

McIntosh County Industrial Park 2023 Water Quality Report

Georgia Water System ID #: GA1910061

Name of Water System Contact:
McIntosh County Board of Commissioners

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Summary of Water Quality Information

The **McIntosh County Industrial Park** drinking water system is owned and operated by the **McIntosh County Board of Commissioners**. The facility office is located at 1200 North Way in Darien, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries, please feel free to visit or call the McIntosh County Board of Commissioners during regular working hours.

Included in this report is information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. The **McIntosh County Board of Commissioners** is committed to providing clean, safe, and reliable drinking water for everyone in the community. For more information about your water or this report please call **Tim Cooke** at the number listed above.

Your water comes from one community *groundwater* well, identified as Well 103. Located within the McIntosh County Industrial Park on McIntosh Industrial Boulevard, this well derives water from the *Upper Floridan Aquifer*. Necessary treatment, such as the addition of chlorine disinfectant, is performed at the well site. The well property is protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of this water source. Should this well not function properly, the City of Darien will provide water for your community.

A *Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP)* has been completed for this facility. This is a report in which the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division identifies any types of pollution to which your water supply could be vulnerable and includes information regarding potential sources of contamination in your watershed. This system is ranked to be in a high susceptibility range for pollution. No potential pollution sources were cited for the fifteen (15) foot control zone, however potential pollution sources within the 100-foot management zone include utility poles, sewer lines, and access and secondary roads. The *WHPP* report is available to you at the **McIntosh County Board of Commissioners office**.

The **McIntosh County Industrial Park** drinking water system conducts laboratory tests for more than eighty (80) parameters on a periodic basis determined by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division Drinking Water Program and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Sampling/ testing schedules are based on initial contaminant level assessments and may be changed if necessary. Waivers may also be issued for the analyses of any of the certain contaminants if analytical data shows that the distributed drinking water in this area is not vulnerable to contamination from these compounds.

Generally, samples are collected from the **McIntosh County Industrial Park water system** for analyses of inorganic and synthetic organic compounds, lead, copper, TTHMs, and HAA5s once in a three (3) year cycle. Nitrate-nitrite and volatile organic compounds are sampled annually for the presence of these contaminants. Bacteriological content is monitored quarterly. As a Non-Transient Non-Community Water System, this facility is not required to participate in radionuclide testing.

During 2023, the **McIntosh County Industrial Park water system** was sampled for the analyses of bacteriological content, nitrates-nitrites, volatile organic compounds, TTHMs, and HAA5s. Included in the Water Quality Chart are the latest test results for contaminants not analyzed in 2023. **We are pleased to inform you that the McIntosh County Industrial Park did not have any violations of water quality parameters during 2023. All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying chart. Any contaminants not listed in the charts have results less than the detection limits.**

For the 2022 lead and copper monitoring event, five (5) representative locations throughout industrial park were sampled and analyzed for the aforementioned contaminants. **One** of the sampled sites exceeded the *Action Level* for copper (1.3 ppm or mg/L), and detectable levels of lead and copper were detected in at least one of the samples.

Lead and copper are metals naturally found throughout the environment in soil and water. These metals can also be found in lead, copper, or brass household plumbing pipes and fixtures. Even consumer products such as paints, pottery, and pewter can contain lead and/or copper. Corrosion or deterioration of lead or copper-based materials, as well as erosion of natural deposits can release these metals into the drinking water.

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.

The McIntosh 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>.

Additionally, the following measures may also be taken to minimize exposure to lead and/or copper:

- Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking
- Use cold water for drinking or cooking.
- Do not cook with or consume water from the hot water faucet.
- Do not use hot water for making baby formula.
- Use only “lead-free” solder, fluxes and materials in new household plumbing and repairs.

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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.**

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 the following:

- **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 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 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 regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The McIntosh County Industrial Park strives to maintain the highest standards of performance and quality possible. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, improvements that benefit the community must be made. Please help keep these costs as low as possible by utilizing good water conservation practices.

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): “The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.”

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): “The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.”

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): reasonable goals for drinking water quality. Exceeding SMCL’s may adversely affect odor or appearance, but there is no known risk to human health.

Treatment Technique (TT): “A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.”

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes): One or more of the organic compounds Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, and/or Bromoform.

HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids): One or more of the organic compounds Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, and Dibromoacetic Acid.

**McIntosh County Industrial Park
2023 Water Quality Data
WSID: GA1910061**

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that have been detected in your drinking water. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The data presented in this table is from testing done during the year noted. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (EPD) require monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Parameters, source, and/or values may vary.

DETECTED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	McIntosh Industrial Park Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.06	0.06 to 0.06	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.60	0.60 to 0.60	2023	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.56	0.56 to 0.56	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Iron	ppb	[300]	**	61	61 to 61	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	McIntosh Industrial Park Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	**	7.8	7.8 to 7.8	2023	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ppb	80	**	26.4	26.4 to 26.4	2023	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	McIntosh Industrial Park Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	24	24 to 24	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	McIntosh Industrial Park 90th Percentile	# of sample sites above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	4.45	0 of 5	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.78	1 of 5	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	McIntosh Industrial Park Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample Date (Month/Year)	Sample Year	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present/	1*	0	0	N/A	2023	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	Absent	0	0	0	N/A	2023	No	Human and animal fecal waste

*Total Coliform Rule MCL= 1 positive sample for systems that collect <40 samples a month

** No established MCL, SMCL or MCLG

•ND (Not Detected): By regulation, this substance or group of substances was tested for in our finished tap water; however, none was detected at the testing limit. •N/A: Not applicable to this contaminant

•ppb (ug/L): parts per billion or micrograms per liter

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

•pCi/l: picocuries per liter, a measurement of radiation

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