We are pleased to announce that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 ground water from two potable wells. The wells draw from the Sand and Gravel Aquifer. Because of the excellent quality of our water, the only treatment required is chlorine for disinfection purposes and hydrated lime to stabilize the water (pH adjustment).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ron Hambrick, Director of Environmental Health and Safety, at (850) 474-2177.

The University of West Florida 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 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

In the table below, 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 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 which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

**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.
2004 TEST RESULTS TABLE

** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL Violation (Y/N)</th>
<th>** Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radiological Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha emitters (pCi/l)</td>
<td>May-02</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.4-4.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)</td>
<td>May-02</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.9-2.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (ppb)</td>
<td>May-02</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>ND-2.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (point of entry) (ppb)</td>
<td>May-02</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>ND-3.0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)</td>
<td>Nov-04</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.1-0.19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>AL Violation (Y/N)</th>
<th>90th Percentile Result</th>
<th>No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>AL (Action Level)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead and Copper (Tap Water)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (tap water) (ppm)</td>
<td>Jun-Sep 04</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.261</td>
<td>0 of 30</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL Violation (Y/N)</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG or MRDLG</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>Jan-Dec 04</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.46-0.7</td>
<td>MRDLG = 4</td>
<td>MRDL = 4.0</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)</td>
<td>Feb-Nov 04</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>ND-3.7</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>MCL = 60</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)</td>
<td>Feb-Nov 04</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>ND-6</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>MCL = 80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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 stormwater 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
stormwater 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 stormwater 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, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the
amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug
Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must
provide the same protection for public health.

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.

The Department of Environmental Protection is in the process of conducting Source Water
Assessments (SWA) for all public water systems in Florida. These assessments will identify and assess
any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. A SWA report for this
system is available or will be by July 1, 2005 at the DEP SWAPP web site: www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

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 University of West Florida would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually
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 the information provided,
please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.