

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).

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 2017.

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. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Fair Haven—Shelby County Home wellfield has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination was made because of the following reasons:
***The depth of the clay till confining layer to the carbonate aquifer is greater than 90 feet below the ground surface;
***The soils are typically a silt to clay loam that is very poorly drained, meaning that precipitation from rainfall and snowmelt will run off or pond on the surface instead of infiltrating into the ground to the aquifer; and
*** The water quality results do not indicate that contamination has impacted the aquifer.

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

Planning for the Future

The Well head Protection Plan is available for consumer review. The information contained in this plan details how to protect and prevent contamination of our groundwater. The Water Contingency Plan is reviewed and updated annually. This plan is a set of guidelines to be implemented in case of emergency. A water standpipe mixing project was started in December 2015 and completed in March 2016. This project is designed to help maintain chlorine residuals in the distribution system.

Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tyler Shuster, Director of Shelby County Sewer District at (419) 628-3411 or write to Tyler Shuster 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@sceoshe.com or tshuster@shelbycountyengineer.com

License to Operate Status

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

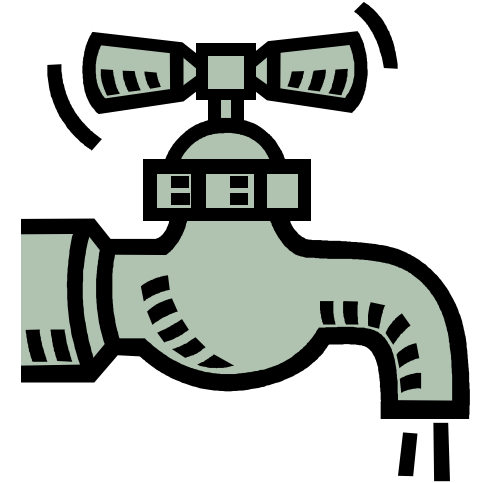
Additional Information for Lead

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. **Shelby County Water and Sewer District** 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 at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



2017 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

FAIR HAVEN -
SHELBY COUNTY HOME



Shelby County Sewer District
3475 Canal Rd. # 1
Minster, Oh 45865
Tyler Shuster, 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, 2017. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations for any monitored contaminants. Also, there were no microbiological detects in 2016. 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	ppm	0	AL=0.0155	<0.005	90th %	NO	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	AL=1.35	0.2758	90th %	NO	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Flouride	ppm	4	4	<0.5	N/A	NO	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	Ppm	10	10	2.619	N/A	NO	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	ppm	1	1	0.11	N/A	NO	2013	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES								
Simazine	ppb	4	4	<0.35	N/A	NO	2015	Runoff from herbicide use
Atrazine	ppb	3	3	<0.3	N/A	NO	2015	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Alachlor	ppb	0	2	<0.2	N/A	NO	2015	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	60	13.665	1.59 - 4.29	NO	2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM's (Total trihalo-Methanes)	ppb	N/A	80	10.85	1.46 - 14.0	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.712	0.27 - 1.98	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane¹	ppb	N/A	N/A	2.66	N/A	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform¹	ppb	N/A	N/A	3.58	N/A	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane¹	ppb	N/A	N/A	3.15	N/A	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform¹	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.46	N/A	NO	2017	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Radium-228	pCi/L	0	5	< 1	N/A	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	0	15	< 3	N/A	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
<p>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</p>								