

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Georgetown Water Department

PWS # 0150005

June 2026

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 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 water. Our water source consists of two (2) wells pumping from the Forest Hill Sand Aquifer and two (2) wells, pumping from the Miocene Aquifer. We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

Our source water assessment is available for viewing at the Town Hall. The purpose of the source water assessment report is to notify public water systems and their customers regarding the relative susceptibility of their drinking water supplies to contamination. Our two (2) wells are in deep screened confined aquifers, which are protected from surface contamination. An assessment report was conducted on these two (2) wells, and all were rated on a scale from higher, moderate or lower. The final assessment was classified as moderate for all two (2) wells. A source water assessment has not been completed on the new well that was constructed in 2004.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning Georgetown water utility, please contact Alan Faler at 601-858-2463. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of every month at 6:00 pm at the Town Hall located at 1048 Poplar Street behind the library.

The Town of Georgetown routinely monitors for constituents in the drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. 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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	04/07/2020*	0.0193	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	04/07/2020*	0.0008	0	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
15. Cyanide	N	10/28/2024	< 0.015	0	Ppm	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	04/07/2020*	< 0.1	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	01/28/2025	1.47	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (asCl ₂) (ppm)	N	2025	1.10	0.54 – 1.33	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	03/06/2025	1.1	0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
77. Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	03/06/2025	1.71	0	ppb			By-product of drinking water chlorination
Sodium	N	02/03/2021*	18.7	0	ppm	20 ppm	250,000	Likely source of contamination – Road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners, and sewage effluents

* Not tested for in the year 2025

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

(73) TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The new well that was constructed in 2004 did clear up our area of THM's. The old wells are still in service and are set up to run if the new well cannot keep up with the demand, or if something would happen to the new well, one of the older wells will come on to keep the Town supplied with safe drinking water.

Lead Education Statement

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. Georgetown Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institutes accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Georgetown Water Department at 601-858-2463. Information on lead in drinking water , testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safeewater/lead>.

The Georgetown Water Department has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory, and no lead lines were found. The methods used to make that determination were the operator's knowledge and records. A copy of the inventory can be obtained at the Georgetown Town Hall.

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. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in the water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

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.

During the year 2021 we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action, and we completed that action.

Violations

The Georgetown Water Department received violations for the following Contaminants not tested for: Chromium, Antimony, Total, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Total, Cadmium, Mercury, Selenium, and Thallium, Total.

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 2/6/2025, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): Inadequate internal cleaning / maintenance of storage tanks. The system is scheduled to complete corrective actions by 7/23/2025 using a compliance plan or is within the initial 120 days minimum.

During a sanitary survey conducted on 2/6/2025, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): Inadequate internal cleaning / maintenance of storage tanks. The system is scheduled to complete corrective actions by 7/23/2025 using a compliance plan or is within the initial 120 days minimum.

During a sanitary survey conducted on 2/6/2025, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): Not meeting reporting requirements. The system is scheduled to complete corrective actions by 7/23/2025 using a compliance plan or is within the initial 120 days minimum.

What does this mean?

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

We, at the Town of Georgetown Water Department, work hard to provide the best quality of water for every customer.