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We are once again proud to present to you our annual water quality report. The City of Clermont routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2017. Data obtained before January 1, 2017, and presented in this report, are the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with all state and federal drinking water laws remains exemplary. And for the sixth year in a row, the City of Clermont East Water System has won the DEP Plant Operations Excellence Award.

As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users. Please note that if you live west of Highway 27, you are on the West Water System, and if you live east of Highway 27, you are on the East Water System.

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

City of Clermont
3335 Hancock Road
Clermont, FL 34711

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our council meetings and voice your concerns about our water utility.

We meet on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, beginning at 6:30 p.m., at City Hall, 685 W. Monroe Street, Clermont, FL.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Rick Laney, Chief Water Plant Operator, at (352) 241-0178.

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2017 Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state allows us to monitor 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.

Inorganic Contaminants										
Substance (Units)	MCLG [MRDLG]	MCL [MRDL]	City of Clermont – East			City of Clermont – West			Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
			Sample Date	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Level Found	Range		
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	03/17	0.5	0.3-0.5	03/17	ND	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	NA	10	03/17	2.7	1.4-2.7	03/17	0.8	0.6-0.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	03/17	0.019	0.0075-0.019	03/17	0.012	0.007-0.012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	03/17	ND	NA	03/17	21	ND - 21	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	03/17	0.087	0.085-0.087	03/17	0.16	0.11-0.16	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	0	15	03/17	ND	NA	03/17	0.6	ND-0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Lead [point of entry] (ppb)	0	15	03/17	ND	NA	03/17	0.8	ND-0.8	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	03/17	3.2	2.1-3.2	03/17	0.087	ND-0.087	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	03/17	2.6	2.3-2.6	03/17	ND	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	NA	160	03/17	14.80	6.1-14.8	03/17	8.1	4.9-8.1	No	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	03/17	0.1	0.1-0.1	03/17	ND	NA	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products										
Chlorine (ppm)	[4]	[4.0]	2017 Monthly	1.64	0.5-2.2	2017 Monthly	1.67	0.7-3.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids – Stage 2 [HAA5] (ppb)	N/A	60	2017 Quarterly	3.92	0.75-6.11	2017 Quarterly	24.52	8.05-33.90	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes – Stage 2 [TTHM] (ppb)	N/A	60	2017 Quarterly	23.69	11.7-35.39	2017 Quarterly	35.90	15.31-64.62	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Synthetic Organic Contaminants										
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	06/17	ND	NA	06/17	3.3	ND-3.3	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

Lead and Copper (Tap water samples were collected from sites throughout the community)

Substance (Units)	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	City of Clermont – East			City of Clermont – West			AL Exceedance Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
			Sample Date	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	Sample Date	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL		
Copper [tap water] (ppm)	1.3	1.3	08/17	0.071	0	08/17	0.585	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [tap water] (ppb)	0	15	08/17	1.5	0	08/17	2.8	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants

Substance (Units)	Secondary Limit	City of Clermont – East			City of Clermont – West			Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
		Sample Date	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Level Found	Range		
Iron (ppm)	0.3	03/17	ND	NA	08/17	0.69	ND-0.69	Yes	Naturally occurring organics

What's a cross-connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. For more information, review the Cross-Connection Control Manual from the U.S. EPA's website at <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/drinkingwater/pws/crossconnectioncontrol/index.cfm>. You can also call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Definitions

In the table above, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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.

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

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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

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.

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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

