Quality on Tap Report

Consumer Confidence Report for Year 2024

University of Central Florida *(PWSID#3480409)*

Orlando, FL

The University of Central Florida (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, 2024.**

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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the University routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws.

The University's water source is groundwater from the upper Floridan aquifer, supplied from four wells on the UCF main campus. The water is treated through aeration and then chlorinated for disinfection. In 2024, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicates there are four potential sources 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 by emailing energy@ucf.edu or calling (407) 823-6789.

The University does have an emergency interconnect with the Eastern Orange County potable water system. We do, on occasion, use water from this system. Provided here-in, a direct link to the Consumer Confidence Report for the Orange County System:

http://www.orangecountyfl.net/watergarbagerecycling/waterquality.aspx#.YnP-1ijMKUl

Every five years, EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program, requires public water systems to monitor for specified contaminants that may be present in drinking water but do not have regulatory standards under the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR). In 2024 UCMR5 was required. UCF completed **UCMR5 Testing** in 2024 and all the **results were undetected**, and therefore not displayed here-in. The sampling results from UCFs PWS are presented in Table 1. Water Quality Results from EPA's required NPDWR, *Test Results Table.* This table provides the most up to date, recent testing results, conducted in accordance with regulations.

In the *Test Results 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.

Sources of drinking water, in general, 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 (PWS). 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 contacting the EPA's by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting the website *epa.gov/safewater*.

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) or on EPA's website *epa.gov/safewater*.

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 contact us at energy@ucf.edu, or by phone (407) 823-6789. We want our valued consumers to be informed.

Table 1. Water Quality Results from EPA's required NPDWR

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)	2/23	N	0.013	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2/23	N	11.0	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil.
Fluoride (ppm)	2/23	N	0.20	N/A	4	4	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
Nitrate (as nitrogen, ppm)	2/24	N	0.057	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)	1/24-12/24	N	0.493	0.25 – 1.15	4.0	4.0	Water Additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	1/24-10/24	N	47.16	32.79 – 69.40	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	1/24 - 10/24	N	69.55	51.75 – 74.05	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**	**Range of Tap Sample Results**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/23-8/23	N	1.10	0	0.024 - 1.3	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6/23-8/23	N	4.7	1	0.0010U - 430	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains, erosion of natural deposits

Under the Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) rule PWS's are required to sample for HAA5 and TTHMs. The University is required to sample for these parameters on a quarterly basis. Durning the 3rd Quarter of 2024 (October 8th -14th) UCF failed to complete required sampling for HAA5 in the time allotted and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements by law. Because the required number of samples were not fully provided in the allotted time frame, we do not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water at that time and are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The 4 HAA5 samples that were damaged during the hurricane, were resampled on October 15, 2024. All collected and analyzed samples were compliant with EPA's NPDWR MCLs.

Lead and Copper Tap Sampling and Service Line Inventory:

UCF Utilities has completed the required Lead and Copper Tap Sampling and Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI). For review, the complete data and results are posted on our website located at:

https://energy.ucf.edu/ucf-service-line-inventory-and-tap-sampling-compliance-with-lead-and-copper-rule-revisions-lcrr/

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home or building plumbing. University of Central Florida Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components found in homes or buildings. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the University of Central Florida Utilities and Engineering Services at energy@ucf.edu, 407-823-6789 or the Utilities Manager at 407-823-0614. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 energy@ucf.edu, or by phone (407) 823-6789.