

EAST WASHINGTON RURAL WATER CORP. CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

East Washington Rural Water purchases water from the City of Salem, which is surface water from Lake John Hay. In order to inform you about the water we deliver to your home, we want you to understand the sampling requirements and the efforts we are taking to meet all state health standards.

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.

The tables in this report list all the contaminants that we detected during the 2022 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 this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2022. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (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, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than 1 year old.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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 water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming; *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban 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, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. More information about contaminants and potential health risk effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 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 and CDC 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.

We are required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, under the direction of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) to publish a Water Quality Report to our customers. Yearly reports will be mailed to our customers by July 1 of each year.

The East Washington Rural Water Corporation Board of Directors meet the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at our company office located at 102 E. Westminster Dr. Salem, IN 47167. We ask that all of our customers help us to protect our water resource. If you have any questions, please call Christopher Boulet at (812) 883-6429, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

On the next page, you will find test results from East Washington Rural Water and from the City of Salem. We understand that you might not be familiar with all of the terms and abbreviations, so we have added the following definitions to help your better understand these terms:

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 (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: 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: 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.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: Not applicable.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): One part per million.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

PCU/l: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected - East Washington Rural Water									
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.044	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
Lead	2022	0	15	1	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	
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	No	Water additive used to control microbes.	
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	2022	42.5	0 - 41	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Total Trihalomethanes	2022	52.8	0 - 51.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2022



East Washington Rural Water

East Washington Rural Water
P.O. Box 401
Salem, IN 47167

Lead Statement

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.

All water violations were incurred by the City of Salem Water department. East Washington Water Corporation purchases 100% of all drinking water from the City of Salem.

Violations Table			
Alachlor			

Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	01/01/2022	03/31/2022	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.

Atrazine			
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Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	01/01/2022	03/31/2022	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate			
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Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	01/01/2022	03/31/2022	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate			
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Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	01/01/2022	03/31/2022	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.

Interim Enhanced Surface Water			
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The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/L T1), MAJOR	02/01/2022	02/28/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONTHLY COMB FL TR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/L T1)	01/01/2022	01/31/2022	Turbidity levels, though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water.
MONTHLY COMB FL TR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/L T1)	02/01/2022	02/28/2022	Turbidity levels, though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water.
SINGLE COMB FL TR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/L T1)	01/01/2022	01/31/2022	One turbidity measurement exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water.
SINGLE COMB FL TR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/L T1)	02/01/2022	02/28/2022	One turbidity measurement exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water.

Lead and Copper Rule			
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The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP MIR (LCR)	10/01/2022	01/06/2023	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP MIR (LCR)	10/01/2022	01/06/2023	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	01/01/2022	2022	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

Public Notification Rule			
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The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/01/2022	01/31/2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Violations Table			
Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)			

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
REPORT SAMPLE RESULT/FAIL MONITOR RTCR	01/11/2022	01/26/2022	We failed to submit sample results or report a failure to test our drinking water in a timely manner.

Simazine			
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Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	01/01/2022	03/31/2022	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.

Total Organic Carbon			
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Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (TH Ms) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	07/01/2022	09/30/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected								
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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	1 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	2022	50	17.1 - 53.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	65	26 - 72.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2022	0.029	0.029 - 0.029	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2022	0.1	0.077 - 0.077	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
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	12/18/2019	0.09	0.09 - 0.09	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity		Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement		1 NTU	8.27 NTU	Yes	Soil Runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit		0.3 NTU	31%	Yes	Soil Runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Total Organic Carbon			
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The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section.

Coliform Bacteria					
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Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.16	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	2.31	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.