



[www.ruralmembershipwater.com](http://www.ruralmembershipwater.com)

**PWSID # IN5210009**

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## 2025 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 3,700. 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, Manager, at 812-294-1481 option 2.

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

Please visit our website [www.ruralmembershipwater.com](http://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 ground water 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 ground water 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 2025, 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, 2025 to December 31, 2025 (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. There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed) and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks. 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>.

RMWC performed a lead service line inventory check during 2024. That information was then compiled and submitted to the EPA and IDEM. If a lead service line was found, the customer would have been notified. RMWC found zero lead service lines going into the water meters. The public data base can be found at <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/RuralMembershipWaterCorporation-IN>

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 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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. 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 stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides - which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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

Radioactive Contaminants - which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount 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.

The following tables list all the contaminants that we detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated 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.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand 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.

\*Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG is 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.

\*Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

\*LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average

## 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	2025	1	0.87 – 1.61	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	26	26.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	46	45.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range of Samples Results (Low – High)	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020-2023	1.3	0.09	0.003 – 0.196	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2020-2023	15	1.61	1.03 – 1.82	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water.

We collected samples in 2024 and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at 812-294-1481.

### Stucker Fork Water Utility Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL G	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	03/28/2025	0.648	0.648	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	03/28/2025	0.613	0 – 0.613	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	03/28/2025	0.027	0.027	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine	11/12/2025	0.211	0 – 0.211	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range of Results	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	44	34.5 – 47.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	41	28.5 -49.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	58	21.6 - 33	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	35	21.6 - 33	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	24	13.5 -31.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	22	10.3 -28.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	31	16.5 -41.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	18	15.6 – 21.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

### Stucker Fork Violations

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
IN5272002	Monitor GWR Triggered / additional, Major	MON	E. Coli	4/17/2025 – 4/27/2025
IN5272002	CCR Adequacy / Availability / Content	RPT	Consumer Confidence Rule	10/01/2025

### Sellersburg Water Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	09/17/2025	0.036	0.036 – 0.036	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	09/17/2025	0.23	0.23	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	09/17/2025	0.34	0.34	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range of Results	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023-2024	13	12.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023-2024	9	8.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	31	31.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	22	21.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

## Sellersburg Violations

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
IN5210010	Monitor GWR Triggered / additional, Major	MON	E. Coli	04/30/2025 – 05/10/2025