

Safe Drinking Water

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.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 infection. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

The Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety, and monitoring of some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

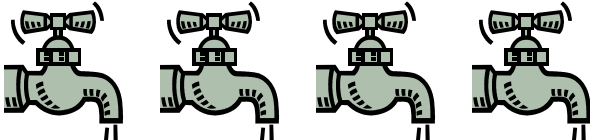
Shelby County Water & Sewer District Personnel monitor the water quality throughout the treatment process to ensure that your drinking water is safe. Over 12 bacteriological and 1150 chemical tests were analyzed in the year 2006.

Planning for the Future

We began adding zinc phosphate in 2005 to help abate potential water corrosivity.

The Water Contingency Plan is reviewed and updated annually. This plan is a set of guidelines to be implemented in case of emergency.

The Wellhead Protection Plan is available for consumer review. The information contained in this plan details how to protect and prevent contamination of our groundwater.



Contact Us

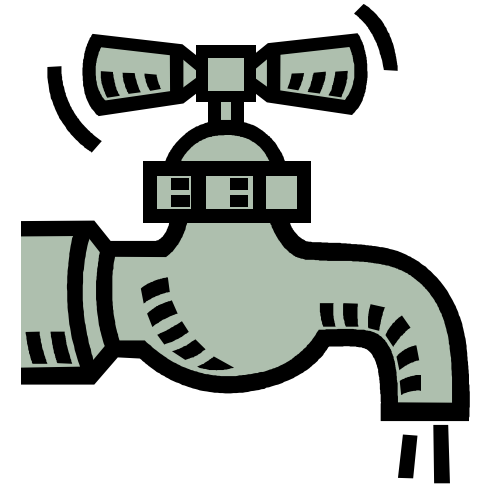
If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John F. Bruns, Director of Shelby County Sewer District at (419) 628-3411 or write to John F. Bruns at 3475 Canal Rd. # 1, Minster, Oh 45865. Our office hours are 7:30 A.M. to 4 P.M., Monday through Friday. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact the Shelby County Board of Commissioners at 937-498-7226 to attend one of their regularly scheduled Tuesday and/or Thursday sessions, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Shelby County Annex, 129 East Court Street, Sidney, Oh 45365.

E-mail: scsd1@verizon.net or johnbruns@verizon.net
Website: www.co.shelby.oh.us



2006 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

FAIR HAVEN -
SHELBY COUNTY HOME



Shelby County Sewer District
3475 Canal Rd. # 1
Minster, Oh 45865
John F. Bruns, Director

419-628-3411 or 877-628-7273

Drinking Water Quality This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with 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 your water.

Drinking Water Source The Fair Haven - Shelby County Home receives its drinking water from two wells located on the property at 2901 Fair Rd. These wells, approximately 200 feet deep, are drilled into limestone and provide an abundant source of drinking water.

Sources of Contamination 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: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) 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; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) 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; (E) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Sampling The Shelby County Water and Sewer District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the result of the monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2006. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations for any monitored contaminants. Also, there were no microbiological detects in 2006. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Level Found</u>	<u>Range of Detections</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Sample Year</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminant</u>
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Lead	ppb	0	AL = 15	12.29	N/A	NO	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	AL = 1300	267.58	N/A	NO	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	1.3581	N/A	NO	2006	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES								
Diquat	ppb	20	20	< 2.0	N/A	NO	2006	Runoff from herbicide use
Glyphosate	ppb	700	700	<70	N/A	NO	2006	Runoff from herbicide use
Lindane	ppt	200	200	<20	N/A	NO	2006	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	ppb	40	40	<0.004	N/A	NO	2006	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	ppt	0	500	<100	N/A	NO	2006	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	ppb	N/A	60	1.06	1.0 - 2.0	NO	2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM's (Total trihalo-Methanes)	ppb	N/A	80	4.60	0.5 - 3.2	NO	2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.147	0.15 - 1.25	NO	2006	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane ¹	ppb	N/A	N/A	2.33	N/A	NO	2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform ¹	ppb	N/A	N/A	4.72	N/A	NO	2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane ¹	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.89	N/A	NO	2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Xylene	ppb	10	10	0.86	N/A	NO	2004	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Definitions:

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk

ppm (Parts Per Million) - One part per million is equal to one minute in two years or a single inch in 16 miles

ppb (Parts Per Billion) - One part per billion is equal to one minute in 2,000 years or a single inch in 16,000 miles

ppt (Parts Per Trillion) - One part per trillion is equal to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000

pCi/L - Measure of radioactivity

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

N/A - Does not apply **N/D** - None Detected

"<" - A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant was not detected

¹ - These contaminants are unregulated and do not have MCL's set by the EPA, we must monitor their presence only