2024 City of Clinton

Water Quality Report

Inside This Report:

Water System Number: NC 03-82-010

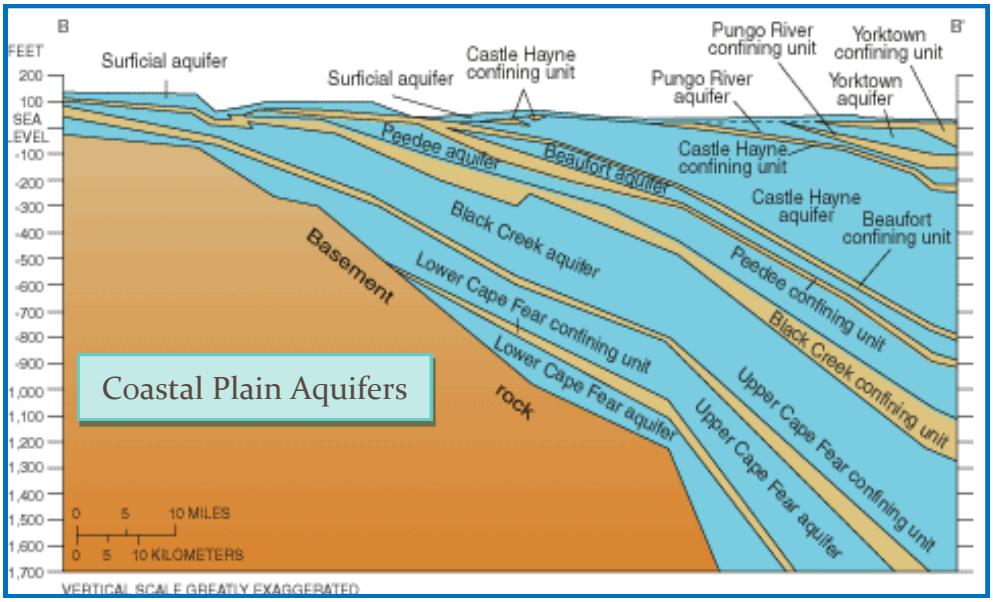
The City of Clinton Department of Public Works and Utilities is pleased to present to you the 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about your source(s) of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information. Should you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact the Public Works & Utilities Department at (910) 299-4905 or the Water Production Division at (910) 299-9151, M-F 7:00 AM to 3:30 PM. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Our Community's Water Source

The water that is used by our system is groundwater drawn from wells supplied by the Upper Cape Fear and Black Creek Aquifers.

In 2024, approximately 69% of the City's water was drawn from 8 wells, and this water was then treated at our Parsons-Anders Water Treatment Facility. The remaining 31% was supplied by supplemental wells that are treated on site, and feed directly into the system.



Coastal Plain Aquifers

What the EPA Wants You to Know

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 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. 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.

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.

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 wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or 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. These are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes the limits that regulate contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. The City of Clinton implements a Source Water Protection Program for it's drinking water sources. You can help protect our community's source water in several ways: dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center; recycle used cooking oil using the City's cooking oil recycling program; don't overuse pesticides or fertilizers; return unused medications to your pharmacy or to the Clinton Police Department's Medicine Drop—do not flush medicines or dump them in waterways; participate in the City's household hazardous waste day.

Making simples changes like using natural cleaning products instead of toxic ones in your home , and planting more trees and flowers in your yard can make an important impact.

The EPA provides a list of cleaning products (as well as a variety of other products) that are considered 'green', meaning they won't pollute the water supply. For this information, please go to:

www.epa.gov/greenerproducts

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) periodically conducts assessments of all drinking water sources across North Carolina. These assessments are performed in order to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs).

The results of the assessments are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower. The report assigns this relative susceptibility rating of each drinking water source by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area.). **It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of "Higher" does not imply poor water quality, only the systems' potential to become contaminated by PCS's in the assessment area.** The assessment ratings of the **September 10th, 2020 SWAP assessment** for the City of Clinton water sources are summarized in the table below. Two additional wells, Wells 25 and 28, permitted and approved by the state, were put in operation in 2019 and have not yet been assessed by the state in the most recent report.

SWAP Assessment Rating Summary

Source Name	Inherent Vulnerability Rating	Contaminant Rating	Susceptibility Rating
Well 12B	Lower	Lower	Lower
Well 13	Lower	Moderate	Moderate
Well 16	Lower	Lower	Lower
Well 17	Lower	Moderate	Moderate
Well 18 Deep	Lower	Lower	Lower
Well 18 Shallow	Lower	Lower	Lower
Well 21 Deep	Lower	Lower	Lower
Well 21 Shallow	Lower	Lower	Lower
Well 22 Shallow	Higher	Lower	Moderate
Well 24 Shallow	Lower	Lower	Lower

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the City of Clinton may be viewed on the Web at: https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600, by entering 'NC0382010' in the search bar. Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this website may differ from the results that were available at the time this report was prepared. If you are unable to access your SWAP report on the web, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@deq.nc.gov. Please indicate your system name (City of Clinton), number (NC0382010), and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report, please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at (919) 707-9098.

Our Water Quality

In accordance with Federal and State laws, the City of Clinton Water Utilities employees routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water. The tables included in this report list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. Please note that detection of any particular contaminant alone is not an indication that your water poses a health risk. Unless a contaminant is greater than the Federal or State specified limit, the water is below the limit at which any health risk is expected. Please refer to the Glossary of Terms for an explanation of the limits determinations.

The City of Clinton Drinking Water continues to meet or surpass Federal and State primary drinking water standards.

For certain contaminants, the EPA and the State require us to monitor less than once per year. This is because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the tables are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024**. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old due to the monitoring frequency requirements. For the calendar year of 2024, the City of Clinton water quality met or surpassed all primary Federal and State water quality standards.

Glossary of Terms

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (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 Disinfection Level (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.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.
Not Applicable (NA): Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the methodology used.
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.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Running Annual Average: The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Location	Sample Date	MCL Violation? Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
					LOW	HIGH			
Fluoride (ppm)	Well 12	10/22/24	N	1.4	NA	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge form fertilizer and aluminum factories
	Well 13	10/22/24	N	0.1					
	Well 16	10/22/24	N	0.6					
	Well 17	10/22/24	N	0.6					
	Water Plant	10/22/24	N	0.6					

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Sample Date	Sample Location	MCL Violation? Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
					LOW	HIGH			
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5/19/20	Well 17	N	1.3	ND	1.3	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Residual	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation? Y/N	Your Water (Highest RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source
				LOW	HIGH			
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	N	1.05	1.00	1.10	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation? Y/N	Your Water (Highest LRAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
				LOW	HIGH			
TTHM (ppb)	2024	N	17	ND	17	NA	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2024	N	3	ND	3	NA	60	

Unregulated Contaminants

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants, including twenty-nine PFAS compounds and Lithium as part of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. All compounds tested for in the first round of the UCMR5 were Non-Detect. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact us at cmedlin@cityofclintonnc.com.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants, con't

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Sample Date	Your Water	No. of Sites Found to be Above the AL	MCLG	Range Low High	AL	Likely Source
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	6/6/23 to 6/7/23	0.194	1	1.3	<0.050 to 8.99	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	6/6/23 to 6/7/23	< 3	1	0	<3 to 30	15	

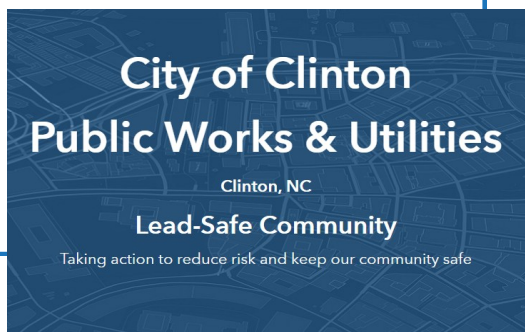
The table above summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please email us at cmedlin@cityofclintonnc.com.

We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and prepared an inventory of all service lines in our water system. To access this inventory, please go to: https://lead-safe-community-clinton-nc-clint.hub.arcgis.com/ . You may also access the inventory by going to our main page at www.cityofclintonnc.com, clicking on Public Works and Utilities, and scrolling down to select 'Lead Safe Community – Clinton, NC' on the left menu bar. This will direct you to the City of Clinton Lead Safe Community Page. Please scroll down to view the Public Information section, which includes an interactive map and current totals for the inventory.

If you have not yet answered the Water Service Line Material Survey, you may also access and complete this on the Lead Safe Community Page or by going to the link or using the QR code below.

https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/36ab3cfaef6441719f920078d9279c00?portalUrl=https://clint.maps.arcgis.com/

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. The City of Clinton is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Clinton, Public Works and Utilities Department at (910) 299-4905 or the Water Production Division at (910) 299-9151, M-F 7:00 AM to 3:30 PM. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics

The North Carolina Public Water Supply Section requires monitoring for other miscellaneous contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water. While the state requires the City to monitor for this group of secondary contaminants only every three (3) years, the City monitors for them annually to ensure the quality of your water. All secondary contaminants that were detected in 2024 are listed in the table below. The sample date for the testing of these characteristics below is October 22, 2024.

Contamination (Units)	Location	Your Water	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	Well 12	0.152	0.3 mg/L
	Well 13	1.060	
Manganese (ppm)	Well 12	0.061	0.05 mg/L
	Well 13	0.259	
	Well 16	0.041	
	Well 17	0.012	
	Water Plant	0.015	
Sodium (ppm)	Well 12	14.0	N/A
	Well 13	12.7	
	Well 16	38.8	
	Well 17	62.1	
	Water Plant	16.1	
pH (standard units)	Well 12	7.7	6.5 to 8.5
	Well 13	7.7	
	Well 16	8.0	
	Well 17	8.0	
	Water Plant	8.0	

What If I Have Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact the City of Clinton Public Works and Utilities Department at (910) 299-4905 or the Environmental Programs Manager at (910) 299-4912, M-F, 7:00 AM to 3:30 PM

You may also wish to visit the following websites for more information:

The EPA's Ground Water and Drinking Water website: http://water.epa.gov/drink/.

For more information on the EPA standards and a list of drinking water contaminants, please visit http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/index.cfm.

For more information on North Carolina rules governing public water systems, please visit http://www.ncwater.org/?page=9.

On and after July 1st, 2025, this Water Quality Report may be viewed in full on the City's website at www.cityofclintonnc.com, under the Documents link. A direct link will be provided to all customers on the monthly water and sewer bill.

For information regarding City Council meetings, scheduling, holiday changes, etc. please contact the City's Administration Department at (910) 592-1961.

Tools for Educators and Kids:

Try the EPA's WaterSense for Kids page, which includes tips on saving water, educator tools such as 'A Day in the Life of a Drop', and an interactive on-line water quiz. Move the water-efficiency hero Flo through water pipes and answer water-efficiency questions while avoiding water-wasting monsters like Sogosaurus, Drip Drip, and Drainiac. Link to the tools page here:

http://www.epa.gov/WaterSense/watersense-kids

Did You Know?...

Did you know that less than 1% of all the water on Earth can be used by people? The rest is salt water (the kind you find in the ocean) or is permanently frozen.