



2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Georgetown Water Utility

Consumer Confidence Report

This information is provided to you by: City of Georgetown Water Utility
300 Industrial Ave., Georgetown, Texas 78626, Tel. (512) 930-3640, Fax (512) 930-3534

GREETINGS!

The City of Georgetown is committed to providing safe drinking water to our customers. You may have seen some of the efforts we have undertaken to meet that commitment, such as our water conservation efforts, or the different capital improvement projects in the community. We also want to say thanks to all our customers who provide us valuable feedback, such as reporting leaks out in the community. If you see issues or areas where we can improve, please let us know at (512) 930-3640.

OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analyses were made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and are presented in the following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water. Should you have questions or need additional copies of this report, please call the Customer Care Center at (512) 930-3640. The report is also available on our website at georgetown.org.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Our water comes from both surface water and ground water sources. Surface water is primarily supplied by Lake Georgetown, and ground water is served by the Edwards Aquifer. Additionally, the City of Georgetown receives water from the City of Round

Rock as needed. Round Rock also utilizes surface water from Lake Georgetown, as well as ground water from the Edwards Aquifer. If you have any questions about this report or any other details about your water utility, please contact Customer Care at 512-930-3640.

IRRIGATION SCHEDULE AND RATE INFORMATION

The City of Georgetown has adopted a year-round, two - day irrigation schedule as the standard watering schedule for automatic irrigation systems and hose-end sprinklers. City water customers follow the adopted irrigation schedule which is based on the last digit of your address number. There is no watering on Mondays. Watering with a hand-held hose or bucket can be done on any day. Violations of these restrictions may result in fines. The Current water rates were adjusted January 1, 2021

For a detailed description of water rates, tier rates and irrigation schedule, please visit georgetown.org.

PROTECT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The use of drinking water in many industrial processes requires the use of a functioning and properly tested backflow prevention device. These devices prevent the inadvertent introduction of hazardous materials into the drinking water system by preventing flow of material in the reverse direction. Each device must be tested at least annually with the test results reported to The City of Georgetown Water Utility. Please visit the website at georgetown.org for further information.

SPECIAL POPULATION ADVISORY

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised persons 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 from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or 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

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (512) 930-3640 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Learn more about your water utility on the City of Georgetown website georgetown.org, Facebook page www.facebook.com/CityofGeorgetown, or by attending an Advisory Board or City Council meeting. See georgetown.org/councils-boards-agendas for more details

LEAD

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. The City of Georgetown Water Utility 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 lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

ALL DRINKING WATER MAY CONTAIN CONTAMINANTS

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your 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, contact Customer Care at 512-930-3640.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit 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.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily cause for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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.

- Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Turbidity, which has no health effects, can interfere with disinfection, and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
- Pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential use.
- Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 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.

STATE WATER LOSS AUDIT

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board during the period of January through December 2020, our system lost an estimated 12.08% of distributed water through main breaks, leaks, theft and other causes. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Customer Care at 512-930-3640.

ABOUT THE FOLLOWING PAGES

The pages that follow list all the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during tests conducted from the previous calendar year, unless otherwise noted. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

DEFINITIONS

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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 (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

N/A - not applicable

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

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

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS FOR 2020

Constituent	MCL	Highest % of positive samples	Units	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	Presence in 5% or more of the Monthly Samples.	<1%	presence	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform	Routine repeat sample is coliform positive and one is fecal.	0 positive out of 105 samples	presence	N	Human and animal fecal waste

Constituent	MCL	Highest Measurement	MCLG	Units	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	2.91	N/A	PPM	N	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	0.3	0.18	N/A	PPM	N	Soil runoff

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Constituent	MCL	MCLG	Average Level	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0446	0.0386-0.0511	2020	N	Discharge of drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.2	0.2-0.2	2020	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.722	0.2-3.24	2020	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppm)	.1	.1	0.0021	.002 – .0021	2020	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	92	0-140	2020	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Average Level	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Uranium	30	0	1.2	1.2-1.2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER 2020 SAMPLING (Latest year of sampling)

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.14	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15	1.8	1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Constituent	MCL	MCLG	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	4.0	4.0	2.40	0.57– 4.19	2020	Primary Disinfection for surface water
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	0	13.765	7.5-21.4	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THM Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	0	35.788	17.9-45.0	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Chloroform (ppb)	8.199	0.0 – 9.0	2020	Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
Bromoform (ppb)	4.935	0.0 – 7.7	2020	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	9.090	0.0 – 15.5	2020	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	11.408	1-15.5	2020	

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Atrazine (ppb)	<0.1	<0.1	2020	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.