

Water Quality Test Results

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

Definitions:
 Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
 Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant 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) not applicable.
 na: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
 NTU: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
 pCi/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
 ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
 ppb: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
 ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Information about Source Water

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 **City of Goldthwaite (325) 648-3186**.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/10/2019	0.05	1.3	0.13	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/10/2019	0	15	1.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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>

2020 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MC L	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2020	1.36	0 - 1.36	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Halocetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	23	6.6-52.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

** The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year*

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MC L	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total	2020	81	9.9-165	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*
 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 Explanation
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MCL, LRAA	10/01/2020	12/31/2020	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2020	0.0706	0.0706-0.0706	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2020	200	40-200	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2020	0.3	0.27-0.27	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	2020	0.38	0-0.38	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon emitters	2020	8.5	8.5-8.5	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	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	11/20/2019	0.53	0.04-0.49	0	.49	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MR DL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Disinfectant	2020	1.9	1.61-2.37	2.37	2.37	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity

Highest single measurement	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.3 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon	Time Period Covered by Audit	Estimated Gallons of Water Lost During	Comments and/or Explanations
Total Organic Carbon	January to December 2020	5,400,496	Most of the water lost during 2020 was the result of flushing to maintain water quality or leaks in the distribution system.

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.