2023 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF FLORENCE

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2023

For more information regarding this report contact:

CITY OF FLORENCE provides surface water and ground water from the Trinity aquifer and purchases surface water from the City of Georgetown Lake Georgetown located in Williamson County.

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Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 818-1683.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: 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.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred

and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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 or 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 or MRDL: The highest level of a 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 or 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 contaminants.

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na: not applicable.

NTU nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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

Definitions and Abbreviations

opb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
opm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million

ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

Information about your 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 material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA 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.

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

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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.

Information about Source Water

CITY OF FLORENCE purchases water from CITY OF GEORGETOWN. CITY OF GEORGETOWN provides purchase surface water from lake Georgetown located in Williamson County.

2023 Water Quality Test Results tested by the City of Georgetown

Inorganics

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation
2023	Aluminum	0.093	0.053	0.073	0.2	0.05-0.2	ppm	N
2023	Barium	0.055	0.036	0.046	2	2	ppm	N
2023	Calcium	98.3	33.6	65.950	NA	NA	ppm	N
2023	Chromium	0	0	0.000	100	100	ppb	N
2023	Cyanide	140	30	84.000	200	200	ppb	N
2023	Fluoride	0.2	0.19	0.195	4	4	ppm	N
2023	Magnesium	21.7	20.6	21.150	NA	NA	ppm	N
2023	Manganese	0.003	< 0.001	0.003	NA	NA	ppm	N
2023	Nitrate (surface water)	0.1	0.1	0.100	10	10	ppm	N
2023	Nitrate (ground water)	2.96	0.11	1.535	10	10	ppm	N
2023	Nickel	0.0022	0.0012	0.002	NA	NA	ppm	N
2023	Potassium	3.61	1.6	2.605	NA	NA	ppm	N
2023	Sodium	47	24.3	35.650	NA	NA	ppm	N

Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Semivolatile Organic Contaminants, Pesticides, Herbicides & Carbamates

Year	Constituant	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation
2023	Atrazine	0.12	0	0.06	3	3	ppb	N

Turbidity

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation
2023	Turbidity	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.3	NA	NTU	N

Total Organic Carbon

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation
70173 I	Source Water Total Organic Carbon	3.64	2.78	3.16	None established		ppm	Ν
	(Surface/Ground)	2.37	0.84	1.14	None est	.abiisiieu	ppm	N
2022	Treated Water Total Organic Carbon	3.16	2.40	2.76			ppm	N
2023	(Surface/Ground)		0.92	1.12	None est	ablished	ppm	N

Unregulated Contaminants Monitored at Entry Point

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation
2023	Dibromocloromethane	17.4	3.4	14.18	None est	ablished	ppb	N
2023	Chloroform	6.1	2.1	3.88	None est	ablished	ppb	N
2023	Bromoform	12.9	2.4	9.25	None est	ablished	ppb	N
2023	Bromodichlormethane	11.5	1.7	9.23	None est	ablished	ppb	N
2023	Hardness (surface water)	184	102	161	None est	ablished	mg/L	N
2023	Hardness (ground water)	370	320	345	None established		mg/L	N

Radioactive Contaminants

Υ	/ear	Constituent	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation
2	2023	Uranium	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.03	0	mg/L	n

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Cameron Barnard at 512-818-1683.

Water Quality Results Tested by City of Florence

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/31/2022	1.3	1.3	0.36	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/31/2022	0	15	2.7	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2023 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	16	3.3 - 27.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
*The value in the Highest Level or	Average Detected co	olumn is the highest av	verage of all HAA5 sam	ple results collected	at a location over a	year		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	58	12.2 - 153	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

^{*}The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	05/09/2022	3.4	3.4 - 3.4	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	05/09/2022	0.0595	0.0595 - 0.0595	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	05/09/2022	0.92	0.92 - 0.92	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	0.18	0.06 - 0.18	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	05/09/2022	10.1	10.1 - 10.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	05/09/2022	5.8	5.8 - 5.8	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

^{*}EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Combined Radium 226/228	01/26/2021	3.02	3.02 - 3.02	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2023	1.56	0.2 – 3.9	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

E. coli									
Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.									
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation						
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	11/02/2011	12/11/2023	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.						

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)								
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.								
Violation Type Violation Begin Violation End Violation Explanatio		Violation End	Violation Explanation					
FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM	01/05/2023	2023	We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedances' of TTHM.					

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