

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.

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

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

Lead in Drinking Water, 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. St. Henry Water Corp. has found no lead service lines in its system, but is responsible for providing high quality drinking water to the home tap. We 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 water 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 (800)426-4791** or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Note: Since 1983 Patoka Regional Water District has used chloramines to disinfect your drinking water. For all normal users, chloraminated water is the same as water disinfected with chlorine. However, kidney dialysis patients and aquarium of fishpond owners need to take special precautions when using chloraminated water. Kidney dialysis patients should consult their doctors, and fish owners should call their pet stores for more information.

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, persons 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 of appropriate means to lessen the risks of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791**.

Definitions

IDEM	Indiana Department of Environmental Management	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
BDL	below detectable limit	pCi	picocuries per liter
D.L.	detectable limit	MG/L	milligrams per liter
NTU	nephelometric turbidity unit	UG/L	parts per billion
U.C.	unregulated contaminate	MRAA	maximum running annual average
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal : The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.		
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level : 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.		
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level : The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.		
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal : The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.		

2024 Monitoring Results for St. Henry Water Corp.

Contaminant	(units)	# Samples	Detected Range	Violation	Major Source
Total Coliform Bacteria		36	0.0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Lead 2024	ppm	10	ug/l 2.4 @ 90%	No	Household plumbing systems
Copper 2024	ppm	10	mg/l 0. @ 90%	No	Household plumbing systems
TTHM 2024	ug/l0	8	mg/l 18.6 average	No	Disinfection process byproduct
	mg/l		11.4-27.7 range		
HAA5 2024	ug/l	8	mg/l 20.87 average	No	Disinfection process byproduct
			mg/l 16.1-27.4 range		

2024 Monitoring Results Patoka Lake Reg. Water

Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	MRAA	Detected Range	Violation	Major Sources
Inorganic Constituents							
Fluoride 2024	ppm	4.00	4.00	0.57		No	Water additive to promote strong
Teeth and Erosion of natural deposits							
Copper 2023	Ug/l	1.3 AL	.423	90 th percentile value		No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead 2023	Ug/l	15 AL		90 th percentile value		No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Barium 2024	ppb	2.000	2.000	.024 NA		No	No Erosion of natural deposits
Total Haloacetic	Ppb	60	29.7	19 TO 43		No	Disinfection process byproduct
Volatile Organic Constituents							
TTHMs 2024	Ppb	80	38.1 NA	21.3 TO 72.6		No	Disinfection process byproduct
Turbidity Daily NTU TT=0.23NA		25	highest reading	100.00%		of sample met	month net NTU limits
Turbidity does not present any risk to your health, is a measure of suspended matter in water and is a good indicator that the filtration system is functioning.							
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha 2020 pCi/l		15	1.7	NA		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Chloramine	ppm	4.0	4.0	3.0	.4-3.9	No	Added for Disinfectant
Unregulated Contaminants							

EPA is preparing a regulation, which will specify a MCL for radon. Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in ground water and is released from water into the air during household use. At high exposure levels it can cause lung cancer. Radon was not detected in the treated finished water distributed by Patoka Lake Reg. Water.

Safety and Security are our top priorities

St. Henry Water Corp. strives to deliver safe drinking water to our customers. We are proud to deliver this annual water quality report. It will show the source of our water, list the results of our tests, also tests made by our suppliers, and contains important information about water and health issues. St. Henry Water and its suppliers conducted over 300 tests for over 80 contaminants that may be in drinking water. The water delivered to our customers meets or exceeds the testing and reporting requirements of the **National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR)**, **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**, and **The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)**. In 2020 testing by St. Henry Water Corp, included three monthly microbiological tests, which showed no positive results for Total Coliform Bacteria. Patoka Regional Water participates in the State Dental Fluoridation Program, and adds fluoride to the treated water.

Overview St. Henry Water Corp.

St. Henry Water Corp. is a non-profit member owned water utility. We service the southern parts of Dubois Co., the northeastern part of Spencer Co., and the southeast part of Pike Co. We have 1319 users of water, we also wholesale water to Dale Town Utilities, Duff Water Corp., and the Town of Holland for resale. Our office is in St. Henry, IN at- 1100 S, Ferdinand, IN 47532. **WEBSITE: STHENRYWATER.COM, OR E-MAIL: STHWATERCORP@GMAIL.COM, (Phone 812-367-2229).** We have a meeting at 8:00 P.M., the second Tuesday of each month that is open to all water users and members. As you may be aware on April 14th, 2009, the St. Henry Water Corp conducted a referendum to withdraw from, the jurisdiction of the **IURC (Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission)**, that referendum passed. St. Henry Water is growing with new taps for service and improvements in our water system now and in the future. If you as a customer have at any time concerns about your water **Quality and/or Service, please call this number (812-367-2229).** We will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Source of Your Drinking Water

St. Henry Water Corp. purchases all of the water we sell, 100% comes from Patoka Reg. Water. Sole source of water is the Patoka Reservoir. The water sold to St. Henry Water Corp. through 4 master meters. One off US 162 north of Ferdinand on Co. Rd. 815 S, one west of Ferdinand on Co. Rd. 1100 S, one south of I-64 on Co. Rd. 2160 N, and one east of US 231 one County Line Rd. St. Henry Water is working hard with our water suppliers to protect our water from contaminants. You as an end user and consumer of water can help to protect the sources of drinking water by increasing and promoting efforts to recycle materials properly dispose of chemicals, used oils and petroleum products, batteries, and other household refuse.

Health Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the number 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 Agencies Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791**.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 or radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. 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 storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, farming, and residential uses.