University of Central Florida
Orlando, Florida

"Quality on Tap"

Consumer Confidence Report

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Quality on Tap Report
Consumer Confidence Report for Year 2015

University of Central Florida
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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 our ongoing efforts we make to 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 via four wells, which are on the premises, and taken from the Floridian Aquifer. Currently, the water is being treated two ways: chlorination for disinfection and aeration for removal of sulfur gases.

In (2015) the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells (or surface water intakes). There are 2 (two) potential source of contamination identified for this system with a (MODERATE) susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp, or they can be obtained from Utilities and Energy Services at 407-823-6789.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Utilities and Energy Services at 407-823-6789 at any time during regular business hours. We want our valued consumers to be informed about their water utility.

The University of Central Florida routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1 to December 31, 2015**. Data obtained before January 1, 2015, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

University of Central Florida has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish that we did the sampling and only report the analytical results that are over the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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

Method Reporting Limit (MRL): The lowest amount of an analyte in a sample that can be quantitatively determined with stated, acceptable precision and accuracy under stated analytical conditions (i.e., the lower limit of quantitation). Therefore, analyses are calibrated to the MRL, or lower.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

"ND" means not detected and 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 (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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

Not Applicable (N/A) – Noted in the chart if the data is not applicable to that parameter.

TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Date of sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	03/14	N	2.4	0 – 2.4	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	03/14	N	0.6	0 – 0.6	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/14	N	0.015	0 - 0.015	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	03/14	N	14.0	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Date of sample analysis**	**MCL Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	1/15-12/15	N	1.567	0.69 – 1.99	4.0	4.0	Water Additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	1/15 - 12/15	N	39.585	30.78 – 43.52	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	1/15 - 12/15	N	50.685	43.94 – 59.87	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper – "Around the campus" Tap Water Testing							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Date of sample analysis**	**AL Violation Y/N**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	10/14	N	0.16	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	10/14	N	2.1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring 3 Parameters							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample	MRL	Average Level Detected	Range			Likely Source of Contamination
Hexavalent Chromium	3/10/15-8/25/15	0.03	.07875	0.051 – 0.10			Natural occurring elemental metal found in rocks and soil.
Chlorate	3/10/15–8/25/15	20	946.50125	571.874 – 1357.781			Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection by-product
Strontium	3/10/15–8/25/15	0.30	257.487	247.682 - 270.658			Natural occurring element found in soil and present in plants and animals.
Vanadium	3/10/15–8/25/15	0.20	0.3065	0.304 – 0.312			Natural occurring elemental metal found in rocks and soil.
HCFC-22	3/10/15–8/25/15	0.08	0.095	0.095			Chlorofluorocarbon occurs as a gas, used as a refrigerant, low temperature solvent and fluorocarbon resins
Chromium	3/10/15–8/25/15	0.20	0.02	0.20			Natural occurring elemental metal used in making steel, chrome plating, dyes, leather tanning and wood preservation

We monitored for Unregulated Contaminants (UCs) in 2015 as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) or likely sources have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the detected analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. For the complete list of results, including the non-detected contaminants, contact Larry Eflin at 407-823-4659.   If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. UCF 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. 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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

If there are MCL violations or certain other types of violations, they would be noted in the chart on this page, then the following would contain statements regarding the health effects corresponding to each violation and explanations of what the potential causes were and what procedures or measures were taken to prevent future violations.

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. Some parameters do not have health concerns at this time; therefore they do not have health effects language in this report. All parameters that have been tested are listed in table form on the preceding page.

In addition, the results of the unregulated contaminant sampling required by U.S Environmental Protection Agency are available to the public. For more information, please call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, or access EPA's drinking water web site at: http://www.epa.gov/safewater.

The sources of drinking water, for 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:

(A) *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
(B) *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.
(C) *Pesticides and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses.
(D) *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems.
(E) *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.

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.

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).

We at The University of Central Florida work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our consumers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

We would like you to understand the efforts we continually make to improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about information provided, please feel free to call us at 407-823-6789. UCF's drinking water meets established, acceptable parameters set forth by EPA.