

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2020

The Village of Georgetown

The Village of Georgetown has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act reauthorization of 1996 and is required to be delivered to the consumers by July 1, 2021. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, water system contacts and ways to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water. The Village of Georgetown receives its drinking water from Brown County Rural Water Association. The Brown County Rural Water Association obtains its water from the Ohio River Aquifer through 13 EPA approved wells.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Brown County Rural Water Association's source of drinking water to determine its susceptibility. According to this study, the aquifer (water saturated zone) that supplies drinking water to the Brown County Rural Water has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: the nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located, presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, the shallow depth (less than 40 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, and the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area, including periodic serious flooding of the Ohio River. This susceptibility rating means that under currently existing conditions, the potential of the aquifer to become contaminated is relatively high. This potential can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More detailed information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling BCRWA at (937) 375-4106 ext. 236.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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 materials. Water may also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contamination, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contamination, such as salts and metals, which often occur naturally, or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, such as synthetic or volatile organic compounds, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring, or as byproducts of oil/gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer (and 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 infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/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 at 1(800) 426-4791.

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Georgetown conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic contaminants and disinfection byproducts during 2020. Samples were collected for different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Georgetown water supply or below the MCL. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old. See tables # 1 & # 2.

Table # 1 - Brown County Rural Water Assoc. – Table of detected contaminants.

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.01	0.75 – 1.1	NO	2020	Water additive required by the Ohio EPA
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.02	NA	NO	2020	Runoff from fertilizers, erosion of natural deposits

Table # 2 - Village of Georgetown - Table of detected contaminants.

Contaminant (Units) Year	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
LEAD AND COPPER		AL	90 TH percentile lead/copper	# sites above the AL; range of detection			
Lead (ppb)	0	15	<5	0 of 20 sites nd - <5	NO	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0 of 20 sites nd – 0.112	NO	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	na	80	38.8	31.3-50.2	NO	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	na	60	<6	2.0-2.8	NO	2020	
RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS	MRDL	MRDLG					
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.81	0.47-1.14	NO	2020	Water additive used to control microbes
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1	0	0	NO	2020	Naturally present in the environment

A Message about 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 Village of Georgetown 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>.

Terms and Abbreviations

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Definitions:

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 Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for a concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for a concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of 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. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

The “<” symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

OHIO EPA RULES & REGULATIONS OF THE
OHIO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
(OAC)
3745-96-01 To 3745-96-04

Meetings

Council meetings are held the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 7:30 P.M.
Office Hours at the Village of Georgetown Utilities: 7:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. (Mon. – Fri.).
Location: 301 S. Main St. Georgetown, Ohio 45121, (937-378-6395 or 937-378-6144).
Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

For More Information

For more information on your drinking water contact the Village Administrator at
937-378-6395.

License to Operate Status

In **2019** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.