

Detected Contaminants Table

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected Talladega/Shelby Water Treatment Plant	Level Detected Shelby South Water Treatment Plant	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity	N	0.5	0.3	ntu	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	21	0.02	ppb	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	0.4	0.3	ppb	4	4	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	N	2.11	2.08	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chromium	N	1	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2.7	40	ppb	1300	AL=1300	Corrosion of household plumbing; Systems; erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	1.1	1.2	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	320	500	ppb	10000	10000	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	236	ND	ppb	1000	1000	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	0.5	NA	ppb	100	100	Metal found in natural deposits as ores containing other elements
Cyanide	N	2.72	ND	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	N	ND	2.91	ppb	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
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Volatile Organic Contaminants

TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	N	2.6	2.2	ppm	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment
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Volatile Organic Contaminants (Disinfection-by-Products) Results for System

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Stage 1 Sites	DSE Sites	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) RAA	N	48.4	76.9	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) RAA	N	25.4	35	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) Range of results	N	24.2 - 107	46.1 - 114	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) Range of results	N	6.8 - 66	14.4 - 61.5	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Water sampling and Consumer Confidence Report information for 2010 Consumer Confidence Report - 2009 Water Data Shelby County Water System. In accordance with regulations, lead and copper samples were taken from the distribution system in 2008. The 90th percentile values were ND for lead and 0.06 ppm for copper. All samples were below the action level.

The highest monthly detect percentage for Total Coliform was 4.9%, which is in compliance.

Shelby County Water System took 371 bacterial samples in the year with only 2 positive samples for Total Coliform. Residual Chlorine in the distribution system ranged from 0.58 mg/L to 2.11 mg/L.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Source Water Assessments have been performed for the raw water for both of our water treatment plants, and they are available for review by appointment at the Shelby County Administration Building at 200 West College Street, Columbiana, Alabama, 35051.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by simply calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

Water at the Talladega/Shelby Water Treatment Plant and the Shelby South Water Treatment Plant is treated in a manner that is typical of surface water plants. Treatment includes flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and the addition of copper sulfate, potassium permanganate, hydrogen peroxide, powdered activated carbon, alum-based coagulant, calcium carbonate, chlorine for disinfection, and fluoride for dental health.

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 Shelby County Water Services 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>.

WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION

Information on water quality in your area is available from several sources, including your local public health department and your water supplier. You can determine whom to contact by checking your water bill or by calling your local town hall. You can also contact your state drinking water program or call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. EPA has also prepared a citizen's guide to drinking water called "Water on Tap: A Consumer's Guide to the Nation's Drinking Water."

TERMINOLOGY

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production mining or farming.

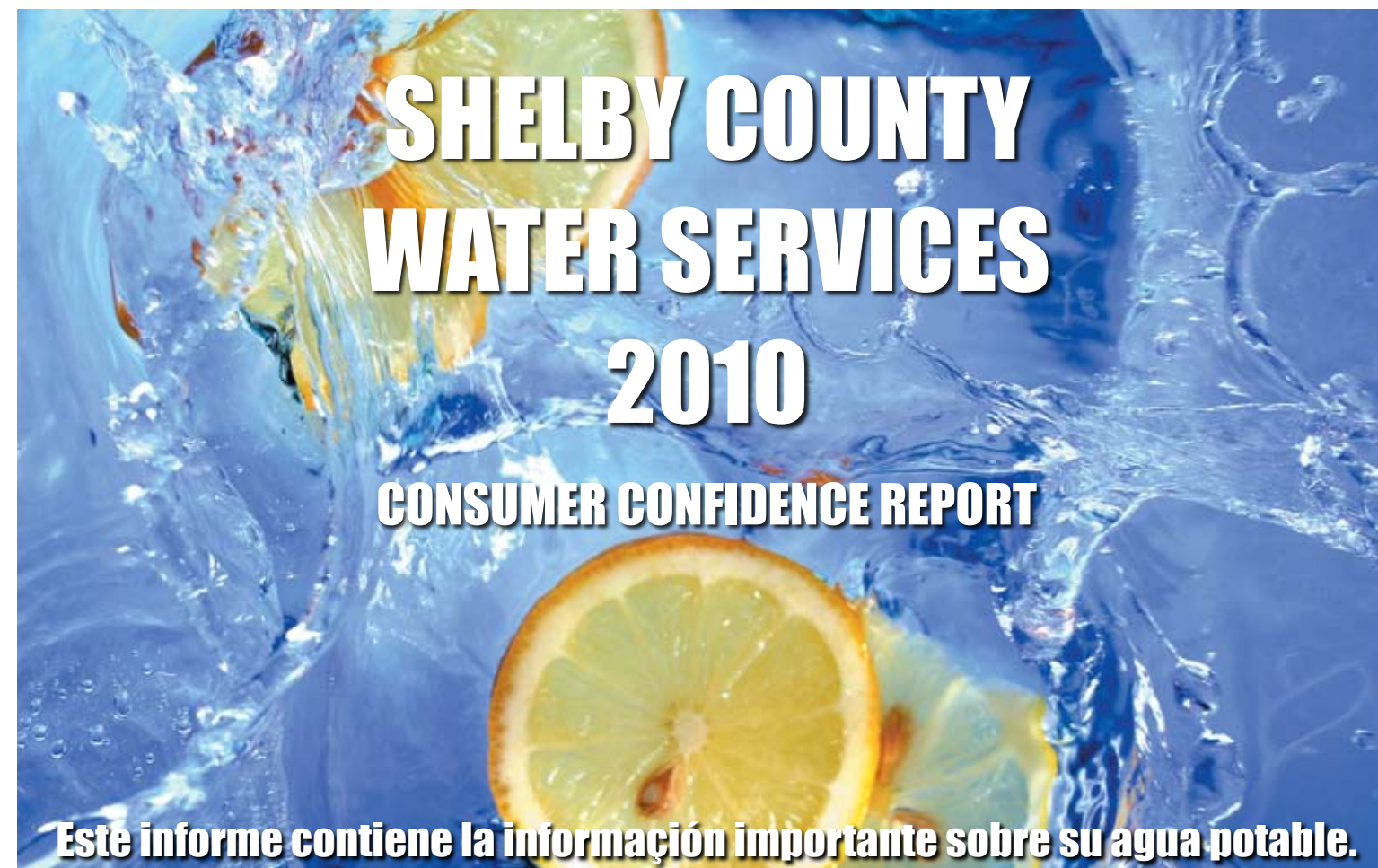
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be 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 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 animal or from human activity.



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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SHELBY COUNTY WATER SERVICES

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We make efforts to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Our water sources in 2009 were **The Talladega/Shelby Water Treatment Plant near Childersburg and the Shelby County South Water Treatment Plant near Wilsonville.** The treatment capacity of the Talladega/Shelby Water Treatment Plant is 13.8 MGD and the treatment capacity of the Shelby County South Water Treatment Plant is 8 MGD, for a total capacity of 21.8 million gallons per day. The water comes from the Coosa River/Lay Lake.

We are pleased to report that we met all drinking water standards in 2009.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Charles Lay at Shelby County Water Services at 205-670-6540 or write to Shelby County Water Services P.O. Box 10 Columbiana, AL 35051.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Our County Commission meetings are held on the **second 2nd Monday at 8:30 a.m. and fourth 4th Monday at 6:00 p.m. of each month at the Shelby County Administration Building in Columbiana at 200 West College Street. Our website is www.shelbyal.com**

Shelby County Water Services routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table contained within this report illustrates the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Thank you for your attention to this report.

Sincerely,
Alex Dudchock, County Manager

DEFINITIONS

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

RAA - Running annual average

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of EPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

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.

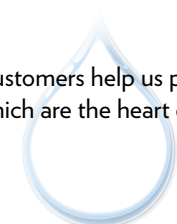


MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community.



TEST RESULTS 2009 unless noted

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected Talladega/Shelby Water Treatment Plant	Level Detected Shelby South Water Treatment Plant	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	ND	Presence Or Absence	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
2. Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	ND	ND	Presence Or Absence	0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	Human and animal fecal waste
3. Turbidity	N	0.5	0.3	Ntu	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants							
4. Beta/photon emitters	N	ND	ND	mrem/yr	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
5. Alpha emitters	N	<1.0	ND	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Combined radium	N	<0.9	ND	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
7. Antimony	N	ND	ND	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
8. Arsenic	N	ND	ND	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
9. Asbestos	N	ND	ND	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
10. Barium	N	21	20	ppb	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
11. Beryllium	N	0.4	0.3	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
12. Cadmium	N	ND	ND	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
13. Chlorine	N	2.11	2.08	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
14. Chromium	N	1	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
15. Copper	N	2.7	40	ppb	1300	AL = 1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Cyanide	N	2.72	ND	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
17. Fluoride	N	1.1	1.2	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
18. Lead	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND	ND	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
20. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	320	500	ppb	10000	10000	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	236	ND	ppb	1000	1000	Runoff fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
22. Selenium	N	ND	ND	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
23. Thallium	N	ND	ND	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
24. 2,4-D	N	ND	ND	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
25. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	N	ND	ND	ppb	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
26. Acrylamide	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	TT	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
27. Alachlor	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
28. Atrazine	N	ND	ND	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
29. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	N	ND	ND	nanograms/L	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
30. Carbofuran	N	ND	ND	ppb	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
31. Chlordane	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
32. Dalacon	N	ND	ND	ppb	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
33. Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	N	ND	2.91	ppb	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
34. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
35. Dibromochloropropane	N	ND	ND	nanograms/L	200	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
36. Dinoseb	N	ND	ND	ppb	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
37. Diquat	N	ND	ND	ppb	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use
38. Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	N	ND	ND	picograms/L	0	30	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
39. Endothal	N	ND	ND	ppb	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use
40. Endrin	N	ND	ND	ppb	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
41. Epichlorohydrin	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	TT	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
42. Ethylene dibromide	N	ND	ND	nanograms/L	50	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
43. Glyphosate	N	ND	ND	ppb	700	700	Runoff from herbicide use
44. Heptachlor	N	ND	ND	nanograms/L	0	400	Residue of banned termiticide
45. Heptachlor epoxide	N	ND	ND	nanograms/L	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
46. Hexachlorobenzene	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
47. Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	N	ND	ND	ppb	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
48. Lindane	N	ND	ND	nanograms/L	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
49. Methoxychlor	N	ND	ND	ppb	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
50. Oxamyl [Vydate]	N	ND	ND	ppb	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
51. PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	N	ND	ND	nanograms/L	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
52. Pentachlorophenol	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
53. Picloram	N	ND	ND	ppb	500	500	Herbicide runoff
54. Sirmazine	N	ND	ND	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff
55. Toxaphene	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
56. Benzene	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
57. Carbon tetrachloride	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
58. Chlorobenzene	N	ND	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
59. o-Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	ND	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
60. p-Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	ND	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
61. 1,2 - Dichloroethane	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
62. 1,1 - Dichloroethylene	N	ND	ND	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
63. cis-1,2-ichloroethylene	N	ND	ND	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
64. trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene	N	ND	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
65. Dichloromethane	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
66. 1,2-Dichloropropane	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
67. Ethylbenzene	N	ND	ND	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
68. Styrene	N	ND	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
69. Tetrachloroethylene	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
70. 1,2,4 -Trichlorobenzene	N	ND	ND	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
71. 1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	N	ND	ND	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
72. 1,1,2 -Trichloroethane	N	ND	ND	ppb	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
73. Trichloroethylene	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
74. Toluene	N	ND	ND	ppb	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
75. Vinyl Chloride	N	ND	ND	ppb	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
76. Xylenes	N	ND	ND	ppb	10000	10000	Discharge from petroleum factories discharge from chemical factories
77. TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	N	2.6	2.2	ppm	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment