

St Henry Water 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe? Yes, St Henry Water Utility Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. Monthly meetings are held the 2nd Tuesday 7PM at St Henry Water office. 812-367-2229

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, chlorinated 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 chlorinated 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.

Our water system tested a minimum of 3 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collected disinfectant residuals to ensure control of the microbial growth

Contaminants	(Units)	MCLG	MCL	RESULT	Range	LRAA	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products									
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5)									
10095 Ferdinand	(ppb)	0	60	25.1	34	2024 - 2025	No		By-product of drinking water disinfection
SR 161 Holland	(ppb)	0	60	29	35.7	2024 - 2025	No		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)									
10095 Ferdinand	(ppb)	0	80	31.3	36.1	2024 - 2025	No		By-product of drinking water disinfection
SR 161 Holland	(ppb)	0	80	39.7	39.7	2024 - 2025	No		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source		
CHLORINE	2025	2	ppm	0.2 - 1.5	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes		
Lead and Copper	Period	90 th Percentile	90% Levels were less than	Range of Sampled (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source	
COOPER, FREE	2022 - 2024	0.2		0.02 - 0.33	ppb	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
LEAD	2022 - 2024	3.3		0-9	ppm	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system	
There are no additional required health effects notices.					There are no additional Health effects violation notices.				

PATOKA WATER TABLE

CONSTITUENTS	DATE	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	Highest RAA	RANGE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES	
Disinfection Process Byproducts									
Chloramines	2024	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	3	1 - 3.9	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Halo acetic Acids (4)									
Finch Newton Valve Pit	2024 - 2025	ppb	60	N/A	34	25 - 37	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Lynnville Valve Pit	2024 - 2025	ppb	60	N/A	35	25 - 43.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Oakland City Valve Pit	2024 - 2025	ppb	60	N/A	32	4.5 - 40	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Paoli Valve Pit	2024 - 2025	ppb	60	N/A	38	22.5 - 36	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)									
Finch Newton Valve Pit	2024 - 2025	ppb	80	N/A	41	22.3 - 46	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Lynnville Valve Pit	2024 - 2025	ppb	80	N/A	43	21.3 - 48.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Oakland City Valve Pit	2024 - 2025	ppb	80	N/A	42	21.7 - 46.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Paoli Valve Pit	2024 - 2025	ppb	80	N/A	40	21.4 - 42.44	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Organic Carbon	10/15/2025	MG/L	TT=0		69	2.11 - 69	No	Naturally present in the environment	
Inorganic Constituents									
Fluoride	8/4/2025	ppm	4	4	0.42	0.42 - 0.42	No	Additive to promote strong teeth	
Cyanide	2022	ppb	200	200	5.4	5.4 - 5.4	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories. Discharge from steel/metal factories	
Copper	2020 - 2023	ppm	1.3AL	1.3	0.423/90 th value	.0047 - 1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing; Leaching from wood preservatives.	
(For Lead & Copper the number of samples above AL is 0)									
Lead	2020 - 2023	ppb	15AL	0	6.7/90 th value	0 - 17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing, Erosion of natural deposits.	
Barium	8/4/2025	ppm	2	2	0.025	0.025 - 0.025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (Measure as Nitrogen)	2022	ppm	10	10	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Radium 228	2016	pCi/L	5	0	.6	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radioactive Contaminants									
Beta/alpha emitters (mrem/yr.)	6/07/2017	mrem/yr.	4	0	1.49	1.49 - 1.49	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	6/9/2020	pCi/L	15	0	1.7	1.7 - 1.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides									
Atrazine	2/3/2025	ppb	3	3	0.11	0 - 0.11	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	
2,4-D	2021	ppb	70	70	0.2	0 - 0.3	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2022	ppb	50	50	1.4	0 - 1.4	No	Discharge from chemical factories.	
Coliform Bacteria	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violations	Likely Sources of Contamination			

1 Positive Monthly Sample	1	0	N	Naturally Present in the environment			
Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violations	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Likely Source of Contamination	Level Indicator	
Turbidity	100.00	12	No	0.18	August	Treatment Plant # 1	Yes
Turbidity	100.00	12	No	0.22	May	Treatment Plant # 2	Yes

Disinfectants and Disinfection

By-Products Detected

Range of Levels

MCLG MCL Units Violation Likely Source of Contamination

Chloramines 2018 0.9, 0.7 - 0.9 MRDLG = 4 MRDL = 4 ppm N Water additive used to control microbes.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) 2018 33 12 - 45.6 No goal for the total

60 ppb N By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

80 ppb N By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants Collection Date Highest Level Detected

Range of Levels Detected

MCLG MCL Units Violation Likely Source of Contamination

Barium 2018 0.024 0.024 - 0.024 2 2 ppm N Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride 2018 0.3 0.284 - 0.284 4 4.0 ppm N Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Units Description:

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Not reported

MNR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA Permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

For more information please contact:

St Henry Water Utility

PWSID# INS219011

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. 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 1266 W 1100 S, Ferdinand, IN 47532. WEBSITE STHENRYWATER.COM, OR E-MAIL STHWATERCORP@GMAIL.COM. (Phone 812-367-2229).

We have a meeting at 7:00 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 for, 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 3 master meters. One off US.162 north of Ferdinand on Co. Rd. 815 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.

Action Level (AL) = The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Our system completed a lead service line inventory in 2024. If you would like to view the inventory information, it is available online at <http://idem.120water-ptd.com>