

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022



Presented By
Town of Clayton





Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Source Water Assessment

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to potential contaminant sources (PCS). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information, and a relative susceptibility rating of higher, moderate, or lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCS 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 system's potential to become contaminated by PCS in the assessment area. The assessment findings are summarized in the table below.

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF SOURCES TO POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES (PCS)		
SOURCE NAME	SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING	SWAP REPORT DATE
Neuse River	Higher	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment Report may be viewed at https://www.ncwater.org/SWAP_Reports/NC0351020_SWAP_Report-20200909.pdf. 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 Consumer Confidence Report was prepared. If you are unable to access your SWAP report online, 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@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate your system name and number 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 at (919) 707-9098.

Think Before You Flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit: <https://bit.ly/3IeRyXy>.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Town of Clayton purchases all of our water from Johnston County Public Utilities. The Johnston County water treatment facility is located 0.5 mile east of the town of Wilsons Mills, and its source is surface water from the Neuse River. Johnston County also purchases bulk water from the Town of Smithfield, Harnett County, City of Raleigh, City of Wilson, Sampson County, and Northwest and Southwest Wayne Sanitary Districts. To learn more about our watershed online, visit U.S. EPA's How's My Waterway at <https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/how-my-waterway>.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

QUESTIONS?

For more information or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Travis Jessup, Water Resources Operations Superintendent, at (919) 553-1530 or email at: tjessup@townofclaytonnc.org.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or online at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Community Participation

You may ask questions, obtain information, or offer comments at town council meetings, which are held on the first and third Monday of every month at 6:00 p.m. in the Clayton Center Council Chambers, 111 East Second Street. You can also visit our website at www.townofclaytonnc.org and search “water quality,” email info@TownofClaytonNC.org, or follow us on Facebook, Instagram (@townofclaytonnc), or Twitter (@TownofClayton) for news and information regarding our drinking water.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.



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, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

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

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

BY THE NUMBERS

The number of Olympic-sized swimming pools it would take to fill up all of Earth's water.

800
TRILLION

1 The average cost in cents for about 5 gallons of water supplied to a home in the U.S.

The percent of Earth's water that is salty or otherwise undrinkable, or locked away and unavailable in ice caps and glaciers.

99

50 The average daily number of gallons of total home water use for each person in the U.S.

The percent of Earth's surface that is covered by water.

71

How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Town of Clayton		Johnston County Utilities			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Atrazine (ppb)	2022	3	3	NA	NA	0.072	ND–0.29	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Chloramines (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	2.46	0.1–3.7	2.7	ND–3.96	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	0.82	ND–3.4	0.55	0.06–3.42	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4	4	NA	NA	0.25 ⁵	NA ⁵	No	NA
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	60	NA	29.9	13.7–38.3	23	4–46	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Simazine (ppb)	2022	4	NA	NA	NA	0.055	ND–0.22	No	NA
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (removal ratio) (ppm)	2022	TT ¹	NA	NA	NA	1.29	1.13–1.37	No	NA
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	80	NA	41.5	16.0–63.0	38	8–59	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity ² (NTU)	2022	TT = 1 NTU	NA	NA	NA	0.105	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2022	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

				Town of Clayton		Johnston County Utilities			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2020	1.3	1.3	0.072	0/30	0.141 ³	0 ³	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2020	15	0	ND	0/30	ND ³	0 ³	No	Lead service lines; corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Town of Clayton		Johnston County Utilities			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
pH (units)	2022	6.5–8.5	NA	8.43	7.63–8.79	6.9	NA	No	Naturally occurring

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES⁴

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Town of Clayton		Johnston County Utilities		TYPICAL SOURCE
		AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	
Calcium (ppm)	2022	8.79	7.46–10.15	NA	NA	NA
Conductivity (µmho/cm)	2022	302	250–351	NA	NA	NA
Hardness (ppm)	2022	36.5	34–39	NA	NA	NA
Orthophosphate (ppm)	2022	0.23	0.14–0.34	NA	NA	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	40.4	NA	NA
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	19.1	NA	NA

¹ Depending on the TOC in our source water, the system must have a certain percentage removal of TOC or achieve alternative compliance criteria. If we do not achieve that percentage removal, there is an alternative percentage removal. If we fail to meet the alternative percentage removal, we are in violation of a treatment technique.

² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

³ Sampled in 2021.

⁴ Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

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.

NA: Not applicable.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

removal ratio: A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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

µmho/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

