Mesquite's water is treated at the NTMWD facility in Wylie, Texas. The NTMWD conducts daily tests on both the raw water in Lavon Lake and the treated water delivered to the City of Mesquite. In addition, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us and/or the system from which we receive water to focus on source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us at 972-216-6278.

Special Notice (Required language for ALL community public water supplies)

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 persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; people with HIV/AIDs or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk for infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Public Participation Opportunities

The Mesquite Utilities Division is a part of the City of Mesquite and is governed by the Mesquite City Council. The Council meets the first and third Mondays of the month at 711 N. Galloway Avenue at 3:00 p.m. Please contact us at the following numbers:

Questions or concerns about water quality: 972-216-6278
Questions about your water bill: 972-216-6208

This report was mailed to all Mesquite water customers. Copies of the report are available in the City Secretary's Office and on the City of Mesquite website at www.cityofmesquite.com/utilities. If you know someone who did not receive a copy of this report or you would like additional copies, please contact us at 972-216-6278 or at City of Mesquite Water Utilities, P.O. Box 850137, Mesquite, TX, 75185-0137.

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on taste and odor or color of drinking water, please call 972-216-6278.

Every Drop Counts!

Water conservation is critical for meeting the state's long-term water needs and we can all reduce water use by taking a few simple steps, such as installing high efficiency plumbing fixtures and using less water on our lawns and landscapes. For more information on the City's Water Conservation Ordinance please visit the city's website at www.cityofmesquite.com/utilities.

Please note: The City of Mesquite has time of day restrictions prohibiting lawn/landscape watering from 10 AM to 6 PM beginning April 1 and ending October 31 of each year.

The tables listed on the back of this page lists the contaminants detected in the drinking water during calendar year 2010. The water quality surpasses standards for each contaminant as required by law. Listed below are definitions for abbreviations on the back page.

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 risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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 contamination.

Treatment Technique A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement a water system must follow

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

pCi/l - picocuries per liter (measure of radioactivity)

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

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

ppt - parts per trillion

ppq - parts per quadrillion

mrem/year - millirems per year (measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ND - None detectable.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al teléfono 972-216-6278. Para obtener una copia de este reporte en español favor visite www.cityofmesquite.com/utilities.

Contaminant	Year or Range	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Possible Source
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	2010	0.04	0.03	0.08	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2010	0.58	0.51	0.64	4	4	ppm	Water additive promoting strong teeth
Nitrate	2010	0.26	<0.07	.51	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer
Gross beta emitters	2010	NA	NA	4.4	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural & manmade deposits
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Atrazine	2010	<0.1	<0.01	0.24	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicides
Simazine	2010	<0.07	<0.07	0.08	4	4	ppb	Runoff from herbicides
MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL								
Chloramines	2010	1.94	0.5	2.2	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant residual
Chlorine Dioxide	2010	0	0	0	0.8	0.8	ppm	Disinfectant
Chlorite	2010	0.33	0.01	0.75	1.0	NA	ppm	Disinfectant
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Total Haloacetic Acids	2010	20.7	15.5	28.6	60	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
Total Trihalomethanes	2010	40.4	34	46.1	80	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
UNREGULATED INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATION FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance and may have been collected under non-standard conditions.								
Total Haloacetic Acids	2007	16.1	0	31.8	NA	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
Total Trihalomethanes	2007	54.2	29.7	100.4	NA	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
UNREGULATED COMTAMINANTS								
Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.								
Chloroform	2010	17.35	12.7	23.8	NA	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
Bromoform	2010	1.05	<1.0	1.2	NA	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
Bromodichloromethane	2010	14.9	13.6	15.9	NA	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
Dibromochloromethane	2010	7.85	6.4	9.2	NA	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 2 (UCMR2)								
N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	2009	0.0023	0	0.0023	NA	NA	ppb	Byproduct of manufacturing process
NOTE: Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in this report. For additional information and data visit http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html , or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.								

LEAD AND COPPER

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>.

Year	Contaminant	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Possible Source
2009	Lead	4.3	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of customer plumbing
2009	Copper	0.957	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of customer plumbing

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 or Range	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Possible Source
2010	Turbidity	1.14	99.86	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Source Water	4.34	3.06	9.32	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2010	Drinking Water	3.17	2.22	5.74	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2010	Removal Ratio	30%	15%	45%	%removal*	N/A

* Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed. NOTE: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Possible Source
2010	Total Coliform Bacteria	0.84	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment

*Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% or more of the monthly samples. REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

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

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Possible Source
2010	Calcium	56	34	87	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2010	Hardness as Ca/Mg	174	162	185	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2010	Magnesium	4	3.6	4.7	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2010	Manganese	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2010	Sodium	32	25	36	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2010	Sulfate	79	56	96	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2010	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	100	73	120	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2010	Total hardness as CaCO ₃	149	107	186	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

