DECATUR COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK

WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORT PERIOD: 1 January 2014 thru 31 December 2014

Prepared by
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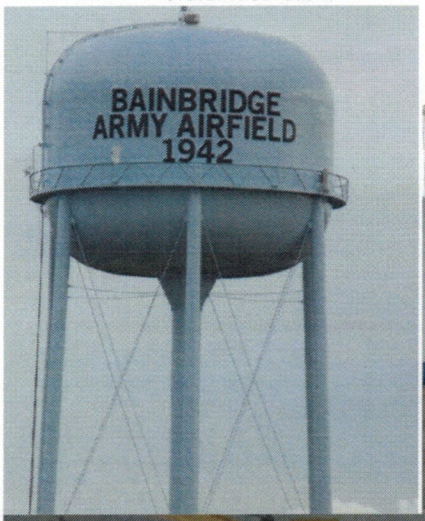
SYSTEM #0870004

9 June 2015



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WATER QUALITY REPORT

SYSTEM # 0870004 REPORT DATE 6-9-2015

REPORT PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2014 THRU DECEMBER 31, 2014

Decatur County Industrial Park is proud to inform you that your drinking water at this park is safe and meets all water quality standards. The following report on this water system is provided for your information. Should you need more information, please call David Knight at 229-248-3004.

The Industrial Park's water comes from two wells that are over 400 feet deep. These wells supply water from the Floridian Aquifer, which is one of the world's most productive aquifers and provides ample volumes of fresh water to the park.

The Decatur County Industrial Park has incorporated the Georgia Wellhead Protection Plan in our Water Quality Report. This plan is to inform you that both of our wells on the park contain no potential pollution sources present in the control zone which is in a 15 foot radius of the wells. The inner-management zone has a 500 foot radius and includes the following potential pollution sources present within the zone: electrical transformers, utility poles, vehicle parking areas, sewer lines, access and secondary roads, storm water runoff, golf course, and above ground storage tanks. Should you need more information or the Georgia Wellhead Protection Plan, please feel free to call David Knight at 229-248-3004.

The Decatur County Board of Commissioners (229-248-3030) meets every month on the 2nd Tuesday at 9 a.m., and the 4th Tuesday at 7 p.m. Meetings are held at the County Administration Building, 203 W. Broughton St. in Bainbridge, and are open to the public.

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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

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, that 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, agricultural application, 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. Decatur County Industrial Park 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.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.

The EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table. For more information, please call David Knight at 229-248-3004. (decaturip3@gmail.com)

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG, MRDLG	MCL, MRDL, AL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	MCLG =0	MCL = 1	1	NA	No	2014	Naturally Present in the Environment
Inorganic Compounds							
Lead (ppb)	MCLG= 0	AL=15	3.9	NA	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the AL of 15 ppb						
Copper (ppm)	MCLG= 1.3	AL=1.3	.057	NA	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the AL of 1.3 ppm						
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	MCLG= 10	MCL= 10	3.6	NA	No	2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHMs 551 (PPB) [Decafluorobiphenyl SS]	NA	MCL= 12	9.77	NA	No	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 552 (PPB) [SS-2-BPA]	NA	MCL= 6.5	5.22	NA	No	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG, MRDLG	MCL, MRDL, AL	Level Found (Average)	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants

Residual Disinfectants

Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	.40	.20-1.01	No	2014	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminants

Chromium (ppb)	NA	NA	1.35	1.3-1.4	No	2014	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium (ppb)	NA	NA	31.5	31-32	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	NA	NA	.90	.90-.90	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium-6 (ppb)	NA	NA	1.40	1.40-1.40	No	2014	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions of some terms contained in this report

ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

NA – not applicable

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 a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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