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. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Arrowhead Hills Subdivision 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.
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 2018.

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.

Planning for the Future

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.

Past Reports are available upon request by contacting the County Office at (419)-628-3411 or by visiting 3475 Canal Road #1, Minster, OH 45865.
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

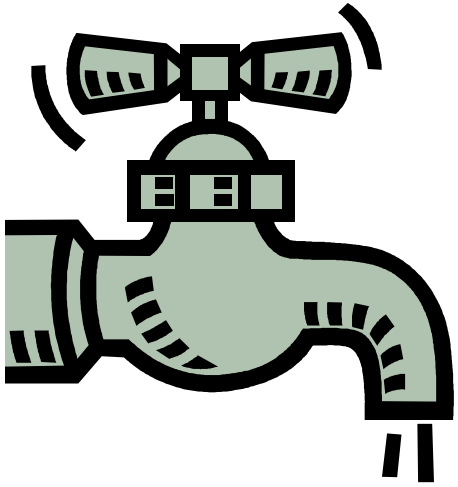
We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

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.

2019 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

ARROWHEAD HILLS SUBDIVISION



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 water supplied to the residents of Arrowhead Hills Subdivision is groundwater that comes from two wells located behind the water treatment facility at 10822 Little Turtle Way. Both of these wells were drilled and developed in 1998. The east well is developed in a gravel vein from 78 to 100 feet below the surface. The west well is developed in a limestone formation approximately 150 feet below the surface.

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, 2019. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations for any monitored contaminants. Also, there were no microbiological detects in 2019. 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.

Contaminant	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical/Likely Source of Contaminant
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Lead (0 out of 5 samples exceeded the action level of 15ppb.)	ppb	0	15	3.32	90th %	NO	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (0 out of 5 samples exceeded the action level of 1.3ppm)	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1624	90th %	NO	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	2.057	N/A	NO	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.23	N/A	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	60	10	10.04-10.04	NO	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	ppb	N/A	80	16	16.01-16.01	NO	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	2.20	0.37-2.20	NO	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES								
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	pCi/L	0	15	3.29	3.29-3.29	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions:
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety
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
pCi/L - Measure of radioactivity