



# TOWN OF GEORGETOWN

## *2013 WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT*

39 The Circle, Georgetown, DE 19947

Volume VI, April 2014

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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

### **WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?**

The water supply for the Town of Georgetown is groundwater pumped from our wells that draw from the Columbia and Manokin Aquifers. The Town operates and maintains six groundwater wells (4 in the Columbia, 2 in the Manokin) throughout the Town.

This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su aqua beber. Traduzcalo o hable cont alguien que lo entienda bien.

The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control in conjunction with the Division of Public Health has conducted a source water assessment. If you are interested in reviewing the assessment, please contact the Town Hall at 302-856-7391 regarding its availability and how to obtain a copy. You may also review this at <http://www.delawaresourcewater.org>. It provides information such as potential sources of contamination. Overall, Georgetown Water has a moderate susceptibility to nutrients, a moderate susceptibility to pathogens, a very high susceptibility to petroleum hydrocarbons, a moderate susceptibility to pesticides, a moderate susceptibility to PCBs, a very high susceptibility to other organic compounds, a moderate susceptibility to metals and, a moderate susceptibility to other inorganic compounds.

### **HOW DO I GET INVOLVED?**

The Town of Georgetown is pleased to be your water service provider and the Town Council welcomes your input on how we can provide the safest drinking water supply to our citizens. The Town Council meets at the Town Hall, 39 The Circle, Georgetown, Delaware on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. and is happy and willing to accommodate your comments. In addition, we are pleased to give guided tours of our water system to our customers during our normal business hours. Should you wish to schedule a tour or have any additional questions or comments regarding this report or your water quality, please feel free to contact **Bill Bradley at 302-856-6045**. There were few errors in last year's CCR such as missing SWA web site and a statement for using results older than one year.

Public Health, Office of Drinking Water routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, **2013**. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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:

*Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

*Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed 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 “Goal”(MCLG) is 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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
6. Combined radium	N	0.1 (2011)	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
9. Arsenic <sup>2</sup>	N	0.5 0-0.5 (2009)	ppb	n/a <sup>2</sup>	50 <sup>2</sup>	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
11. Barium	N	0.0681 0.0542- 0.0681 (2009)	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	N	1	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
14. Chromium	N	8.1 4.3-8.1 (2009)	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
15. Copper	N	0.24 0 Samples above AL (2011)	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Fluoride	N	1.3 0.76-1.3	ppm	0.8 -1.2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
18. Lead	N	4.1 0 Samples above AL (2011)	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N	4.3 (2011)	ppb	50	50	Naturally-occurring element that can be found ubiquitously in the air, soil, and water
20. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	3 1.3-3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	0.6 (2011)	ppb	n/a	100	Naturally occurring

<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides</b>						
31. Chlordane	N	0.56 0-0.56 (2012)	ppb	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
34. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	0.51 (2009)	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>						
56. Benzene	N	1 (2010)	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
63. cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	N	0.93 0-0.93	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
68. methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	N	0.87 0- 0.87	ppb	0	10	Fuel oxygenate added to fuel to increase its oxygen
70. Tetrachloroethylene	N	1.33 0-1.33	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
75. TTHM <sup>3</sup> [Total trihalomethanes]	N	7 3.8-7 (2010)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	5.93 2.388- 5.93 (2010)	ppb	60	60	
<b>Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
79. Iron (Fe)	N	0.053 0-0.16	ppm	0	0.3	
80. Sodium (Na)	N	42.13 36.2-53	ppm	0		
81. Alkalinity (Alk)	N	81.67 50-116	ppm			
82. pH	N	6.83 6.7-7	ppm		6.5 – 8.5	
83. Chloride (Cl)	N	17.47 12.2-25.8	ppm		250	
85. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	133.14 82-256	ppm		500	
90. Sulfate	N	7.72 2- 23.3 (2011)	ppm			

**\* All other contaminants were in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.**

As authorized and approved by EPA, the state has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data [e.g. for Organic Contaminants], though representative, is more than one year old.

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. Town 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 (1-800-426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)).

What does this mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is drinkable at these levels.

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. In order to insure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, and wildlife.
- 2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

**Nitrates:** As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

**Lead:** Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer 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 infections. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. The Town of Georgetown works around the clock to provide quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Our water is a community resource that deserves constant attention and protection. Your involvement is critical in maintaining a safe and affordable water system.

