



Ross County Water Company Inc.
 663 Fairgrounds Road
 P.O. Box 1690
 Chillicothe, OH 45601-5690

Community Water Supply PWS ID: 7101412
Web Site: www.rosscowater.org
Phone #: (740)774-4117 or 1-800-837-7525
Fax #: 1-740-772-6867
e-mail address: bneal@rosscowater.org

R.C.W.C. Ross County Water Company, Inc.

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Period Covered by Report: January 2010 through December 2010

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Ed Adams, Plant Superintendent or Bill Neal, General Manager at 1-740-774-4117 weekdays from 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Public participation and comment are encouraged at any of our regularly scheduled Board of Trustees meetings. They are held on the second and fourth Wednesday of each Month at 4:30 PM at the Water Company offices, 663 Fairgrounds Road, Chillicothe, OH.

What does this mean to you as a consumer of our water?

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. The above is provided to you for informational purposes and to assure you that there is no risk involved in the consumption of water from the R.C.W.C. utility service. We're proud to inform you that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State EPA requirements. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a life time to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected in our water. They however are below the MCL levels set by EPA.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons on kidney dialysis machines, 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The Ross County Water Company Inc. is a Non-Profit, Member Owned organization serving the water needs to rural areas of Ross County and portions of Pike, Pickaway, Jackson, Hocking and Vinton Counties. We are an organization totally dedicated to improving the quality of life for the rural areas served by our distribution system. We are very aware of the need for good quality drinking water in the rural areas of Ohio and are constantly striving to grow and serve those needs in our immediate rural communities. The five Trustees and 32 employees are very proud of our accomplishments and the fact we can issue this report to inform you of the high quality of the water you drink. It is our desire to inform and educate our user about water and issuing this report is one way of accomplishing our goal. Please feel free to call our office if you have questions concerning any of the items in the above report. We at R.C.W.C. proudly work around the clock to provide top quality water to every water user.

We ask that all our customers help us protect Ohio's water resources, which are at the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Thank you.

The Management & Staff
Ross County Water Company Inc.

R.C.W.C. KEY PERSONNEL

President Mike Riffle, (740)775-3104	Trustee Joe Fisher, (740)887-3220	Trustee Brian Wisecup, (740)477-3095	General Manager William F. Neal, (740)774-4117
Vice President Clyde Hawkins, (740)998-6062	Trustee Dan Baxter, (740)286-4303	Secretary/Treasurer William F. Neal, (740)774-4117	Plant Superintendent G. Edward Adams, (740)774-4117

Ross County Water Company has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Re-authorization of 1996 and is to be delivered to our consumers by July 1, 2011. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts. Quality water is our commitment and our profession. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of potable drinking water. We have a current, unconditioned Ohio EPA license to operate our system.

The purpose of this Annual Quality Water Report is to inform you about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. The source of raw water for R.C.W.C. is a well field consisting of eight production wells. This well field is part of the "Teays Valley Aquifer," one of three major underground aquifers in the State of Ohio. We use a combination of these eight wells to provide the raw water to two 3.5 mgd (million gallon per day) water treatment plant facilities, which processes the water for delivery to you, the end user.

R.C.W.C.'s only source of raw water is underground water. Our raw water supply is covered by a Well Head Protection Plan (WHPP). This plan was developed by R.C.W.C. to assess the vulnerability of the underground water source to contamination, and to establish a zone of protection around the well field to warn us of potential future contamination so we have time to protect this vital water source. In addition to the WHPP, the Ohio EPA has completed a susceptibility analysis for R.C.W.C. to fulfill requirements of the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program. The results indicated the aquifer that supplies drinking water to R.C.W.C. has high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitivity of the aquifer in which the well field is located and the existence of several potential contaminant sources within the protection zone. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated, only that

conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures, such as those resulting from the WHPP. More information is available by calling our office at 740-774-4117 or Ohio EPA at 1-740-385-8501.

The sources of drinking 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 activities.

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 run off, industrial or domestic waste water 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 run off 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 run off and septic systems; (E) radio active contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.





In order to insure 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 established limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

R.C.W.C. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st, 2010 thru December 31st, 2010. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

The EPA requires sampling to insure drinking water safety. R.C.W.C. conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic and volatile organic contaminants during 2010. Samples were collected for several different contaminants most of which were not detected in the water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

We are pleased to report that there were **No reportable contaminate violations** as detailed in the Safe Drinking Water Act and there were **No incidents where our contaminate levels exceeded the MCL's (Maximum Contaminate Levels)** established by the EPA. Listed below is the information on those contaminants that were found in the R.C.W.C. drinking water during the reported period.

CONTAMINANTS UNITS	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATIONS	SAMPLE DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
BACTERIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform	0	<5%	0	N/A	NO	2010	Naturally Present in Environment
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Total pCi/L	0	15	<3	N/A	NO	2010	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - ppb	0	AL=15	<5.0	N/A	NO	2010	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems
30 SAMPLES - ZERO OUT OF 30 SAMPLES EXCEEDED 15 PPB							
Copper - ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0.70	<.05-.961	NO	2010	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems
30 SAMPLES - ZERO OUT OF 30 SAMPLES EXCEEDED 1.30 PPM							
Fluoride - ppm	4	4	1.02	0.91 - 1.09	NO	2010	Water Additive which Promotes Strong Teeth
Nitrate - ppm	10	10	1.00	0.22 - 1.00	NO	2010	Runoff from Fertilizer
Barium - ppm	2	2	.04	0.038-0.041	NO	2010	Runoff from Fertilizer
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides							
NONE DETECTED						2009	(Most Recent Year)
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHMS - ppb (total trihalomethanes)	N/A	80	21.7 (Avg)	15.1 - 28.3	NO	2010	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
HAA5 - ppb (total haloacetic acids)	N/A	60	5.7 (Avg)	5.3-6.1	NO	2010	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
TOTAL CHLORINE - ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.3 (Avg)	0.9 - 1.8	NO	2010	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes

Ross County Water Company also monitors for specific unregulated contaminants as defined and required by EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. Ross County Water Company's testing resulted in a "none detected" finding for these unregulated contaminants.

To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level Total Coliform

The maximum contaminant level for total coliform-Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of the monthly samples taken.

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.

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's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Lead & Copper

90th percentile of 30 samples - 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. Ross County Water Company 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

TTHM

Trihalomethanes – Chloroform – Bromodichloromethane – Bromoform –Dibromochloromethane

HAA5

Monochloroacetic – Dichloroacetic – Trichloroacetic – Monobromoacetic – Dibromoacetic

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)

Units of measure for the concentration of contaminants. One part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter(mg/l)

Units of measure for the concentration of contaminants. One part per million corresponds to one second in 11.5 days or a single penny in \$10,000.

MRDL

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

MRDLG

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

Symbol < Designation (<)

This symbol means less than... A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Symbol > Designation (>)

This symbol means greater than.

Not Applicable (N/A)

This symbol means "Not Applicable" This means that the sample was not required or that the contaminant does not have MCL's, MCLG's or detection ranges established as of this report.

pCi/L

Picocuries per Liter: a measure of radioactivity.

Listing of other water quality parameters after treatment by Ross County Water Company. Items listed cause no known health concerns in concentrations normally found in drinking water.

Total Hardness 120-140 mg/L (7-8 grains)
 Alkalinity 240-280 mg/L
 pH 7.0 - 7.8
 Iron < 0.10 mg/L
 Manganese < 0.03 mg/L