**Rising Sun Municipal Utilities PWSID: IN5258002**

**2023 Consumer Confidence Report**

**for the period of Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2023**

We are pleased to present to you this year’s Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide our customers with a safe and dependable supply of water. We are committed to continually improving the water treatment process and protecting our water sources.

***Where does our water come from?***

Our water source is groundwater pumped from the Ohio River Valley Aquifer. We have three groundwater wells, located on South Poplar Street, which pump from the aquifer to supply our water. RSMU has an IDEM approved Wellhead Protection Plan (WPP). Delineation was approved in February 2003, Phase I was approved in September 2005, and Phase II was completed in September 2015. In addition, IDEM has produced a Source Water Assessment (SWA) to make us aware of the susceptibility rating of our public water system. If you want to see a copy of the WPP or SWA, contact Scott Henry Water Superintendent at (812) 438-3616.

***Public Involvement Opportunities***

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Scott Henry Water Superintendent at (812) 438-3616; or you can attend any of our regularly scheduled RSMU Board Meetings on the second Wednesday of each month at 5:00pm. They are held in the 2nd floor conference room at the Rising Sun City Hall at 200 North Walnut Street.

***Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?***

Drinking Water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at,1-800-426-4791.

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 land and 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:

* 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 discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
* Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
* Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes, petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
* Radioactive materials, which can naturally occur or be the result of oil, gas production and mining activities.

***Do I need to take special precautions?***

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

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 associated with service lines and home plumbing. RSMU 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 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 1-800-426-4791.

***Water Quality Data***

RSMU’s Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency of less than once per year because the concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. This table shows the results of contaminants detected for the period of January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023, unless indicated otherwise. This does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. MCL’s are set at very stringent levels. As you can see from the table, our system had **no violations**. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

***Terms and Abbreviations***

*MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)* - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

*MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)* - The level of a contaminant in drinking water for which there is no known health risk.

*MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)* - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

*MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal)* - The level of disinfectant in drinking water which there is no known health risk.

*AL (Action Level) -* The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a system must follow.

*mg/L (Milligrams per Liter) -* Measure of concentration equivalent to parts per million.

*ug/L (Micrograms per Liter) -* Measure of concentration equivalent to parts per billion.

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| **Inorganic Contaminants**  **Regulated Contaminants** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date | Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Unit | Result | Ranges of Levels Det. |  |  | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 2023 | Barium | 2 | 2 | ppm | 0.084 | 0.084-0.084 |  |  | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2023 | Fluoride | 4.0 | 4 | ppm | 0.149 | .149-.149 |  |  | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2023 | Nitrate | 10 | 10 | ppm | 3.55 | 3.55-3.55 |  |  | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2020 | Selenium | 50 | 50 | ppb | 1.5 | 1.5-1.5 |  |  | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |
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| **Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date | Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Unit | Result | Ranges of Levels Det. |  |  | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 2023 | Total Trihalomethanes  (TTHM) | 80.0 |  | ppb | 5 | 3.19-3.19 |  |  | No | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. |
| 2023 | Total Halo acetic Acids (HAA5) | 60.0 |  | ppb | 3 | 5.3-5.3 |  |  | No | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. |
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| **Copper and Lead** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date | Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Unit | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL |  |  | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 2021 | Copper | 1.3 (AL) | 1.3 | ppm | 0.155 | 0 |  |  | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion from household plumbing. |
| 2021 | Lead | 15.0 (AL) | 0 | ppb | 3.59 | 0 |  |  | No | Erosion from natural deposits; Corrosion from household plumbing. |
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| **Residual Disinfectant** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date | Disinfectant | Highest RAA | MCLG | Unit | Range | MRDL | M | R RDLG | Violation | Typical Source |
| 2023 | Chlorine | 0 | n/a | ppm | 0.2-0.5 | 4 | 4 |  | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |
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| **Unregulated Contaminants** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date | Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Unit | Result | Min |  |  | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 09/20/2017 | Sodium | n/a |  | mg/L | 56 |  |  |  | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching. |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 2019 | 1.2 | 0-1.2 | mg/L | 15 | pCi/L |  |  | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Beta/photon emitters | 2019 | 2 | 2-2 | 0 | 4 | pCi/L |  |  | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| Radium-228 | 2019 | 0.72 | 0-0.72 | 0 | 5 | PCI/L |  |  | No |  |