2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Clinton Water Utility
Public Water System ID No. IN5283004

Clinton Water Utility is proud to give you this Consumer Confidence Report, which is a snapshot of Clinton's water quality last year between January and December 2023. Safe drinking water is our primary commitment.

Important information for the Spanish-speaking population

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is our water safe?

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided in 2023. Included as part of this report are details about where the water you drink comes from, what it contains and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Where does our water come from?

Clinton's "raw" water is Ground Water and is drawn from three (3) production wells. These wells were installed in 1947 and 1962. Clinton owns the land around the wells and restricts activities that could contaminate the wells. Water drawn from these wells is groundwater. Most raw water must go through a treatment process before it is safe to drink.

Availability of a Source Water Assessment

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management performed an assessment of our source water in July 2006. A Source Water Assessment identifies potential sources of contamination to the water we use for your drinking water. The assessment noted that our sand and gravel aquifer has a confining clay layer ranging from 1 to 9 feet and concluded that since our clay thickness is less that 15 feet, our water source has a high susceptibility to contamination. More information of this assessment can be obtained by contacting Ms. Cindy Yates at 765-832-8891. You can also obtain information by contacting Mr. Kevin Spindler of IDEM's Drinking Water Branch at 317-234-3243.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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.

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.

Contaminants may be found in 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 Ms. Cindy Yates at 765-832-8891.

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 drinking water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

We are pleased to report that Clinton Water Utility met and exceeded all Federal drinking water standards last year. The table below lists all contaminants that we detected during the 2023 calendar year. 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, 2023. 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 one year old. Some of the terms and definitions used in this report are:

AL:	***Action Level***, the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ALG:	***Action Level Goal***, 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.
AVG:	***Average***, regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A ***Level 1 assessment*** is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A ***Level 2 assessment*** is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E.coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, multiple occasions.
LRAA:	***Locational Running Annual Average***
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.
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.
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 microbial contaminants.
MRDLG:	***Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.
mrem/yr:	***Millirems per year*** (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
mg/L:	***Milligrams per liter***, a measure of concentration equivalent to parts per million.
µg/L:	***Micrograms per liter***, a measure of concentration equivalent to parts per billion.
n/a:	Either ***not available*** or ***not applicable***.
ND:	***Not Detected***; the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.
pCi/L:	***Picocuries per liter***, a measure of radioactivity in water.
TT:	A ***treatment technique*** is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions:	***Variances and Exemptions*** are State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Our water system tested a minimum of 5 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbiological growth.

Disinfectant	***Date***	***Highest LRAA***	***Unit***	***Range***	***MRDL***	***MRDLG***	***Typical Source***
CHLORINE	2023	0	ppm	0.28 – 0.64	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information in these tables refer back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Inorganic Contaminants								
Date	***Contaminant***	***MCL***	***MCLG***	***Units***	***Result***	***Highest Value***	***Range***	***Likely Sources***
10/11/2023	Barium	2	2	mg/L	**0.0893**	0.0893	0.0893 – 0.893	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2020 - 2023	Copper (90th Percentile)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	mg/L	**0.13**	0 (sites over AL)	0.0028 – 0.29	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
2020 - 2023	Lead (90th Percentile)	15 (AL)	0	µg/L	**6.8**	1 (sites over AL)	1.2 – 17	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
10/11/2023	Nitrate	10	10	mg/L	**4.3**	4.3	4.3 – 4.3	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Additional Required Health Effects Language: *Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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 lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap *for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4761.*								

Disinfection Byproducts								
Period	***Contaminant***	***MCL***	**MCLG**	***Units***	**Sample *Point***	***Range***	***Highest LRAA***	***Likely Sources***
2022 - 2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	0	µg/L	1705 S MAIN ST	1.7 – 1.7	**2**	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Additional Required Health Effects Language: *Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*								

Radiological Contaminants							
Date	***Contaminant***	***MCL***	***MCLG***	***Units***	***Highest Value***	***Range***	***Likely Sources***
9/7/2022	COMBINED RADIUM (-226 and -228)	5	0	pCi/L	**1.047**	1.047 – 1.047	Erosion of natural deposits.
9/7/2022	GROSS ALPHA, excluding Radon and Uranium	15	0	pCi/L	**1.39**	1.39 – 1.39	Erosion of natural deposits.
9/7/2022	GROS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	0	0	pCi/L	**1.33**	1.33 – 1.33	
9/7/2022	RADIUM-226	5	0	pCi/L	**1.33**	1.33 – 1.33	
9/7/2022	RADIUM-228	5	0	pCi/L	**0.579**	0.579 – 0.579	
Additional Required Health Effects Language: *Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particle and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.*							

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations or deficiencies during this period. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 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 Ms. Cindy Yates at 765-832-8891. Or you can join us at our Board of Public Works and Safety meetings, which meet every 3rd Tuesday of each month at 6:30 PM at Clinton City Hall at 259 Vine Street. We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback.

Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers, such as 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 water that they consume.