



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017
Town of Clayton
414 Main Street, P.O. Box 1130
Clayton, Delaware 19938
PWS ID# DE0000565
May 17, 2018

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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. Our water source is **groundwater. Our three wells draw from the Rancocas Aquifer.**

The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control in conjunction with the Division of Public Health has conducted a source water assessment. If you are interested in reviewing the assessment, please contact **Town Hall @ 653-8419**. Or go on-line @ <http://delawaresourcewater.org/assessments>. Overall, the untreated source water for the Clayton Water Department has a low susceptibility to nutrients, pathogens, to petroleum hydrocarbons, pesticides, PCBs, other inorganic compounds and other organic compounds, and exceeds drinking water standards for metals.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Jeff Hurlock @ 653-8419**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on **the second Monday of each month @ 7:00 p.m. at the Town Hall, 414 Main Street.**

Public Health, Office of Drinking Water and the Town of Clayton Water Department routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, **2017**.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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. Or 1 drop in 13 gallons.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. Or 1 drop in 13,000 gallons.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 (MCLG) - The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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 (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 Residual Disinfectant 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.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (Cl ₂) | N | 0.8-1.1 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| HAA5's [Haloacetic Acids] | N | 1.2 | ppb | n/a | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] | N | 1.43 | ppb | n/a | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | N | 0-6.2 | ppb | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | N | 0.0005-0.0139 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | N | 0-2.8 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | N | 0.7-0.95 | ppm | 0.8-1.2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nickel | N | 0-1.1 | ppb | n/a | 100 | Naturally occurring |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides | | | | | | |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | N | 0-0.25* (2016) | ppb | 0 | 6 | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| Lead and Copper | | | | | | |
| Copper (0 sites exceeded the AL for Copper) | N | 0.0787* (90 th Percentile) (2015) | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

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|--|---|---|-----|---|-----------|--|
| Lead (0 sites exceeded the AL for Lead) | N | 2.6* (90 th Percentile) (2015) | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Secondary Standards | | | | | | |
| Sodium (Na) | N | 14.2-19.3 (average 16.7) | ppm | 0 | N/A | |
| Alkalinity (Alk) | N | 150-154 (average 152) | ppm | | N/A | |
| pH | N | 7.8-8.1 (average 7.9) | ppm | | 6.5 – 8.5 | |
| Chloride (Cl) | N | 6.6-7.8 (average 7.15) | ppm | | 250 | |
| Manganese | N | 0-17.3 (average 8.1) | ppb | | 50 | |
| Sulfate | N | 2.5-2.8 (average 2.6) | ppm | | 250 | |

*The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

All other contaminants were ND in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

While your drinking water meets EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead-If present, elevated lead levels 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. Clayton Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. 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 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. In order to insure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain

contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, and wildlife.
- 2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals can be naturally[occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All 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 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's 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.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

