

"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, person 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791."

QUESTIONS?

Contact the Public Works Department at 365-4655 option 6 or visit the Town's website at www.stjohnin.com to find out dates, times and locations for your Town Council and water board meetings. Also, for your convenience there is a copy of the Town's drinking water system's Wellhead Protection Plan at the Clerk-Treasurers office located in the Municipal Building and the Public Works Department located in the Public Works Facility. The Town Council and Water Board members welcome any public involvement or in put.

About the cover

"IN LOVING MEMORY" - On September 18, 2013, Clarence Monix who was known to everyone as "Pete" passed away. Pete was one of the first employees of the Town; a relationship that lasted over four decades. In appreciation for his services to our community, the first water treatment plant was dedicated to him. Pete ended his career with the Town on February 28, 1997 when he retired as the Director of Public Works.

Educate your family about the importance of conserving water and keeping our environment clean. Check out the American Water Works Association Web site at www.awwa.com.



TOWN OF ST. JOHN
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ST. JOHN, IN 46373

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ST. JOHN, INDIANA

2013

QUALITY

WATER

REPORT



TOWN OF ST. JOHN
CLARENCE A. MONIX
WATER TREATMENT PLANT
10300 WICKER AVE

To Our Water Customers,

The report you are about to read contains information concerning the Town of St. John water pumping and distribution systems (Monix Water Treatment Plant; Facility #5245043 and Gates of St. John Water Treatment Plant; Facility #5245043-02) for the calendar year of 2013. Please take a moment to review its contents. The intent of this report is to briefly summarize the quality of the water we provide to you, our water customers.

Where Your Water Comes From

Our Town uses groundwater that is supplied to us by four wells that are drilled into an underground aquifer. An aquifer, quite simply, is an underground geological formation that contains water. Raw water is withdrawn from four wells and is mixed together as it travels into the water treatment plant. At the treatment plant the raw water travels through a series of iron removal filters. Chlorine is injected to assure the water's purity and then the finished water is pumped into your home or business. During 2013, the St. John Water Treatment Plant pumped in excess of 614,110,000 gallons of drinking water.

What Your Water Contains

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:

- o Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- o Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- o Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- o Organic chemicals, 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.
- o Radioactive materials, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas productions and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Health Notes Concerning Drinking Water

St. John's water testing did not detect a discernable presence of lead however, it is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than those found in other homes in the community. **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 Town of St. John Water 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 cooling. 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>.**

TABLE OF TESTING RESULTS

The following table represents the findings of tests that are performed of our Town water supply. The tests listed below may not be required to be performed each year. Therefore, the date of the last required sample may be prior to the year 2013. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Definitions of Abbreviations

ALG	Action Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. (referenced to Lead and Copper).
AL	Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. (referenced to Lead and Copper).
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs 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 risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter.
N/A	Not Applicable.
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter.
ppb	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350, 000 gallons of water.
ppm	Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ug/L	Micrograms per liter.

	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	VIOLATION	Major Sources
Barium – 08/01/2011	0.0056 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/photon emitters – 05/09/2011	4.5 pCi/L	0	5	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Chlorine – 2013	1 ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chromium – 08/01/2011	16 ppb	100	100	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – 08/23/2011	0.78 ppm	AL -1.3	1.3	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate – 09/24/2012	1.5 ug/L	0	6	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Fluoride - 08/01/2011	0.7 ppm	4	4.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium – 08/01/2011	1 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead – 08/23/2011	5 ppb	AL -15	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate – 04/10/2012	NON-DETECT	10 ppm	10 ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium - 08/01/2011	5.2 ppb	50	50	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
TTHM & HAA5 –	1.3	80/60 ppb	N/A	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.