



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2024

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2023

Period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. Clay City Water is a Ground Water system.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Sources of Drinking Water

Clay City's source of water comes from two drilled ground wells located on the North edge of Conneley Ditch which is North Clay City. A total of three wells have been drilled; the first well being drilled 1949, the second 1972 and the third 1983. The first well was abandoned; the two well we use are over 60 feet deep and produce over 300 gallons a minute each. In 2018 Clay City under went a major water plant upgrade; with a new filter system; while maintaining the original plant building.

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.

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 **EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (812)-426-4791.**

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, 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily cause for health

FOR MORE INFORMANTION REGARDING THIS REPORT CONTACT:

Clay City Water Works

800 Front St. Clay City IN,
47841

812-939-2345

Town Board meeting are at
Town Hall the First
Tuesday of every month at
6:00 p.m.

Operator: Randi Staley

812-878-2577

Copies of this report can be
picked up at Town Hall.

Check us out on FaceBook
@ Town of Clay City or on
the web: claycityin.com

If you have any questions
please give us a call.



concerns. For more information on taste, odor or color of drinking water, please contact Town Hall.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, like those with auto immune deficiencies, dialysis patients. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, 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 for the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 for materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. 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://.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 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 microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2023	1	ppm	0.4 - 1.3	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source	
COPPER, FREE	2018 - 2021	0.31	0.016 - 0.61	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	
LEAD	2018 - 2021	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	991 W SR 246	2022 - 2023	9	9 - 9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	991 W SR 246	2022 - 2023	24	24 - 24	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	
ARSENIC	9/8/2021	0.4	0.4	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
BARIUM	9/8/2021	0.053	0.053	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
CYANIDE	9/8/2021	50	50	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from	

							plastic and fertilizer factories
NITRATE	7/31/2023	0.45	0.45	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
THALLIUM, TOTAL	9/8/2021	0.1	0.1	ppb	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Definitions:

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

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.

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 on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

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.

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

Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

The Town of Clay City will be working on a list of Deficiencies and upgrades for 2020-21:

-Water Tower

Things accomplished:

-install new building for Water Salesman at 14th Street

-Flushing hydrants and valve exercise (every year)

Please call our office at 812-939-2345 if you have any questions. We are continually working to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. If you know of a water leak please call and let us know where it is. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean quality water this year.