IN5237006
Saint Joseph's College
2011 Consumer Confidence Report
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by Saint Joseph's College is ground water.

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For more information regarding this report contact:

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Important information for the Spanish-speaking population Este informe contiene informaci6n muy importante sobre la calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor traduzcalo, o hable con alguien que 10 entienda bien y pueda explicarle.

Source of Drinking

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may 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 that result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations .
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production operations, and can also result from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public drinking water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water, which must provide the same level of health protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other kind of 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. EP A has set guidelines with appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and your children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our system 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.

We are a ground water system in which we have four (4) wells. One well is located on campus near our water treatment plant. Three (3) wells are located 1/4 mile west of campus, on the north side of Lake Banet. Saint Joseph's College continues to perform the water testing required. These test results along with the daily testing and monitoring of our system, Saint Joseph's College is pleased to report that our drinking water met all Federal and State standards. For your interest we have prepared this water quality report. Drinking water analysis has a language of it's own and can be difficult to understand. To help you better understand our results we have provided explanations for some common terminology.

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): 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.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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Date	Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level	90th percentile	Units	Violations	Likely Sources
7-20-2009	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.05	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
07-20-2009	Lead	0	15	5	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Term	Definition
MCLG	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	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 technology.
MRDLG	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	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of
Avg	Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Ppm	Ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
Ppb	Ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or once ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
Na	Not applicable

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectnas and Disinfectnant by-products	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	07-13-2010	<2.0	<2.0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.								
Total Trihalcomethanes (TThm)	07-13-2010	<6.0	<6.0	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.								

Inorganic Contaminants

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	05-12-2010	.31	.31-.31	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
fluoride	04-27-2010	.174	.174-.174	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactivce Contaminants

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources
Beta/photon emitters	2009	5	5-5	0	50	PCI/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2009	2.4	2.4-2.4	0	15	PCI/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2009	0.0006	.0006-.0006	0	30	PCI/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	2009	0.2	0.2-0.2	0		PCI/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made doposiys

Unregulated Volatile organic compounds

	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources
Bromodichloro-methane	04-09-2010	0.9	0.9-0.9	0	----	ug/l	N	Disinfectant by-product
Chloroform	04-09-2010	2.9	2.9-2.9	0	----	Ug/l	N	Disinfectant by-product

Availability of a Source Water Assessment (SWA) A Source Water Assessment (SWA) has been prepared for our system. According to this assessment, our system has been categorized with a high susceptibility risk. More information of this assessment can be obtained by contacting Mr. Jeff Richey at 219-866-6165 at your earliest convenience. You can also obtain additional information by contacting Ms. Rebecca Travis of IDEM's Drinking Water Branch at (317) 308-3329.

Our Watershed Protection Efforts Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

Public Involvement Opportunities If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Jeff Richey at 219-866-6165 with any questions, comments or concerns.

Please Share This Information Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.