



Quality on Tap Report

Consumer Confidence Report for Year 2023

University of Central Florida (PWSID#3480409)

Orlando, FL

UCF is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1 to December 31, 2023**.

The University works around the clock to provide top quality water. We are committed to providing you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, improving the water treatment process, and protecting our water resources. UCF's drinking water meets established, acceptable parameters set forth by the EPA, and the University routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws.

Our water source is groundwater from the upper Floridan aquifer, supplied from four wells on the UCF campus. The water is treated through aeration and then chlorinated for disinfection. In 2023, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicates there is one potential source of contamination identified for this system, with a moderate susceptibility level. The result of the source water assessment is not reflective of our treated water quality, but rather a rating of susceptibility of contamination under guidelines of the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP). The assessment result is available on the FDEP SWAPP website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>, or can be obtained from Utilities and Engineering Services at 407-823-6789.

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 (µg/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

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Result	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	02/23	N	0.013	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries;
Sodium (ppm)	02/23	N	11.0	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Fluoride (ppm)	02/23	N	0.20	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as nitrogen, ppm)	02/23	N	0.068	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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)	1/23-12/23	N	0.388	0.35 – 1.46	4.0	4.0	Water Additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	01/23-10/23	N	36.05	23.95– 41.23	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	01/23 - 10/23	N	61.57	45.03 – 74.66	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)	6/23	N	0.62	1	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

The University does have an emergency interconnect with the Eastern Orange County potable water system. We do, on occasion, use water from this system and are providing below a direct link to the Consumer Confidence Report for the Orange County System.

<http://www.orangecountyfl.net/watergarbagerecycling/waterquality.aspx#.YnP-1ijMKUI>

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>.

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 small amounts of some contaminants, but this does not necessarily pose 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 those with cancer undergoing

chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those 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).

Educational information on the use of Reclaimed Water on campus:

The University of Central Florida uses reclaimed water for irrigation on campus which reduces the amount of groundwater pumped from the aquifer. We want everyone to be aware that this is highly treated wastewater and is approved for use for irrigation by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Signs are provided throughout campus notifying customers that this is non-potable water. If additional information is needed, do not hesitate to contact us at (407) 823-6789.

We ask that our consumers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community and our children's future. If you have any questions or concerns about this report or concerning your water utility, please feel free to call us at 407-823-6789. We want our valued consumers to be informed.

Spanish/Non-English speaking population should refer to translated CCR.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for University of Central Florida (PWSID: 3480409)

Our water system violated drinking water requirements in 2023. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to address the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During calendar year 2023, we did not sample our second round of SOCs for the year, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. Health effects language for individual contaminants can be obtained by visiting the EPA website at: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/table-regulated-drinking-water-contaminants> or by contacting us at the number below.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test in 2023, how often we are supposed to sample for SOCs, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.^[1]

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
SOCs	2 sample rounds every three years	1 round	60 days after first round	05/01/2023

What is being done?

Since being notified, we resampled for SOCs on 02/23/2024. All sample results came back undetected.

For more information, please contact Dale Lance at 407-823-6789 or richard.lance@ucf.edu.

This notice is being sent to you by the University of Central Florida State Water System ID#: 3480409

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