



www.ruralmembershipwater.com

PWSID # 5210009

Mailing: PO BOX 239 / Physical: 301 S. Ferguson St

Henryville, IN 47126

Office: 812-294-1481 / Fax: 812-294-1743 / helpdesk.rmwc@gmail.com

2022 Annual Water Quality Report

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

This report is intended to provide important information regarding your drinking water and the efforts made by Rural Membership Water Corporation to provide safe clean drinking water.

[Corporation Information](#)

RMWC was started in 1962 under the FHA Federal Loan Program. The founding Directors of RMWC volunteered their time and energy to establish a nonprofit organization. RMWC started with only 246 customers and now we are over 3,500. RMWC has four water tanks, 3 pump stations, over 145 miles of water lines and growing.

If you have any question regarding this report or concerning your water, please feel free to call Matt Shields, Superintendent, at 812-294-1481 option 4.

RMWC's office hours are Monday thru Friday 8 am to 4pm. RMWC's Board Meetings are held the First (1st) Tuesday of each month @ RMWC's office starting at 8am.

Please visit our website www.ruralmembershipwater.com where useful information like Boil Water Advisories, Forms, CCR's, Tips on H2O Conservation and Membership By-laws can be found.

ABOUT YOUR WATER

RMWC purchases finished ground water from two (2) different suppliers, Stucker Fork Water Utility and Sellersburg Water. We have the water system separated into two (2) halves.

Stucker Fork Water Utility, 2260 Hwy 31 Austin, IN, phone 812-794-0650. Stucker Fork's water source is wells located along the Ohio River in Jefferson County, IN and is filtered and treated at their water plant.

Sellersburg Water, 316 E Utica Sellersburg, IN, phone 812-246-7039. Sellersburg Water also has wells located along the Ohio River near Jeffersonville, IN and is filtered and treated at their water plant.

Water Source Protection Plans, which provide information such as potential sources of contamination, are available at each company's office.

In 2022, Sellersburg, Stucker Fork and RMWC tested for contaminants in your drinking water. All of RMWC's test results were at or below the Federal and State Standards. The test results are from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022 (see charts below). We test both sides of our system daily for Chlorine to maintain State and Federal Standards and test nine (9) monthly water samples for Total Coliform Bacteria. Copies of RMWC's test results are available at RMWC's office.

RMWC tests for lead and copper every three (3) years. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated levels in your home's water, you may want to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from Safe Drinking Water hotline (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These can include viruses and bacteria from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals can be natural or may result from storm runoff, wastewater discharge or farming. Organic chemicals originate from industrial process, petroleum production, gas stations, storm water runoff or septic systems. Radioactive substances can occur naturally. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, a person who has undergone an organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders are more vulnerable. Some of the elderly and infants can be at risk from infections caused by contaminants. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA and CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections are available from The Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. All drinking water, including Bottle water, may be reasonably being expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

The following tables list all the contaminants that we detected during the 2021 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicate the data presented in these tables is from the January 1 to December 31.

The Indiana Department of Environmental (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data through representative of the water quality may however be more than one year old.

To aid in understanding these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- *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 or 1 ounce is 7,350 gallons of water.
- *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 or 1 ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- * Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
 - *mrem is millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
- *Action Level (AL) is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- *Treatment Technique (TT) is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
 - *Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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.
 - *AVG are regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- *Level 1 Assessment is a study of water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
 - *Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. col MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

RMWC's Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	1	1-1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	21	21.4 – 21.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	54	54.4 – 54.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

RMWC's Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/18/2020	1.3	1.3	0.571	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/18/2020	0	15	2.24	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Stucker Fork Water Utility Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	2	2 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	20	8.86 – 31.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	40	20.6 – 73.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contamiants								
Fluoride	2021	0.7	0.704 – 0.704	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	1	0 – 1.06	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Stucker Fork's Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.12	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2020	0	15	2.56	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Stucker Fork's Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2022	0.258	0.046 – 0.358	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Sellersburg Water Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	8	6.3 – 9.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	24	18.3 – 29.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contamiants								
Barium	2022	0.036	0.036 – 0.036	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2022	0.53	0.53 – 0.53	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	0.26	0.26 – 0.26	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Sellersburg's Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	08/14/17	5.4	5.4 – 5.4	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and ma-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	03/20/17	0.09	0.09 – 0.09	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	09/09/20	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	08/14/17	0.2399	0.2399 – 0.2399	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits